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CALENDAR

OF

STATE PAPERS,

FOREIGN SERIES,

OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH,

1564-5.

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ELIZABETH,

1564-5.

PRESERVED IN THE

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EDITED BY

JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A.,

OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DURHAM.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AND WITH THE SANCTION OF HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

LONDON:

LONGMAN & CO., AND TRÜBNER & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW;

ALSO BY

PARKER & CO., OXFORD; AND MACMILLAN & CO., CAMBRIDGE;

A. & C. BLACK, EDINBURGH; AND A. THOM, DUBLIN.

1870.

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Her Majesty's Printers.

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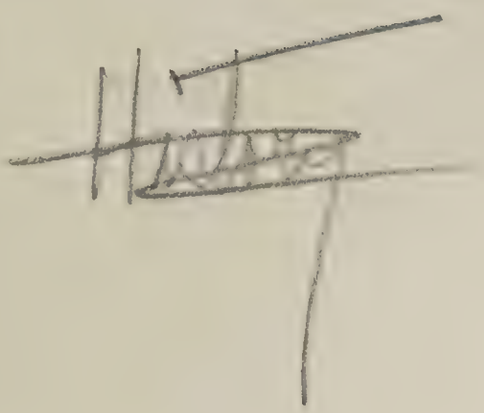

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PRINTED CALENDARS.

THE Editors of Calendars published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls are requested to confine any Prefatory Remarks they may consider necessary to prefix to their Volumes to an explanation of the Papers therein contained.

(Signed) ROMILLY.

13th June 1867.

PREFACE.

1. The present volume contains an abstract as well of the entire official correspondence which passed between England and foreign courts, as also of such letters as were sent from abroad to the Queen and the English ministry generally (as far as these letters and papers are preserved in the custody of the Master of the Rolls in the Public Record Office), during the years 1564 and 1565. In attempting to exhibit a brief notice of the general bearing of the facts contained in these documents, we commence with those which illustrate the history of the political transactions between England and France.

2. We saw at the end of the previous volume that Queen Elizabeth had no cause to be satisfied with the way in which she was treated by Condé and Coligny. She had not derived from the party which they represented the political advantages which she had been led to anticipate. The unwelcome truth daily became more obvious that she had been overreached and beguiled by the very men whom she had made so many sacrifices to assist and protect. The Huguenots in their struggle with the common enemy, the Guises, had thankfully availed themselves of her aid; they had accepted with professions of the deepest gratitude the considerable loan which she had advanced; the best blood of England had been shed in the furtherance of their cause; and yet there was no corresponding return upon their part. On the contrary, it seemed as if this

intervention of the English had tended more than aught else to further the true interests of France by promoting, as it undoubtedly had done, a coalition between the conflicting parties of the Huguenots and Guisians.

3. The first use of the new strength thus acquired by France was to show how lightly she esteemed the friendship of England. Recent events had shown that she did not fear Elizabeth's hostility. The change which now took place in the manner in which the Court dealt with Sir Thomas Smith became painfully obvious to him, and he remonstrated, but to no purpose. When he pressed the Admiral for repayment of at least some portion of the sum which had been advanced to him by the Queen, he was treated with an indifference which astonished and offended him. The tone assumed towards him by the Queen Mother, by the Constable, by each successive courtier to whom he addressed himself, told the same tale. He saw that it would be wisdom to conclude a definite peace with France as speedily as possible. Sir Nicholas Throckmorton too, though by no means inclined to work in harmony with Smith under ordinary circumstances, in the present instance enforced his arguments and supported his conclusions. The result of the negotiations, pushed on with rapidity by the English ambassadors, was anything but satisfactory to them. They were treated with a haughty indifference which told them, plainer than words, of the estimate in which their mistress was held. Smith had an hour's interview with Catherine de Medicis, and he admits that "most of that time was spent by her in "accusations and by him in purgations."* It fared no better with Throckmorton, though he knew far better than Smith how to steer his boat through troubled

* No. 52.

waters; he too is constrained to report that "almost "the whole of two hours was spent by him in excusing "himself that he was not the author of these troubles "in France, nor a motioner to send men to Newhaven, "nor to take part with the Prince of Condé."* When they came to discuss the terms upon which the peace was to be based they found that these had already been settled by the French, and that no departure from them would be permitted. Smith and Throckmorton in the name of their Mistress demanded the ratification of the Treaty of Cateau Cambresis, which involved the restitution of Calais; this article the French peremptorily refused even to discuss. The payment of 500,000 crowns was required by England; 120,000 were offered, and after some bargaining were accepted.† These articles formed the basis of the treaty between England and France which was concluded at Troyes on 11th April 1564,‡ and published in Paris and London shortly afterwards.

4. During the progress of these negotiations an unseemly dispute sprung up between the two representatives of Elizabeth at the French Court, which at one time appeared likely to lead to serious consequences. Such at least was the report made to Cecil by Smith, who complains bitterly of Throckmorton's violent conduct and unmeasured language.§ Sir Nicholas, however, on his side, does not condescend to fill his official letters with matters of such a purely personal character; had he done so, it is not improbable (judging by what one knows of the two men) that we should have found that Smith exaggerated at once his own courage and his own danger. On the conclusion of the peace Throckmorton returned to England, happy to escape at once from a service in

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* No. 61. † Nos. 163, 164, 165, 170, 176, 207, 250, 254, 289, 297.

‡ Nos. 307, 314. See Du Mont, Corps Diplomatique, No. 26.

§ No. 316.

which his Mistress treated him with neglect and from a position which exposed him to some hazard from the Queen Mother and the party of the Guises. Smith, freed from the presence of his obnoxious coadjutor, remained in attendance upon the French Court, which he followed in its long wanderings through the provinces of the South.

5. The young King of France and his Council having compelled the English to accept the hard terms of the peace of Troyes, became exceedingly complimentary to Queen Elizabeth. Charles asserted that he esteemed her love and amity more than gold or silver.* Lord Hunsdon, when he carried over the Order of the Garter which the Queen had conferred on the King of France, was treated with marked distinction.† From the time that he set out from Boulogne he was "presented with wine "and fowl, according to the custom of the country, in "every town;" and when he alighted in Paris, "came "one of the provosts and a dozen of the chiefest of the "town by the King's command, and afterwards sent him "a present of preserved fruits and comfits." Upon one point of his mission, however, Lord Hunsdon was not at ease. He could have wished that the Garter with which the King was to be invested, "had been better considered of, "for (as he writes to Cecil) it is neither rich nor fair; and "besides, it is so great that the King can neither put it "on nor wear it." He inquired whether it were possible to get one of the late King Edward's, or King Philip's sent. And he was the more uncomfortable, because it was expected that the Duke of Savoy would be present at the Investiture, "who had so fair a Garter, chain, and George "sent him by Queen Mary, which he will wear now."‡ It does not appear how the difficulty was solved; but the

* No. 389. † No. 477. ‡ No. 487 (4).

ceremony of the decoration passed off satisfactorily. Smith was presented with a handsome cupboard of plate, weighing 1,154 ozs., and doubtless the popularity of Lord Hunsdon, a near relation of Queen Elizabeth, met with an adequate acknowledgment.*

6. At this time France was suffering from the scourge of a disease which Smith calls the Plague, of the virulence of which he gives some terrible details; and as he was an eye-witness of what he records his reports are worthy of attention. He describes the city of Lyons (which he had just left when he wrote) as the most miserable and inhuman town he had ever seen. One or two men had died, he says, in the street before his chamber, shortly before he had dislodged. His men, who went there daily for provision, sometimes saw ten or twelve bodies lying in the street dead of the plague, some naked, "and there they lie till night, or till the deputies for "those matters, clothed in yellow, come for them. They "almost had no place to bury them. A great number "of them they cast into the river, because they would "not be at the cost to make graves." As a natural consequence the fish in the Rhone became unfit for food, "nor did fishermen venture to lay their nets in that "river, because instead of fish they took up the pesti-"ferous carcasses which were thrown into it." Almost every third house in Lyons was shut up in consequence of the pestilence. Upon the day on which Smith wrote, a man had lain in the street from dawn till ten o'clock, naked, groaning and drawing his last breath, but not yet dead. Round the town were tents for the plague-stricken, besides those who were shut up in their own houses. "The third or fourth day from the attack rids them

* No. 523.

"either to death or hope of health; and then they are "almost in as much danger to die of hunger, by the fear "and inhumanity of the people, as they were afore of the "plague. And it was thought that almost as many died "of hunger and lack of tending as of the plague itself."*

7. From this point Smith's letters are comparatively devoid of interest. He employed himself in the laudable attempt to procure a mitigation of the sufferings to which the English prisoners in the French galleys were subjected, but without the success which his representations merited.† He reports from time to time the various flying rumours which were circulated in the French Court, all of which were probably known to Cecil at an earlier date and in a more authentic form. The letters which reached Smith from the English Court possess a certain indirect value, inasmuch as they enable us to see events in the light in which Cecil wished that they should be regarded by the politicians of France.

8. From France to Spain the transition is easy, but there is little to communicate from that kingdom. Philip was inaccessible to a fault, his Court was proverbially cautious and taciturn, and Challoner being personally unpopular had no material with which to fill his letters. They abound in petty details, chiefly upon subjects of a purely personal nature; of the miserable condition in which he finds himself, of the heat, filth, and bad cooking of the country, of the paucity of the letters which he receives from Cecil, and of his desire to return home. He had a long correspondence with the Spanish Court in attempting to procure the liberation of about 250 English sailors, who had been thrown into prison in consequence of their alleged infringement of the laws

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* Nos. 553, 592. † Nos. 860, 862.

by having attacked a French vessel in a Spanish port. He was less successful than he ought to have been, considering the nature of the cause for which he pleaded.

9. But the chief interest of the present volume consists in the letters and papers which throw light upon the history of Mary Stewart. She was now detaching herself in a great degree from the influence of the French Court as represented by Catherine de Medicis; and she no longer thought it necessary, as she hitherto had done, to neglect her own interests, or those of her country, in order to forward the schemes of her selfish mother-in-law.* She showed an earnest desire to be upon friendly terms with Elizabeth, for whom she lost no opportunity of expressing her regard. In doing so Randolph believed her to be sincere,† nor do her professions or her actions, as exhibited in the documents now before us, awake any just suspicion as to her sincerity.

10. At this juncture the family of Lennox begins to occupy a prominent place in the correspondence. For some time past Mary had been urged by Elizabeth to accept as her husband Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; and although she had rejected the proposal as inconsistent with the dignity of her family and her own personal feelings, Cecil had continued to press the offer upon the official advisers of Queen Mary with a pertinacity which at last had become offensive.‡ Nor were Leicester's antecedents such as to recommend him to any woman who was careful of her reputation. Another suitor soon appeared upon the field. At the solicitation of the Countess of Lennox, her son, the Earl of Darnley, obtained permission from Elizabeth to spend three months

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* Nos. 44, 69. † Nos. 161, 181. ‡ Nos. 674, 723.

in Scotland, ostensibly for the purpose of assisting in the settlement of some questions which had arisen as to certain estates formerly the property of his family, but which that family had lost during the period of its banishment from Scotland. As early as the beginning of October 1564, the report was rife at Avignon, where the French Court then resided, "that there was a privy "practice between Lennox and Queen Mary to marry "his son. They fear that she is inclined to this offer of "Lennox's, and take it to be concluded."* Elizabeth, therefore, was perfectly conscious of the existence of these reports long before Darnley left London. With her concurrence however he reached Edinburgh in February 1565,† and speedily attracted the notice of Queen Mary. Ere long Elizabeth was informed by Randolph that a marriage between Queen Mary and Darnley was probable; and then, but not till then, she did all in her power to prevent its accomplishment.‡ Lethington was sent to her from the Scottish Court to endeavour to remove her opposition, but in vain.§ Elizabeth's objections were insuperable. She saw in the union of the houses of Stewart and Lennox at once a personal slight and a political coalition against herself, and she resented it accordingly.‖ She directed Lennox and his son to leave Scotland, and to return to London. They refused to obey, and Darnley became the husband of Mary Stewart and King of Scotland.

11. Even had Darnley been a man of calm judgment, high principle, and conciliatory manners, it would have been no easy task for him to retain his power in the midst of the dangers by which he was surrounded. But he possessed none of these qualifications for governing a

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* No. 714. † Nos. 983, 985, 995, 996. ‡ Nos. 1118, 1135.
§ Nos. 1151, 1159, 1160, 1187. ‖ No. 1224.

realm or conciliating a faction; and the weakness and worthlessness of his character speedily were revealed. Hostility towards the individual was converted into hostility towards the Government. The Scottish nobility, stimulated by the Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Murray, was soon in league against Darnley and the Queen,* and trusting to the assistance of England,† ventured to take up arms in the open field; but they were put to flight without difficulty by the royal troops, and were glad to avail themselves of the asylum afforded them in England. They took up their residence first at Carlisle and then at Newcastle, whence they despatched Murray to plead their cause with Elizabeth, who was embarrassed by their arrival within her jurisdiction.‡ The interview between the Queen and the Earl was so conducted as to produce the impression that these Scottish lords had received no encouragement from the Court of England.§ She informed Randolph however that she saw no reason why Mary should be offended with her nobility, and she instructed him to state that it was her intention to appoint commissioners so as to bring matters to a good end; and finally he was requested to obtain from Mary, "in some more satisfactory and plainer text," either by writing or by sufficient message, what would satisfy her good sister of England.§ Mary upon her part chafed at what she considered at once an unwarranted interference with her rights as an independent sovereign and a slight offered to her realm, her husband, and herself. She held that Elizabeth was fomenting rebellion within Scotland. The present volume at its conclusion leaves the two sovereigns in undisguised antagonism the one to the other, and ready to take

* No. 1290. † Nos. 1491, 1494, 1509, 1517, 1532, 1535, 1549.
‡ No. 1627. § No. 1634.

advantage of any incident which might lead to a more overt hostility.

12. The correspondence which relates to the smaller states of Europe is of no especial historical value, and consequently appears to demand no specific notice in this place. It presents the usual amount of detail respecting occurrences of a political and personal character, which is not without its use in minute investigations, but which is too multifarious to admit of a separate enumeration. It may be advisable, however, to direct the attention of the reader interested in the personal and private life of Queen Elizabeth to a correspondence which refers to the revival of a treaty of marriage between her and the Archduke Charles, brother to Maximilian the Second, Emperor of Germany;* among which will be found the draft of a letter entirely in Elizabeth's handwriting, in which she expresses herself with remarkable frankness.†

13. It is my pleasant duty once more to express my thanks to A. J. Crosby, Esq., B.A., of the Public Record Office for assistance rendered by him in editing the present volume.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

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* Nos. 1647, 1696. † No. 1805.

FOREIGN PAPERS.

ELIZABETH.

A.D. 1564.

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 1. **1.** SMITH to the QUEEN.

Sends two books, one in rhyme, containing an argument of the greatness and power of God ; the other an epistle sent from the Pope's man to a Queen.—Paris, 1 Jan. 1563. *Signed. Orig. Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 2. **2.** The FRENCH in ETON COLLEGE.

"Information of the disorders of Frenchmen since their coming to Eton College."

1. Sebastian the butler, about Michaelmas last, attempted to enforce a young woman that brought them victuals from the country.

2. A lewd woman, taken in a barn, confessed that she came thither by one of the Frenchmen's appointment.

3. Having the use of the house of office at their wills, the same has been abused, both by the common resort of the vilest of them, and also by other ways not to be rehearsed ; and being restrained thereof, they have put stones into the lock to keep out the Fellows themselves.

4. Some of them made water against one of the Fellow's chamber door.

5. They attempted to corrupt two of the ushers' scholars to bring unto them evil women.

6. Their kitchen being under the ushers' chamber, they have thrust up spits in places where the boards be not closely joined, and also discharged their "dagges" upon other places of the boards.

7. They have broken open a door that leads out of their lodgings into the college leads, where (besides the abuse of the place, which is not to be rehearsed,) they cut away the lead to shoot in their guns.

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 2.

8. They have and do daily kill pheasants, heronshawes, mallards, teals, and doves with their hand guns.

9. The Provost lent them beds, &c. at their first coming, which they now refuse to return.

Endd. Pp. 4.

[Jan. 2.] **3.** The FRENCH in ETON COLLEGE.

The Provost of Eton's information against the French Ambassador and his servants.

1. One of the Ambassador's servants came to the Provost's servant requiring the keys of the college gates to let out one of their company, which the Provost denied, for that the hour of shutting the gates was past. Afterwards Utenhovius and Duboys came to him for the same cause, to whom he answered as before. While they were talking the party came who should have gone out, accompanied with an Italian that used to resort hither to him, who also required the keys. Answered that he had sworn to observe the order of the house (which he declared), and therefore prayed them to take his doing in good part, for he had many times before told the Ambassador that he had no commandment to do otherwise. Duboys gave him evil words, and threatened to break open the gates.

2. After they were gone he caused his doors to be shut; immediately his outermost door was broken open, some of the company running against it with a form, at which the Ambassador first entered with his rapier undrawn in his hand, and Duboys with his likewise. At the door the Provost met him, with one man only, without any weapon. His words to the Provost were, *Nos non sumus obstricti vestris legibus; exi, tu ipse cubabis cum eis*, meaning with those who should be unlodged that night. And thus he enforced him and his company into the outer hall toward his lodging, and demanded the keys, otherwise he would have them by force. Because he was without aid, he suffered his man to fetch them, which received they departed from him.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Jan. 2. **4.** The SECRETARY of the late SPANISH AMBASSADOR to the QUEEN.

Desires her general letters for the restitution of the goods of Hernando and Luis de Sevilla, which have been taken by the pirates Phetipas and Johnsun.

Copy. Endd.: 2 Jan. 1563. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 3. **5.** ANTONIO BRUSCHETTO to CECIL.

Sends the letters which have just reached him, left open for greater security. Praises the good faith of Sor. Gurone. He would be glad to know from Cecil himself that the letters

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 3. of 18 and 27 Nov. have arrived in safety.—Hackney, 3 Jan. 1564.

2. P.S.—Has just received other advices from Rome of 8 Dec., which he forwards. Would like to know what Cecil thinks of the mode of writing adopted by his correspondents. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 4. **6.** SMITH to the QUEEN.

1. On New Year's Eve spoke with the Admiral in Cardinal Châtillon's chamber. He told him that she thought it strange, knowing how friendly she had dealt with him, he and the Prince did so "eleng" themselves. The matters stand in these two points, the imprisonment of her Ambassador and their demand that he should confess himself a lawful prisoner. The Admiral and the Prince know what good offices Throckmorton has done for them and their cause. It is a shame if they of the religion in this realm can do nothing herein. The other point is that at which they now stick in the matter of accord, the enforcement of the treaty of Câteau Cambresis, against which is objected that she aided the Prince and his friends. She marvelled that nothingwas said to her all this time of her money. Smith said he had express command to know what answer the Prince makes herein, and how soon it shall be paid.

2. The Admiral answered that the Prince and he were grateful; she had saved their lives and procured them liberty of conscience to the service of God; but when (contrary to her protestation) she retained Newhaven and made it a private quarrel, they could not aid her against their Prince. He [the Admiral] saw no accord, nor knew of any, till he came to Caen to receive the money. Throckmorton adventured into this realm after war was proclaimed, and is a just prisoner. It is not for him to meddle in this question against the King and the Council. He is so troubled with his own matters by the Guises that he cannot meddle with hers. The entry by her into Newhaven clearly answers the treaty of Câteau Cambresis, and proves the forfeiture of her right to Calais.

3. Smith objected that the English might as well plead the entry of the French into Scotland, which the Admiral disputed. Smith said that as the entry of the English into Newhaven was for the advantage of the Prince and his party, the Queen looked to them to be secured at least from loss. The Admiral wished it were in his power, but it should be fully paid; it was only 100,000 crowns. Smith said he must ask how and when? The Admiral answered that when they had a good peace this would not long be behind. Smith pressed for mention of time and place. The Admiral trusted the Queen, knowing his mind and answer, would not take it amiss. Smith, not knowing what she has lent or paid, or upon

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 4. what condition, knew not exactly how to proceed. He had but one article, an extract from the contract. In this ignorance he durst not proceed further. So the answer is this, the Admiral and the Prince will take order that the money shall be paid; when and how tarries upon the agreement of the peace.

4. The writer complained to the Admiral that Barnaby was not suffered to come to Throckmorton, and asked his help with the Queen Mother. The Admiral said that Smith might do this better than himself, but he would essay what could be done.

5. On New Year's Day the Admiral's secretary, M. De Pré, told him that the Queen had given Barnaby a resolute answer, and she marvelled that Smith would again be so earnest for him, for in that matter she was resolved. The Admiral being troubled with his own affairs and the death of Captain Charry, has probably not moved the matter of Barnaby with the Queen.—Paris, 4 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 10.

Jan. 4. **7.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

1. The Admiral has endeavoured to obtain of the Queen that Barnaby might come to him, but it will not be. She is irritated by that message he had to do unto the King here in Latin, the sum whereof was, that as they had forsaken such offers of treating as he made at his last negociation, he had no command from her to speak of peace till the King has made as reasonable offers to her; and forasmuch as some write over that she would seek peace upon her knees, she will declare that they who have so said were deceived, and she will show it by deeds. To this the Chancellor answered in French, coldly, that they had no such opinion of her, they took her for a mighty Prince; and as for the peace, both they and she have need of it, and all the Princes in Christendom.

2. They take Throckmorton for the author of this message, which is why they show him and Barnaby less favour. Because Lord Robert (as Throckmorton writes) requires that Barnaby be sent home, he means to despatch him with the negociation he had with the Admiral, who says he had but 100,000 crowns, and, the peace being concluded, he will obtain licence of the King to "cottise" themselves and satisfy Her Majesty thereof very willingly, as reason is.—4 Jan. 1563.

Copy.

Jan. 5. **8.** THROCKMORTON to SMITH.

Smith shall do well to stay his despatch awhile to attend some courier from England, and also see what this great assembly means. If he is resolved to send his despatch, would wish that some other than Barnaby might carry it. The

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 5. Admiral received about 100,000 crowns of him; there were other payments by others amounting to 400,000 crowns. Sends letters to Lord Robert and Mr. Secretary.—St. Germain, 5 Jan. 1563.
Copy.

Jan. 5. **9.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Will not negociate till he hears from him again. Has moved too much for peace. Is this the cunning wherein Sir Nicholas glories, and which makes him so wise a man? Four wise men shall have enough to do to appease these quarrels in a month that one brain-sick, furious, raging fool may stir up in an hour. Cecil will not outcrow a cock upon his own dunghill.—Paris, 5 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*
2. P.S.—Sends copies of the Admiral's libels, which Mme. De Guise has answered.
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Jan. 5. **10.** GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. On the 1st inst. Sir Thomas Cotton and he, with four of the Queen's ships more, took sea at the Land's End and arrived at Zealand on the 2nd. On the 3rd he arrived with his charge at Barought, and carried it overland to Antwerp, where he arrived on the 4th. Has spoken with the doer of Brocketrope and Rantzavil, who will receive no bullion but coin. This day goes to Brussels. Has learned what noblemen hold together against the Cardinal, and who with him, and has directed the Queen's letters to the Prince and them accordingly. Copy thereof is enclosed.

2. Here is a proclamation that no English ships shall lade here as long as there are any Dutch ships; as also divers goods defended that none shall come into England. The Deputy of the Merchants has informed him that of such goods as are defended by the last proclamation, divers of their company had laden and paid custom for the same before the edict came out. So they have required him to move the Regent that they may pass, which he will attempt when he delivers the Queen's letters. Also this day he has received letters from Mundt for Cecil, who has written to his factor that there shall come shortly to the Queen out of that quarter a gentleman, requiring that he may be secretly transported to her. The Count of Meggen shall be presently sent by the King of Spain to the Queen of Scots, to treat of a marriage between her and Don John; likewise the Constable has his secretary here practising with the Prince of Orange and others about some matter; what he cannot yet learn, but it is guessed to prevent the Cardinal's doings here, and the Cardinal of Lorraine's doings there.—Antwerp, 5 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1564.

Jan. 6. **11.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. His evil usage here keeps measure with Cecil's courtesy towards the French. The Queen's affairs take no good by it. The order to disburse 270 crowns to two persons on this side he cannot accomplish. The French will not suffer him to have any bring him money.—Castle of St. Germain, 6 Jan. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—He should send by the next despatch so much money as he wills to be here employed.

Orig. Hol. Add. Pp. 2.

Jan. 6. **12.** ANTONIO BRUSCHETTO to CECIL.

Sends letters of Dec. 5 and 8 from Sor. Gurone, who wishes to be informed whether they are acceptable. By his desire to serve the Queen he imperils not only his goods but his life. It is difficult to obtain such secret information as he can furnish.—Hackney, 6 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 8. **13.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

Thought he should do both Lord Robert and him pleasure to send Barnaby away. To stay for that which shall come out of England is needless. The Queen will send one with her letters who may return; if Somer, he would be loth to tarry here so long. Barnaby has process in England and lost much by tarrying here. If it be for his [Throckmorton's] money, Sadler or Chevely shall do it.—Paris, 8 Jan. 1563.

Copy.

Jan. 9. **14.** GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. Has by means of Jasper Sketts had access to the Regent and delivered the Queen's letter. She said the complaints were great of injuries done to the King's subjects upon the seas.

2. Touching the Queen's order to the Lords of the Council, as the Prince of Orange was not at the Court, he delivered the letter to the Count of Egmond, and his message. When he had read it he said what the Regent had touching the complaints of the King's subjects. Answered that it was most untrue, wherewith he seemed satisfied. He had not (he said) been in the Council these six months. He asked if Secretary Torro had come to England before his coming. Gresham said no. It was thought that he had come with Torro's answer.

3. On the 8th inst., being Saturday, the Duchess sent word that she was not well, wherefore she would not stay him longer, but would answer the Queen's letter otherwise. The same day Jasper Sketts bid him to dine, where he found M. De Assyngcort, one of the Privy Council, who asked how the Queen did, and where she is this plague time, and of the amity that has been betwixt them and this country.

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 9. The Cardinal came unlooked for, as Jasper said, and he would have taken his leave of Jasper before dinner, which he would not suffer. At first he seemed not to know him, saying he had forgotten him. He asked if the plague had ceased at London. He said yea. The Cardinal at departing offered to do him service, for which he thanked him. After he departed Sketts said that he had spoken with him concerning the Queen's letter, declaring that she had touched therein the coming over of Secretary Torro. He told him it was not so, and offered to send to his lodging for a copy of it; but he would not suffer him, for that he could see the Queen's letter before supper. Then he said he feared that he mistook the Cardinal. His horses coming he departed, and came the same night to Antwerp. Has obtained from the Regent that all goods shipped here by their merchants before the proclamation shall be licensed to depart.

4. Asks him upon sight hereof to cause to be paid unto Candeller the 2,000 crowns that he has paid to Longsone, as also the 4,000*l.* for the payment of the heirs of Lazarus Tucker. The gentleman of whom Munt wrote arrived here while he was at Brussels, who was despatched by Clough to Sir Thomas Cotton. As the bruit was that the writer had brought great treasure, he declared to the Queen's creditors what sum he brought, and to what purpose; with which they are all satisfied.—Antwerp, 9 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Copy, stained by damp. Add. Endd. Pp. 10.

Jan. 9. **15.** Robert Huggins to Challoner.

Tarried by the way fourteen days, the occasion being that John Shipman fell sick of a surfeit, eating raw pork and drinking too much wine in the company of an archer and others. He made a very good end, and was confessed and heard Mass twice. He was accompanied to his grave with 300 persons with torches and wax candles. From Saragossa came a gentleman Spaniard, who brought the King letters from the Duke of Sessa, and said that in the General Council England was given for schismatic. Three days past the crucifix which stood in the way to Madrid was found bound to an olive tree and cut and broken in thirty-seven places; all the friars in Madrid came in great procession and carried it home again.—Madrid, 9 Jan. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Challoner at Balbastro, *and endd. by him. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 9. **16.** English Merchants in Spain.

Complaints by Challoner of various injuries inflicted upon English merchants at S. Sebastian and elsewhere in Spain by the Spanish authorities.

Draft in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him. Span. and Engl. Pp. 4.

A.D. 1564.

Jan. 10. **17.** CHARLES IX. to the QUEEN.

Desires that certain English pirates who have taken a ship laden with dyers' wood belonging to his subjects may be severely punished.—Narbonne, 10 Jan. 1564. *Signed:* Charles; ——De L'Aubespine.

Add. Endd.: Touching the Mary of Feschamp. *Fr. Broadside.*

Jan. 10. **18.** QUEEN CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to the QUEEN.

Desires that she will cause speedy justice to be shown to the Frenchmen whose ship was taken.—Narbonne, 10 Jan. 1564. *Signed:* Caterine; ——De L'Aubespine.

Add. Endd.: Touching the Mary of Feschamp. *Fr. Broadside.*

Jan. 10. **19.** The QUEEN to SMITH.

1. The French Ambassador has been with her and reported Smith's message there, and for answer used the same speech on the King's part that was uttered to him. He also used good words, to move her to renew the treaty. She let him understand that she had no mind to deal any further, considering she saw no disposition in them there to that which she took to be the only means to make a firm peace, and that upon the form made at Chasteau in Cambresy, which they offered her before they had Newhaven. They with contrary reasons ended; he pressing to proceed to communication.

2. For his [Smith's] proceeding, he shall speak with the King as he did at the last, and say again (in Latin) that whereas she had commanded him to break off all further communication with them before, upon consideration hereof she remains in her former opinion; for she sees that their former delays in coming to speech accords very well with this their dilatory proceedings in the matter. It is well known to them that no peace shall be meet for both, but that which was offered by them to her last summer. If they intend to make such a peace he shall require them to spend no more time, for he has no power to conclude any other. Yet her meaning is not that he should affirm that she will treat no more with them; but if he can get no good answer for the ratification of that treaty, then he shall forbear to treat with them, and advertise her of their answer.

3. She fears that, because in his treaty with them, after they had offered a mean way of accord, he put the same in writing and demanded of them whether he had conceived them well or no, they have conceived that he allowed thereof, although he said he did not assent unto them. Now therefore if they have so conceived of him, she would that it may appear that he neither likes those general sentences, nor that he has power to allow any mean but the ratification of the treaty of Cambresy. She might as well stand in demanding

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 10. Calais presently as forfeited to her by them, as they do now in alleging that she has lost her right by her actions against them.
Endd. by Cecil. Copy. Pp. 7.

Jan. 10. **20.** THROCKMORTON to SMITH.

Thanks him for his offer of Sadleir and Cheveley, but he will forbear to serve his need at the bankers until he hears forth of England. Prays him as soon as his courier arrives to send the bearer unto him with such letters as be addressed to him.—St. Germain, 10 Jan. 1563.
Copy.

Jan. 10. **21.** CHALLONER to SECRETARY ERASSO.

Complains respecting the English ships and mariners arrested and imprisoned at St. Sebastian and Gibraltar, who are treated with great severity.—Balbastro, 10 Jan. 1564.
Draft. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 2.

Jan. 10. **22.** CHALLONER to TIPTON.

Has received two letters from him touching the arrest of the eight English ships at Gibraltar, which he presented to the King, together with a copy of the testimonial, which the King said his Council should peruse. The hearing of the case is remitted back to Seville. This matter has cost him above twenty-six ducats. Their adventurers' spoils are partly the cause of this arrest. Before the end of the month the King departs towards Barcelona.—10 Jan. 1564.
Draft in Challoner's hol. and endd. by him. Pp. 5.

Jan. 10. **23.** CHALLONER to CLOUGH.

Details relative to the accounts between them.—Madrid, 10 Jan. 1564.
Copy. Endd by Challoner: Sent in Nicho. Palavachini's cover. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 10. **24.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

Two ships of passage coming from Flanders, within twenty leagues of the coast met some English men-of-war, who killed the owner and hurt divers men of one ship and took the other, which is valued at 40,000 ducats. In consequence through all this coast all the English are embargoed, and at St. Sebastian worse handled than at any port. At the General Council the Queen of England and her realm are given for schismatics.—Bilboa, 10 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Per Farnham. *Pp.* 3.

Jan. 10. **25.** ALONZO DE TRUXILLO to CHALLONER.

Narrates his proceedings with Hugh Tipton in reference to Challoner's affairs.—Madrid, 10 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*
Oriy. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 4.

A.D. 1564.

Jan. 10. **26.** GRESHAM to CECIL.

The lords of this town have sent him a present of wine, value 40*s.*, desiring the Queen to be good to their town. This is the first present he ever had of this town. They mean nothing less than to fall out with her.—Antwerp, 10 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 10. **27.** [GURONE BERTANO to CECIL?].

Gives his reasons why the Queen should refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Council of Trent, the reception of which within her realms would be prejudicial to her authority. —Rome, 10 Jan. 1564.

Orig. Ital. Pp. 4.

Jan. 10. **28.** JOHN COUNT THENCZIN to the QUEEN.

Begs her aid in his distress. His brother being suitor to the Princess Cecilia of Sweden obtained the consent of her brother, the King, but could not get that of the King of Poland, and therefore set out in person, accompanied by the writer. They were captured by the King of Denmark's ships and carried to Copenhagen, where his brother died, leaving him his heir, not only of his goods and fortune but also of his love towards the Princess. Has determined to send George North, her subject, and Leo Curio, his servant, to Sweden; but first desires to have her letters of commendation in his favour for the Princess.—Copenhagen, 10 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

Jan. 11. **29.** PASSPORT for AUGUSTINE LANGLOIS.

Passport for Augustine Langlois, servant to the French Ambassador in England.—Windsor, 11 Jan .1563. *Signed by Cecil.*

Orig., on parchment, with Royal seal. *Endd.*

Jan. 11. **30.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. On the 9th inst. De Mauvissier delivered his of the 30th ult. The 5th inst. the King, in full Council, having heard the petitions of Mme. de Guise and the Admiral, made this accord; and commanded them that for the death of the Duke, one house should not impeach the other until three years from this day, at which time the King may have more opportunity to judge of the fact. To this accord both parties subscribed before the Council. This day De Lansac, young D'Aubespine, is sent post into Spain. D'Oysell is not yet gone to Rome. More he shall have in his next occurrences.

2. Captain Cockburne prays him to get answer of him whether in the packet taken in a ship and conveyed to the Court there was stayed a little packet of letters directed to one Peguillon, First Master of the Queen of Scots' household. —Paris, 11 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

A.D. 1564.

Jan. 11. **31.** WILLIAM PHAYRE to CHALLONER.

Demanded from Erazzo a copy of the decree sent to Seville, who answered that he had not yet received the information from thence. Was at Vessalius' house, but he was not at home. Nicolo Pallavicini offers all the money Challoner needs. Every day, Sundays and others, the King is at the Parliament. The Marquis of Pescara is appointed Captain General of Lombardy. Don Antonio de Toledo is well, and has been abroad this day.—Madrid, 11 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 4.

[Jan. 11.] **32.** The ENGLISH MERCHANTS to the REGENT OF FLANDERS.

Having shipped certain goods prohibited to be exported, and paid the customs on them, before the publication of the said prohibition, they beg that the Customers may be directed to let them pass.

Copy. Add. Fr. Pp. 2.

Jan. 11. **33.** [GURONE BERTANO ?] to ANTONIO BRUSCHETTO.

Wrote at length on 1st Jan., since which time the Pope has extended the faculty of the Cardinal of Lorraine, whom he considers a learned and efficient man of business. The sons of the King of the Romans have been well received in Italy on their way to Spain. Hears from Flanders that there is no chance of peace between England and France; but this again is contradicted from France. Thinks that they try to induce the Pope to believe that this peace would give the Huguenots greater power in France, and thus gain their ends with him. The writer quite understands their way of proceeding, and will take care to deal with it accordingly.—Rome, 11 Jan. 1564.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 12. **34.** GARRISON of BERWICK.

At the muster of the garrison at Berwick on the 7th inst. there were present of the old crew 193, absent 77, sick 3, rooms void by death 10; and of the new crew, present 1,085, absent by licence, sickness, &c. 67, and 8 rooms void. The names of fifteen captains and eight pensioners of the new crew are mentioned. *Signed:* Tho. Jenyson.

Orig. Endd.: 12 Jan. 1563. *Pp.* 7.

Jan. 13. **35.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

Has no great matter to write. All four messengers (who have licence to pass) are detained in England.—Paris, 13 Jan. 1563.

Copy.

Jan. 13. **36.** THROCKMORTON to SMITH.

Mauvissiere (who was with him here on Monday last) charges him now with this breach of treaty, and says he was

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 13. willed so to do by the Queen Mother. By his words he could look for nothing but war. He had but a quarter of an hour's talk with him. He told him that he brought him [Smith] letters from some of the Council. He also said that betwixt Amiens and Abbeville he met Barnaby, of whose safe arrival in England he knows not.—St. Germain, 13 Jan. 1563.
Copy.

Jan. 13. **37.** Challoner to [William Phayre].

1. Phayre's letter needs no answer, but only that whereof Skydmore informed him. Though he conceives he did it not willingly, yet he ought to be better advised how he plays with edged tools. Sends him herewith a letter to Turgill. Palavicino is here. Longs to know how his licence for the 3,000 crowns shall speed.—Balbastro, 13 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—After writing hereof came Gamboa with his letters. Bids him meddle not any whit with Mr. John. Will send Vesalius within a day or two.
Orig. Hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 13. **38.** Alonzo De Truxillo to Challoner.

Recounts his proceedings in the matter of the provanza respecting the English ships and sailors taken prisoners by Don Alvaro De Bazan for having attacked a French vessel in a Spanish port.—Madrid, 13 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received 17 ejusdem mensis. *Span. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 14. **39.** Throckmorton to Smith.

The Admiral will not so soon from the Court, unless rendition of the arms to the Parisians, accorded this day, occasions it. Does he trow the King of Spain will be pacified with this embassy, and the Bishop of Rome with his? It is time to pray for the poor Huguenots. His "governor's" sudden coming upon him interrupts him.—14 Jan. 1563.
Copy.

Jan. 14. **40.** The Queen to the King of Spain.

Has received his letter of the 12th Oct., by which she perceives that on account of the complaints of his subjects he has ordered the Duchess of Parma to proceed against her subjects by means of edicts. His late Ambassador used to say that it was not his business to attend to matters of commerce, which gave rise to great injuries. Complains that his subjects cover the goods of the French by claiming them as their own, thereby defrauding her subjects of their prizes. Is willing to send Commissioners to Dunkirk or Bruges to settle these disputes in April or May, if the war with the French ceases before that time; otherwise she desires that he will send his to Sandwich or Canterbury. Has sent Dr. Dale to the Duchess of Parma to procure the retractation of the edict

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 14. forbidding the importation of English cloth on account of the plague; and also the exportation of certain other commodities. —Windsor, 14 Jan. 1564.
Copy. Endd.: 14 Jan. 1563. *Fr. Pp.* 7.

Jan. 14. **41.** CHALLONER to PHAYRE.
Wishes Doctor Vesalius would dine with him at Balbastro on Sunday or Monday. Desires him to send the licence for 3,000 ducats by the bearer.—14 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 14. **42.** BERNARDO FERRARIO to SIR JOHN MASON.
Forwards an enclosure for the Secretary. Hears much of the projects intended against the Queen, which should place her upon the defensive. Wishes he might serve her, as he has her predecessors.—Pavia, 14 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: 14 Jan. 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 14. **43.** BERNARDINO FERARIO to CECIL.
Has discovered that the League continues to make preparations against England, as he has written in his three previous letters.—Pavia, 14 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: 14 Jan. 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 15. **44.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.
1. Was willed upon New Year's Day to be at the Court. Talked with the Queen, but nothing to the effect he looked for. Has moved the Council for justice against the Baske and his complices, who have had taken divers of his countrymen, and sold their goods. He charged him and them with piracy, and noted the dishonour to this country. The same ship is ready to depart with another in company, well manned and furnished, except she be stayed, which will not be. Being lately moved again in behalf of the men of Dundee, he let them "witte" they should receive such justice as they gave.

2. Cecil knows what solemnities are used upon the 12th day of Christmas; it was no less here than in any other place. Fleming was Queen. At this solemnity the writer was, and had honour enough for one day in the Queen's presence, and sometimes talking with her. She asked Murray if he [Randolph] had spoken with him of his message. He answered that he had, but in mirth. Finds that he desires nothing more than to have it as Cecil wishes, but will be loth to be the persuader of her unto it.

3. The Saturday after she said to him that within a day or two she would send Lethington to confer with him of those matters he had moved unto her. Upon Monday last they taked together, and declared their Sovereigns' good mind towards each other.

4. The Lord of Arran is somewhat inclined to his old humour. He desires solitariness and dark rooms, is suspicious

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 15. of all men he speaks with, and his whole body is infected with the yellow jaundice. The order of his life is to lie long in bed and to eat little, without any sound sleep. Great means have been made at this time for his delivery, but nothing could be obtained. The Duke never showed himself more earnest in matters of religion than now, which greatly continues his credit amongst the Protestants, and offends as much some others. Persuades those that are most likely to be the stirrers in such causes not to give over much trust unto the benefits they shall find in seeking to root out idolatry so clean as they desire, and subvert their whole commonwealth. The attempt that this Queen made to have Knox punished for a letter written to his brethren of the Congregation, (who by a common band had promised assistance to each other,) and she failing of her intent against him, causes her to think that she shall be unable to bring other things to pass, be it either to marry a Papist or to bring in a stranger. All are now in peace. The most part of the nobles are departed home. The Queen is well, and continues her journey to Jedburgh the 25th inst., in as cold a winter as has been many years.

5. The Queen shall shortly be written unto from this Queen that the Earl of Bothwell may have license to pass out of the country into France, or some other place. Leaves him to judge what her meaning is thereby, but of one thing can assure him; if it were not that men would wonder why the Earl of Arran is kept prisoner and he set at liberty, she would not care though the other was as great as any in Scotland. Sends here a bill delivered him by the Justice Clerk by command of the Queen. There is taken in this town a Scot, a maker of false coin, who about nine or ten weeks past came out of England, and has a good space remained about Alnwick. He has confessed that these men named in this bill are his partners of the gain. Though this man's accusation can be nothing prejudicial to an Englishman, yet if they were taken, their houses searched, and themselves examined, something may be found that may argue him false. Some others greater than these about those parts are suspected. The Scot that is taken here is Thomas Pebles, of the other two one is a Scot.

6. The best and most part here favour Cecil's action more than the French. It is reported that the King of Spain will take part with France. Since his arrival here there neither came messenger nor letter unto this Queen out of France, whereat she is much offended. Reported unto her the return of her uncle, the Cardinal, into Lorraine. She likes now full evil the government in France. The Duke not long since received good news from thence, but no hope of his land or pension, though they write him as Duke of Châtellerault. Has done his commendations to Murray and Lethington as he wrote.—Edinburgh, 15 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

7. P. S.—This day came hither Mr. Colwiche to complain of the Laird of Cesford for lack of justice.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 15. **45.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. On the 11th inst. the Spanish Ambassador came (as he said) to declare that the pretence which is made at this present to send M. De Lansac and D'Aubespine's son into Spain is but a ruse. Of all this sending to Spain the Queen Mother has not made him privy, though she knows that the King of Spain has said that he will not attend to such things till he has word from his Ambassador.

2. They will declare to the King that they have found the Queen of England not willing to make peace upon reasonable condition, and therefore they desire his aid, or at the least his consent and agreement to make war, and to bring her to reason. Whereunto, the Ambassador says, he is sure the King will not consent. Among other talk Smith put to him that he heard say that King Philip, the Duke of Savoy, and other Princes should meet at Nice and there treat of a league; the Ambassador denied the coming of the King, and that his master would never be one in such a league, but that the French would fain have such a league made.

3. On the 11th inst. the Ambassador of Savoy visited him, who holds himself and his master great friends of England. So long, said he, as the Duke of Guise lived, and had the mastery, then the Spanish Ambassador was well esteemed; now the Court is changed. The Queen applies herself to the strong party. And the Pope says it was the Queen and the Constable that made him make those processes against the Queen of Navarre, Cardinal Châtillon, and his brethren. Now, says he, when it comes forth they are angry with him for it. It is they that have changed their minds. The Constable consented that the Admiral, D'Andelot, and the Cardinal should be hanged and quartered; now he says they are the honestest men in France. They speak as evil of the Pope now in this Court as in the English.

4. Asked him if the Emperor's children were passed into Spain. He said that ten days past they were about Geneva, to pass to Villa Franca, and then at Nice to embark for Spain. Le Baron De La Garde is gone thither to conduct them to Marseilles.—Paris, 15 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 7.

Jan. 15. **46.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

The rendition of their arms to the Parisians is not yet so certain, for they shall neither have pistolets, nor arquebuses, nor watch at the gates. Of the departing of the Admiral can he learn nothing for certain. Of the ambassadors what he should think he knows not. Some suppose it is to make them [the English] afraid. Baron De La Garde is gone to the Duke of Savoy.—Paris, 15 Jan. 1563.

Copy.

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 15. **47.** CATHERINE DE MEDICIS to PAUL DE FOIX.

1. Sends letters by a Scot, who by the King's command went to St. Germain to give Throckmorton his letters and news about his wife. Throckmorton expresssed himself most anxious to take part in the negociations for peace. Had an interview with him yesterday in the garden at the Bonnes Hommes, which lasted more than two hours. Could only get him to say how necessary he thought it for both sides, and that if she would let him know what the terms of the peace should be, he would write to his mistress . . . . . She said that if the four French gentlemen detained in England were set at liberty there would be no further difficulty. Throckmorton said that they were hostages for 500,000 crowns, which it would be well for the King to pay and thus avoid the inconvenience of war, especially considering the late tempest in his realm which was not yet quite appeased . . . . . .

2. She replied that her son's subjects had all returned to their obedience; that he had taken measures which would content both parties, and that the goodwill of the King Catholic was such that they looked rather to be aided than hindered in their affairs by him. As for giving money for the said gentlemen, that would be to return to the terms of the treaty of Câteau Cambresis, which they have always guarded against, as the Queen of England had lost all rights which she might have through it by her infraction of the same. She had also been blamed by the Council for consenting that in this negociation the Queen of England's rights were reserved. She also said that the Queen should first pay them 4,000,000 in gold, which it had cost to drive her people out of France. Throckmorton said that his mistress had herself spent more than 2,000,000, and that she had only sent her people into France at the request of the King's subjects for his service. This she denied, and said that the Admiral had declared to the Council that he had never consented to the entrance of any English into France.

3. They then disputed on this and other points without coming to any conclusion. She promised to speak to the Council for permission for him to write to his mistress . . . . . .—Paris, 15 Jan. 1563.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil: 15 Jan. 1563. Copy of the French Queen's letter to the French Ambassador, taken at Dover. *Passages in cipher, now first deciphered. Fr. Pp.* 4.

[Jan. 15.] **48.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

The English who come to this coast are stayed, and in Saint Sebastian no Englishman can go forth the gates on pain of death. In this seignory of Biscay they are better treated than elsewhere, and in the province of Guipuscoa

A.D. 1564.
[Jan. 15.] worst of all. Desires that the young priest who comes to him may be favoured and helped.—Bilboa, 15 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add.: To Challoner, at Balbastro, *and endd. by him:* 16 Jan. 1563. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 15. **49.** Advices from Vienna, Rome, etc.
1. Vienna, 29 Dec. 1563. The Emperor is in good health. A diet is fixed to be held at Worms on Easter. Intelligence about Alexander, the old Vaiwode, and the Wallachians, Moldavians, and Turks.
2. Rome, 15 Jan. 1564. The Bishop of Feltre is dead, &c.
3. Cracow, 5 Jan. News from Moldavia, Sweden, Poland, Denmark, &c.
Orig. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

Jan. 15. **50.** Translation of the above into English.
Endd. Pp. 4.

Jan. 15. **51.** [Gurone Bertano?] to Antonio Bruschetto.
Is sometimes consulted on matters of importance by the Cardinal Borromeo, which he encourages, as giving him information which may be of service to the Queen. The Pope has lately submitted the Council to the revision of eight cardinals, certain doctors, and some practical men of the world, who shall decide whether he shall accept it as a whole or with limitation. Their opinions on this point vary. The writer has been asked for his opinion, which he has given, and of which he sends a copy to the secretary [Cecil] for the Queen's inspection. Rome would not object to act with kindness towards England, remembering that at the time when it was sacked, King Henry sent 100,000 crowns for the payment of the army to assist the Pope. Thinks it would be for their advantage that the Pope should retain his authority. Rome, 15 Jan. 1564.
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 16. **52.** Throckmorton to Smith.
Spoke indeed with the Queen on Friday at the Bonnes Hommes. They talked for an hour, most of that time was spent by her in accusations and by him in purgations. In conclusion, she began to think better of him. They fell into particularities of peace and the proceedings past of one and the other, and so fell into talk of Smith's last treaty, and of the voyage of M. Mauvissiere into England, and so of the hard terms they are in, and with good words they parted. This day she signified that he should make a despatch into England and give him [Smith] knowledge thereof, that he might write. Intends to send his servant on Tuesday, and asks him to prepare his letters against that time.—St. Germain, 16 Jan. 1563.
Copy.

A.D. 1564.

Jan. 16. **53.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

Does not understand by his whether it was by his [Throckmorton's] seeking or theirs that he spoke with the Queen. If he thinks it not meet for him to know, he is content. Yesterday De L'Aubespine told him a part thereof, and now Somer being come with his letters (which he shall receive herewith), he must return immediately upon the answer, which he shall have of this negociation.—16 Jan. 1563.

Copy.

Jan. 16. **54.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

Wrote yesterday by Throckmorton's English boy that came hither for lard. They say that he had spoken with the Queen. He denied it, for indeed he stirred not out of his house since he was with the Admiral, with which despatch Barnaby went. Then some said it was Throckmorton, and so now it is the Palace news.—Paris, 16 Jan. 1563.

Copy.

Jan. 16. **55.** GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. In his last, of the 10th, wrote how he understood that the Regent had granted that such goods as were shipped before the proclamation should pass; this now proves contrary, as appears by their answer to the supplication. Sends also a note of such goods as are laden, whereby he may perceive there nothing is made in this country, but only iron and haberdashery; the rest come out of Eastland.

2. The 15th inst. received his written on New Year's Day, with a letter to Smith, which this day he sent away under a letter of his which will be delivered in Paris the 17th. Intends to depart this town the 18th, for he is through with the Queen's creditors for the new bonds. The Lords of this town are sorry that the Court has stayed the English cloths and other goods. This town suffers for it more than they will have known, for the poor people begin to cry out upon them. As yet D. Dale is not come over, who will have much ado at the Court for the complaints made there. This day an Englishman, who feigned his name to be Martin (his name is Welche), who committed a robbery in England ten months past, came behind an Englishman, named Wrytte, upon the English Bourse, and gave him three strokes with his dagger. Wrytte sent his servant Thomas Dowtton to warn him [the writer] to look to himself and his house. Martin has the friars for his safeguard. The exchange passes at 20*s.* 6*d.*—Antwerp, 16 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 16. **56.** ENGLISH COMMERCE with FLANDERS.

The Commissioners state that the Queen's subjects have been damaged to the extent of more than 38,000*l.* by the arrest of their ships and goods in Zealand and Spain.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

A.D. 1564.

Jan. 16. **57.** ENGLISH MERCHANTS in FLANDERS.

1. Certain English merchants complain to the Duchess of of Parma that having laden their vessels with goods forbidden to be imported by the late edict, of which they were not aware, they have been stayed. Delivered on 7 Jan.

2. The Regent replies that as the goods specified are all comprehended in the edict, it must be observed.—Brussels, 16 Jan. 1563.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Jan. 17. **58.** CLOUGH to CHALLONER.

1. Sent his last a month past, since which he has received letters out of England, which he encloses, and also a bill of exchange on Anthony Hickman and Edward Castelyn of 395*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* due to the 28th inst., for his [Challoner's] account.

2. Mentions the prohibition made five weeks past by the Court here of English cloth into this country before Candlemas Day; and that their fleet of cloth being then ready to come, command was also given that if it came and refused to return, the ships and goods should be confiscated. Various other prohibitions have been made.—Antwerp, 17 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp.* 5.

Jan. 17. **59.** ENGLISH SHIPS at GIBRALTAR.

Translation of the English mariners' depositions under twenty-four heads, setting out that they were not pirates but regular traders on the coast, that the French ship commenced the fighting, that they offered no resistance to the King's galleys, that the owners of the goods had nothing to do with the difference, that there are 30,000 ducats worth of raisins in the ships, which are spoiling, that the English and French ships rode more than a league from Gibraltar, that their confessions are otherwise perused than their declarations, and the interpreter is of small understanding of the Spanish tongue and very simple of wit.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 5.

Jan. 17. **60.** ANTONIO BRUSCHETTO to CECIL.

The last letters from Rome which he sent were of 12 Dec. with others of the 7th from Sor. Gurone and the writer's son. To-day others have arrived, which he forwards, from both these correspondents. Gurone can penetrate into the secrets of the Pope and other princes.—Hackney, 17 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Jan. 18. **61.** SMITH to the QUEEN.

1. On Sunday the 16th inst. came to his lodging M. D'Aubespine, who asked him if he knew of Throckmorton's conference with the Queen. He told him he heard nothing

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 18. of it. He said it was her pleasure that he should tell him the whole matter. Throckmorton has long made means to speak with her by De la Salle, who is keeper of the castle. The Queen answered that on Friday the 14th she would hear Mass at the Bonnes Hommes, and would speak with him. When he came she walked up and down with him almost two hours. Almost all the time was spent in excusing himself that he was not author of these troubles in France, nor a motioner to send men to Newhaven, nor to take part with the Prince. Throckmorton is much deceived if he thinks they have not all his communications and doings; De la Salle says he has as much of that stuff as will lade a horse. And as they have no men worse French than those English that have been nourished in France, and kept in their troubles, so they have no men worse English than those Frenchmen whom they have holpen and kept in England in their dangers. Yet the Queen took it as he gave it her, and still looked whereto he would go. In the end he [Throckmorton] would know of her at what point he [Smith] was, at his last communication, when Somer and he were together. She told him that he [Smith] demanded the ratification of the treaty of Cambresis, which in no wise could be agreed unto; and that two articles were propounded unto him, one of perpetual peace, the other of reservation of all rights of each Prince, and that the hostages should be delivered. Sir Nicholas said that for those two points they are agreed.

2. Smith asked if he knew that the other two articles were agreed unto? If so, he knew more than he did, and assured D'Aubespine that he could not understand so much by any letter that he had received, but rather the contrary. For his part he would that it stood upon so little, but he has no commission from the Queen nor the Council, and therefore has no more to say. "And is this all?" quoth Smith. "Yea," said D'Aubespine, but that he is very earnest that he might write into England, and he does not doubt but to do great service to making of the peace.

3. He says, indeed (said D'Aubespine), that Smith is learned, but he has not the manners to handle Princes and bring them to his purpose. He has been long from the Court.

4. But the Queen, said D'Aubespine, for all Throckmorton's fair words, will only grant him to send his letters to the Court, and from thence to be brought to him [Smith.]—Paris, 18 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 18. **62.** THROCKMORTON to SMITH.

Knows not what imagination Smith has of himself to look so imperiously that the writer should make him more privy to his doings than Smith does him of his. Knows how he has in these matters handled him since he came on this side, for he has all his letters. Smith is at liberty and

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Jan. 18. hears all, and he is in prison and hears little. If De L'Aubespine has told him what has passed betwixt the Queen and him he may be satisfied. Thinks he deals with him as though he had, or looked to have, sovereignty over him ; but, set the Queen's service aside, and then he is in that bravery deceived,—St. Germain, 18 Jan. 1563.
*Copy.**

Jan. 18. **63.** DUKE OTTO OF BRUNSWICK to the QUEEN.

Sends Andreas Saur, of Memmelsdorf, to her. Was sorry to hear of her illness, and congratulates her on herrecovery. Has long intended to come into England, and will do so next spring, if she approves of it. The daughter of the Landgrave is to be married to the King of Sweden. It is intended to collect a large army and suddenly invade Scotland, with the assistance of the King of Spain, the Duke of Guise, and the maritime States, who at present are not well disposed towards England. After they have conquered Scotland they will turn all their forces against England. He has refused to join the army, and esteems it his duty to warn her of the matter. The Pope and his faction are plotting the slaughter and ruin of all of the reformed faith. The King of Spain has written to certain of the German Princes that since they have assisted the rebels in France he will be obliged to assist the French King. From this it is evident that he, the Pope, and the others meditate something which will strike terror into the whole of Christendom. Expresses his good will towards her, and desire of serving her, and begs that his pension (which he has not yet received) may be paid at London or Antwerp.—Harburg, 18 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Endd. Lat. Pp.* 10.

Jan. 19. **64.** PHILIP II. to the QUEEN.

Appoints Didacus Guzman de Silva his Ambassador in England, in the room of the late Bishop of Aquila.—Montzon, 19 Jan. 1564. *Signed:* Philippus;—G. Perezius.
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Broadside.*

Jan. 20. **65.** QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN.

Certain merchants of Dundee have complained to her how in November last their vessel was taken into Harwich, where the said ship and goods are detained, and the merchants kept prisoners. Prays her to take hasty order that they may be restored and the merchants set at liberty.—Holyrood House, 20 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*
Orig., with two seals. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

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* This is the last of the copies sent by Smith to Cecil in his letter of Jan. 24. The series commences with the letter dated 16 Oct. 1563.

A.D. 1564.

Jan. 20. **66.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

Certain merchants of Dundee have complained to the Queen touching the staying of a ship of theirs at Harwich in October last, and have desired him to write in their favour. —Edinburgh, 20 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 20. **67.** CHALLONER to the QUEEN.

His servant Coldwell, whom he sent with letters of the 10th and 25th ult., is stayed at Bilboa; for along the coast of Spain all English ships, merchants, mariners, and goods are arrested by way of reprisal for depredations by their adventurers upon the sea. Has spent these three days past in negociating with this King and Council about this affair. A thousand mariners and others of their nation, with above thirty ships and goods, are arrested. He travails chiefly that their men may be in more courteous prison, the great number of whom will else die of cold and hunger. Has had no advice these five months from England.—Montzon, 20 Jan. 1563.

Draft in Challoner's hol. Passages underlined, to be ciphered. Endd. by him. Pp. 4.

Copy, with a note by Challoner to the effect that the Queen's letters of 20 *March show that she had received this despatch, and endd. by him:* Sent by three sundry means. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 20. **68.** [CHALLONER] to the QUEEN.

Recommends Don Diego de Guzman, appointed by the King Catholic as Ambassador resident in England.—Montzon, 30 Jan. 1563.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: 20 Jan. 1564. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 21. **69.** RANDOLPH to the QUEEN.

Never had better words than are at all times given him by this Queen and her Councillors. For testimony of the truth of what the Queen of Scots reported of her French news unto him, she let him have sight of the Cardinal of Guise's letter to her. In this letter there was somewhat more written in cipher, of which he got knowledge by other means. The French have got word what she intends towards this Queen by advertisement of M. de Foix to the Queen Mother; who, misliking her intent, persuades the Cardinal of Guise to hinder the same. To that end he has written to this Queen that she should take heed unto those dealings that she has with her; that she means no good faith, and that it proceeds of finesse to make her believe that she intends her good in seeking to have her advice in her marriage, nor shall her honour be advanced by marriage of any so base as either Lord Robert or the Earl of Warwick, of which two Elizabeth determined to take one and leave her [Mary] the

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 21. other. Further, that his assurance thereof is good by the advertisement of M. de Foix by that token lately sent (no man named by him) unto Mary from Elizabeth with pearls and jewels, to move her that way. Though this whole matter be not true, the Cardinal has a shrewd guess at it. Believes she will take her whole counsel from thence, specially now the Cardinal has returned. Is moved to think it, for few here know her mind herein, and immediately after the first message sent from her, Mary's secretary, Raulet, was despatched from thence into France. She also showed him that the Queen Mother wrote unto her that she wished herself the third person of the three Queens that should be at the interview this next summer. Answered that she said that more for her pleasure than wished it should be. Sees now that the French begin to make fair weather to this Queen, which makes her think nothing less of herself than ever she did. What to judge of Spain he knows not, more than that her heart is there. And yet are there reasons that make him think that in the end she will be content with some party nearer home. She has offered to write to her [Elizabeth], containing some excuse, and somewhat also in favour of Bothwell. Is of opinion the more Bothwell is made of the worse he will be found.—Edinburgh, 21 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Jan. 21. **70.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. By his despatch to the Queen Cecil may perceive that lately he has had, after a secret manner, conference with the Queen Mother. The way to bring them together was by the workers so handled that he must seem to procure it. Wishes to be advertised whether the Queen can allow no conditions of peace but the ratification of the treaty of Cambresis; and also how the general article of having each Prince's right lustily handled by Smith and Somer is by her allowed. Thinks some other degree may be devised to qualify the causes of the matter. By entertaining this matter long in dispute, and by neither providing for war nor peace, he may look for such another issue of this peacemaking as followed of the talk whilst Newhaven was in their hands. The time favours Her Majesty to make her bargain; fears it will not long do so. Prays that Barnaby, Lord Robert's servant, may come hither with the next despatch, because he has not one about him that can write anything.—St. Germain, 18 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—This being ready to be closed, received Cecil's letter by Somer. Prays him not to reject anything that may favour his liberty. Hears that his wife cannot receive his diets; asks that he be relieved in this matter. Prays that Somer be present at his conference with Smith, for now the piques betwixt them are gone so far that there can be no more dissimulation, he having (Somer being here) uttered to De Mauvissiere the evil will he bears him, using these words

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 21. that he [Throckmorton] was not only the cause of all the hard terms betwixt the Princes, but a hinderer of peace and a worker of displeasure at home, because he was well inclined to it. Cecil has no great cause to be so much Smith's friend. And whenever they shall be delivered of their charge, and he of his captivity, Smith shall feel it, if he be able; and therefore to keep him from danger he prays Cecil to let him never have to do with Smith in matters of charge alone.—Castle of St. Germain, 21 Jan. 1563.
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

Jan. 21. **71.** ADOLPHUS DUKE OF HOLSTEIN to the QUEEN.
One of his subjects, Michael Festus, having bought 200 cloths in England, has been prevented from exporting them by her interdict. Some of them being for the Duke's own use, he begs that she will allow them to pass.—Gottorp, 21 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Jan. 21. **72.** WILLIAM PHAYRE to CHALLONER.
The last post went hence the beginning of this month, and the last came the 16th ult.—Montzon, 21 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add.: To Challoner at Balbastro, *and endd. by him. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 22. **73.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.
1. On the 16th inst. there arrived here out of France the young Laird of Scheldon with many letters unto the Queen, full of promises. They require that this nation and theirs may stand in the old amity, to nourish which the French offer the Queen new assurance for the payment of her dowry and pension, certain artillery promised long ago, and wine for her own household without impost or king's custom. For her subjects these are the offers; the band of men at arms to be restored (of which the Lord Robert of this Court to be captain); the old order of the guard to be renewed (but no Scottishman is yet appointed to have charge); merchants shall have their privileges as before; pensions renewed to those that before had them, and new bestowed on Lords Seton and Flemynge; and Lethington shall have 500 francs by year. The Queen thinks it too small a sum for one of his calling, and so near in credit with herself. Believes no pension will move him from those things that are more for his Sovereign's honour.
2. The knowledge of these things came to him by the Queen's report in this sort: Cammell brought him letters from Captains Waddell and Forbes, of which the Queen got knowledge by the messenger. Upon Sunday, he being at the Court, she bade him tell her his novels, and said he should know of hers. After she had made the report as above, he made his as he found in his letters, viz., that the Cardinal of Lorraine was come to Joinville and sought to bring the King

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 22. to Lorraine, which the Constable withstood, and was gone from the Court. That the Admiral and his brother were about the King; Condé also at home. That the Bishop of Glasgow was admitted there to solicit all causes between that realm and this. It is there bruited that this Queen shall marry in Spain. He neither hears it spoken of in this Court nor sees likelihood that it shall be. Whether Charney's advancement tended to the marriage of this Queen with him, Cecil can best learn. It is so taken amongst them. If it so be, they have no cause to mislike some unto whom Charney was much inferior. Of all these matters (saving Spain and Charney) they talked somewhat. Their purposes were rather merry than to any great effect. To confirm her news she showed him a letter to her from the Cardinal of Guise, with a long discourse of his travail with the King and his Mother for the deliverance of Throckmorton. This Queen mislikes altogether his detaining, and is in mind again to write by Raulet, her secretary, who shortly will be with him towards France.

3. Bothwell will shortly be with him, in whose favour this Queen has written unto the Queen. Her mind is to have him out of England, and he judges him so little worth that it is no matter where he is; he has written in his behalf.—Edinburgh, 22 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—The Basque tarries only the wind; his company are to the number of 160 in both ships. They purpose to sail towards the west seas.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Jan. 22. **74.** GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. On the 21st inst. arrived at Dunkirk, where he thought to have found the Queen's ships to waft him over, for on the 16th inst. he wrote Sir Thomas Cotton that he would be here the same day. Intends remaining here till he has good conduct from Cotton for wafting him over. News here that there are come to Calais, Ardres, Boulogne, etc. twenty ensigns of footmen, with scaling ladders, which puts this country in fear of losing some of their forts. The French have given out they go to Scotland, and look for twenty ships of war, and other ships from Dieppe, etc. to embark them at Boulogne and Calais. Likewise they say here that 2,000 horsemen have come, which he takes not to be true; for this day an Englishman, one Shacklocke, is come from Calais, who has been there these six weeks; he declares that though there be come to Calais six ensigns (300 in every ensign), and the like to Boulogne and Ardres, with scaling ladders, of horsemen he heard of none. He affirms they are come to land in England. It would be good to look to Sheppy, the ships at Chatham, Dover, and specially to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight.

2. Letters have come out of Spain that the King will come into the Low Countries this spring. Therefore the Queen

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 22. should be ready with her ships, whatsoever chance of this business, and train men to the hand gun and pistolets throughout her realm.

3. D. Dall, as the writer was upon the river coming over to Antwerp, was likewise upon the water going over. Reminds him of various sums due by the Queen.—Dunkirk, 22 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 22. **75.** Guido Giannetti to the Queen.

Wrote to her on the 8th. The Count De Luna, Ambassador from Spain, died at Trent. A meeting between the King of Spain and the Queen of France is proposed to be held at Nizza, in Savoy. D'Oysel, formerly lieutenant of the King of France in Scotland, is appointed Ambassador resident with the Pope.—Venice, 22 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Ital. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 22. **76.** Antonio Bruschetto to Cecil.

The last letter which he received from Sor. Gurone is one of the 18th Dec., and to-day the enclosed of the 24th have come to hand. The writer will come to the Court when he can do so without suspicion.—Hackney, 22 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* 22 Jan. 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 22. **77.** Gurone Bertano to Antonio Bruschetto.

The Pope has no inclination to do anything displeasing either to the Queen or the realm, provided he is not irritated. The chief subject under dispute here is the acceptance of the Council.—Rome, 22 Jan. 1564.

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add.:* To Bruschetto, in London. *Endd.:* 18 Feb. 1564, Dal S. Gurone. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 22. **78.** Sebastiano Bruschetto to Antonio Brusschetto.

Not having heard from him lately and having written frequently, has little to say. Praises his friend who has written to the Secretary. Hopes that his mother is well, and Sor. Benedetto, also his relative, Sor. Vincentio.—Rome, 22 Jan. 1564.

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add.:* To Antonio Bruschetto, in London *Endd.:* Da Sebastiano, 18 Feb. *Ital. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 22. **79.** Marsilio Della Croce to Shers.

The Bishop of Feltre is dead, and Cardinal Farnese is ill of a fever. The Pope has demanded the return of the Spanish knight who was carried off secretly to Gaeta. — Venice, 22 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 3.

A.D. 1564.

Jan. 22. **80.** CHALLONER to the QUEEN.

Refers her to his of the 10th and 25th ult., sent by James Coldwell. On the 17th inst. received advice of a general arrest of ships, goods, merchants, and mariners of their nation along the coasts of Spain. The papers sent will show what has passed thereon. The matter of the ships must come to a parlance of commissioners on both sides. "Though they snarl and bear us that evil talent which most of my former letters make mention of, yet I ween that as yet their apple is not ripe." Don Diego De Guzman, the Ambassador elect for England, has attempted to mitigate this arrest. "He is a grave and a courteous man, much dissemblable to his predecessor." Cannot write more for pain.—Balbastro, 22 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

In Challoner's hol. A few passages in cipher deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil: From Spain. *Pp.* 11.

Jan. 22. **81.** Another copy of the above. *Signed. Endd. by Challoner:* Sent by the way of Flanders by two sundry ways. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 22. **82.** Another copy of the above. *Deciphered passages in Challoner's hand. Endd. by him:* Sent by two sundry ways, the one by the Ambassador of Venice. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 22. **83.** Another copy. *Deciphered passages in Challoner's hand. Endd. by him partly in cipher:* Dispatched by way of Antwerp in a cover of the Ambassador of Venice. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 22. **84.** CHALLONER to CECIL.

1. Would write unto him but is so sick that he cannot.—22 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—They speak much of one Feteplace, sent out by the Lord Deputy of Ireland, and of another bark sent out by L. R. [Lord Robert].

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 22. **85.** CHALLONER to CUERTON.

Would gladly have had a letter from him how their folks are handled at Bilboa, and whether Coldwell and Parker were under arrest. The King, on Monday the 24th inst., departs towards Barcelona. Will tarry here twelve days.—Balbastro, 22 Jan. 1563.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: 22 Jan. 1564; sent by a foot-post of S. Sebastian. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 22. **86.** CHALLONER to the MERCHANTS of ST. SEBASTIAN.

Upon receipt at Balbastro on the 17th inst. of theirs of the 9th., procured access to the King, and on the 19th exhibited a petition in their behalf, and required the release of them and their goods upon sureties. The King answered that justice should be ministered, and that he was informed from all parts of the spoils committed upon them by the

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 22. English on the sea during the wars with France, which moved him to proceed to this arrest by way of reprisal. Spent the most of that night and the next day with the chief of the Council, soliciting that till the matter were further examined, they might he treated with less rigour and their goods preserved, to be upon caution answered to law. But they must brook the trouble till the Queen takes order for the remedy. —Balbastro, 22 Jan. 1563.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: 22 Jan. 1564; sent by their foot-post. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 22. **87.** CHALLONER to PHAYRE.

Desires him to ask Don Diego Guzman for the copy of the "provance" from Gibraltar, and to deliver to him a letter directed to the Queen in his favour. Also forwards a letter for Clough.—22 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 5.

Jan. 22. **88.** CHALLONER to JAMES COLDWELL.

Considering this embargo of their merchants, marvels he never heard whether he [Coldwell] is stayed. The Council tells him this arrest extends only to the merchants and their ships, and that his servants may embark in any hulk or Flemish bottom. Bids him pass in some other bottom for Flanders or England.—Balbastro, 22 Jan. 1563.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner.: 22 Jan. 1564; sent by the footpost of S. Sebastian. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 23. **89.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. If other conditions of peace than the ratification of the treaty of Cambresis find acceptation with Her Majesty and her Council, prays he may understand her pleasure. Also to return hither Somer thoroughly instructed of all things, and that in his presence he may communicate with Smith.

2. Cecil must change all his severe talk and doings toward the French Ambassador, if he means end making, and show him courtesy. What passed betwixt the French and Smith, Somer, and himself on the 18th inst. at the Louvre, the bearer, Somer, can inform him. Indeed at his arrival at a house besides the Louvre he was made to dine at the King's cost, and was accompanied with M. De Rambouillet, and after dinner was brought to the next chamber to the King, where he found Smith. — Castle of St. Germain, 23 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—Her Majesty should write to the Queen Mother for his credence, if she will use his service in the matter. The King has given order that the statute of apparel shall be straitly observed. Reminds him that the French refused the ratification of the treaty of Cambresis at this King's coming to the crown, the same demanded by the Earl of Bedford and him.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 23 & 24. **90.** GRESHAM to CECIL.

1. This day here arrived Secretary Torres, who, as soon as he came, departed for Brussels, so that they met not. The English ship that brought him over said that the Bollen and the Hare were coming for him but perceiving seven French ships of war, the bark Yonge, of Bristol, and the Hound (the former having 300 men and the other 200) returned back for succour. Here are twelve ships of war, called the King's guard, and thirty ships more are coming from Dieppe and those quarters with twenty ensigns of footmen, and come to Boulogne and Calais to take in the twenty ensigns he wrote of, which are numbered to be 10,000 footmen. The bringer is Shaclock, otherwise Rosse, who says they will land in the Downs, and that Condé and D'Andelot and M. Senarpont come with 1,000 horse to cross with the ships. Shaclock comes about his own business to London. It were good to see to ships at Chatham, for there are but five pieces of ordnance at the bulwarks to defend them.—Dunkirk, 23 Jan. 1563.

2. At 6 p.m. the master of the ship that brought Torres showed him that the wind being fair for the Foreland, he could pass without danger of the Frenchmen, so at 8 p.m. departed and arrived at Dover this day at 4 p.m. Not being well at ease, sends Shaclock (who came from Calais the same day he arrived at Dunkirk) with his man Alexander, that he might certify what he understands about the French. He is English born, and was brought up with Roger Deprate, a Frenchman, when he dwelt in England. Upon Wednesday intends to be at Court. Shaclock is a worthy man to be a spy in France.

3. At his arrival here received the Queen's letter of the 14th inst., which he will send to Clough.—Dover, 24 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal., *stained by damp. Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 23. **91.** ADVICES from ITALY.

1. Rome, 23 Jan. 1564. The Pope is much occupied with the confirmation of the Council.

2. Genoa, 16 Jan. Don Martino Della Nussa, Ambassador of the King of Spain in regard to the affairs of Final, has arrived here.

Ital. Pp. 2.

Jan. 23. **92.** CHALLONER to the QUEEN.

Certain Italian gentlemen of Vicenza, having been here to see this Court, and desiring to repair to her Court, he commends them unto her.—Balbastro, 23 Jan. 1563.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: 22 Jan. 1563. *Pp.* 2.

[Jan. 23.] **93.** CHALLONER to [CECIL].*

Being sick, can scarcely write one line. The gentlemen bearers, whom he commends to the Queen, were commended

* On same page as Challoner's letter to the Queen of the same date.

A.D. 1564.
[Jan. 23.] to him by Sor. Jeronimo Soranzo, Venetian Ambassador at this Court, and brother to Sor. Jacomo Soranzo, who in King Edward's time was Ambassador in England.—Balbastro, 33 Jan. [*sic*] 1563.

Draft in Challoner's hol.

Jan. 23. **94.** CHALLONER to CUERTON.

Has already spoken with the King and divers of his Council about the embargo at St. Sebastian. Erasso told him that it stretched not to his servants carrying his letters. Desires that the mule which Coldwell had may be returned. —Balbastro, 23 Jan. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner : By a foot post of the town of Balbastro; price eight pist. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 23. **95.** CHALLONER to PHAYRE.

Has received his letters. Two of his silver plates have been stolen. Desires him to lay watch at the goldsmiths of Monzon.

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Phayre. Pp. 2.

Jan. 24. **96.** CHARGES at BERWICK, &c.

The number of officers, captains, soldiers, and ministers, and the yearly charges for the same, showing that in Berwick there are 1,444 men, and the charges for same amount to 20,338*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, which, with the allowances at Holy Island and Farne, Carlisle, Warke, and Tynmouth of 949*l.* 9*s.*, amounts to 21,288*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil : 24 Jan. 1563. *Pp.* 6.

Jan. 24. **97.** CHARGES at BERWICK.

A rate of the yearly charges of the governor, chiefs of fifties, soldiers, and other ministers at Berwick to the number of 800 men, 9,059*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* The allowances to the Warden of the East Marches and others there and at Holy and Farne islands, Carlisle, and Tynmouth, 977*l.* 5*s.*

Orig., with a few notes by Cecil, and endd. by him: For Berwick, a device to make the charge about 10,000*l.* per annum. *Pp.* 8.

Jan. 24. **98.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. On the 16th inst. he received letters by Somer. That afternoon he sent for audience, which was appointed him the next day. He found the King and Queen without any of the Council. Because Elizabeth charged him to speak in Latin (which neither of them could understand), the Queen Mother sent for the Chancellor, passing the meantime with familiar speech, as demanding of her health, the manner of the plague lately in London, &c.

2. When the Chancellor came, the chamber being voided of all saving the Council, he said she has now willed him to say she has considered those matters, and is confirmed to remain

A.D. 1564.
Jan. 24. in her former opinion, for she is assured that no peace shall be honourable but that which the King offered last summer in full Council; wherefore, if the King minds to make such a peace, she requires him to protract no more time, and that he [Smith] has no authority to conclude any other form of peace.

3. In reply the Chancellor said (in French) that as touching the ratification of the treaty of Cambresis, it had been already debated, and the King's mind made known therein at the last negociation, from the which determination he would not depart.

4. Smith said that he had no power to conclude any other manner of peace than with the ratification.

5. Here the Bishop of Limoges made brief rehearsal of such matter as had been passed in their former negociation. For that manner of peace which they propounded, they did not invent now, but in other times their Princes and counsellors allowed the like, namely, at the treaty of Boulogne, where they were passed over with a clause of reservation. And the Constable added that they may not think to make a peace otherwise than so, except all quarrels were decided and all disputations of rights waived.

6. Then they pressed him and Somer to say some other thing, who assured them that they had no other charge..

7. They said, as for the matter of the ratification, the King would in nowise agree to it, and that if he had no other thing to propose, it were but labour and time lost to speak more or treat further, and so dismissed him.

8. As he was ending this despatch on Friday evening (minding to return the bearer the next day), M. De Foix's secretary came to him from the Queen to appoint him to be with her on Saturday, which he did, and with him Somer. As he stayed awhile in the outer chamber, Throckmorton (being brought that day from St. Germain to be also at this conference) came in, being all sent for by the King and Queen. She said she would declare her resolution before them three. In opening the causes they fell again into reasoning, which being but a repetition of those arguments and disputes which have been heretofore advertised, he refers the same to the report of the bearer. In the end again they had for resolution what was offered them by their commissioners; which if the Queen refused, the French had no other remedy but to prepare themselves for war.—Paris, 24 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil:* By Mr. Somers. Received the last of January. *Pp.* 6.

Jan. 24. **99.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. His of the 11th shows him to be a loving and faithful friend to stick unto him against all his despiters and backbiters. He cannot learn what was the cause why Sir Nicholas should thus fall out with him. Sir Nicholas has the same allowance as he has. The writer has four or six men

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Jan. 24. at the most, and never a horse. He has sixteen or seventeen horses, a waggon, a cart, and twenty-four or twenty-five men. Has not had more than one lean coney at his table, which cost him fifteen sous (twenty-two pence), and a woodcock or partridge as much. The carcase of a small sheep is a mark, or 15*s.* The hire of his house costs him an angel a day at the least, for he pays his men a crown in gold, and furnishes them a mess of meat, bread, and wine; besides that, the host himself sits at his table.

2. This morning M. De Plessey told him that to-morrow the King removes to Fontainebleau, and from thence into Lorraine, and that as the writer should lie at Merrette, he should send his fourrier thither. De Mauvissiere this morning came to take his leave of him. He told him they look now for no peace with them; that the Queen will arm forty ships of war to the sea, and that Brisac, Monluc, and all the captains of Normandy are here to have orders given them. Certain it is that they and almost all the captains of the frontiers by the sea are either here or at the Court, or sent for.

3. Will have 500 of Mr. Haddon's book printed for twenty-five crowns, and will have it turned into French. They will not be sold here openly. Prays Cecil to excuse him to Haddon for not answering his letter.—Paris, 24 Jan. 1563.

4. P. S.—Sends the arrest and decree made by the King betwixt the Guises and Châtillon; also the design of the Council of Trent, the message of the Cardinal of Lorraine, the design before 1561, and divers edicts. Sends also copies of the letters betwixt himself and Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, and prays him to judge whose the fault is. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

Jan. 24. **100.** SMITH to CECIL.

Jaques De Puis is still importunate to recommend his case. It is declared to him that what wars soever have been here betwixt the Emperor or King Philip and France, the libraries and bookbinders and their wares were always out of danger. Prays Cecil to show him favour.—Paris, 24 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* In favour of Jaques Du Puis. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 24. **101.** [JOHN UTENHOVE] to CECIL.

England being so obnoxious to the Pope on account of the religion, he will not omit anything to its hurt, therefore it is advisable to obtain as many allies as possible. Amongst others, he urges the claims of the Count John, of East Friesland, to be taken into the Queen's pay.—24 Jan. 64.* *Signed:* J. U.

Endd. by Cecil: 24 Jan. 1563. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

* "Exilii viro sui anno vigesimo."

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Jan. 24. **102.** ALONZO DE TRUXILLO to CHALLONER.

Explains why he has not been able to serve him more effectually at Court, especially in the matter of the English prisoners.—Madrid, 24 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: Received at Barcelona, 14 Feb. *Span. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 25. **103.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. On the 24th inst. Somer departed with a despatch. Has delivered to the bearer a passport to the Court with this letter. Prays him that they go to his wife, and see the Provost of Paris paid so much money as by his last he [Smith] signified he received of his maitre d'hôtel, that is, so many crowns as amounts to 174*l.*, and also one hundred and four score pounds for money at this time received, and to prepare for the rest 500 crowns more, which shortly he says he will pay him. The Ambassador of Spain sends him word that he has good advertisement that the French make ladders and other such equipages at Etaples and Boulogne. Whether they mean to surprise some town in England or attempt some place in the Low Country, the Ambassador cannot tell. He says that the King of Spain has entered into no such league with the Pope, or other Princes, as France bruits, nor ever will; and that he minds nothing against the Queen of Navarre, but to live in peace, and make himself rich.—Paris, 25 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—This night received his of the 1st inst.; so late do letters come to him by that way.

Orig., portions in cipher deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Jan. 26. **104.** SMITH to THROCKMORTON.

His of the 18th seems to him strange, and can perceive no reason why he should write on that sort; and at their last meeting, as he knows, he had neither place nor time to debate such matters, and either it boots not or it needs not. The 24th inst. Somers departed, and De Florence the next day. Is willed by the King to prepare his lodging at Melun or Moret, and to follow the Court, now going to Fontainebleau, wherefore he sends Martin, his lackey, to him that he should take such order as he thinks meet.—Paris, 26 Jan. 1563.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Jan. 26. **105.** VALENTINE DALE to CECIL.

Has had advertisement by Gresham of his letters that he should not tarry long here, for that the Secretary of Flanders is satisfied. Is so well forward that he has heard the things proposed by D'Assonville and Hoper, Commissioners appointed thereunto. By means whereof, and by the return of the Secretary of Flanders, he trusts shortly to be despatched. Generally they seem very well satisfied with the execution of justice. The appointing of the Diet will satisfy them. —Brussels, 26 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

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Jan. 26. **106.** Clough to Gresham.

In his last, by the Dutch post, wrote of the receipt of Cecil's letter. Encloses a packet from the Ambassador at Brussels.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Discoloured by damp. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 26. **107.** Alonzo De Truxillo to Challoner.

Having lately written to him at length, has the less to say at this time. Asks credence for the bearer and professes desire to serve.—Madrid, 26 Jan. 1564.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received at Barcelona, 14 Feb. 1563. *Span. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 27. **108.** Valentine Browne to Cecil.

Received his of 14th on the 22nd. Sends a memorial, wherein the augmentations of 2*d.* a day for armour and such like increases are declared. Albeit the numbers now here be thought able to do no more than answer any sudden attempt (by reason of the defacing of the old walls and rampiers, and the imperfection of the new), yet it were better to diminish the charges by the garrisons than suffer the works to lie. Nevertheless, for that the charges of 200 or 400 persons employed upon the fortifications in six months will make no convenient strength therein, wishes that for six months there were employed 1,500*l.* a month, which will not spend all the stuff, and so the piece towards Scotland not only be brought to be guardable, but a smaller yearly portion might serve therein, and fewer in the garrison. The number that shall be looked to come hither upon warning are not to be trusted; for they will not (being four, five, or six days' journey from hence,) be able to answer the sudden. Sends a rate for 800, in which he has rated no more wages to the soldiers than in the other, meaning to have them and their captains enjoy the like commodity of the grounds and commons of the town as others have.—Berwick, 27. Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Jan. 27. **109.** Occurrences in France.

1. 27 Jan. A gentleman arrived at the Court from the King of Denmark.

2. 29 Jan. M. D'Allegre is returned from Rome. To-morrow he goes to the Court at Corbeil. Hennage (alias Molineux), who was with him at Rome, and has been long his servant, sent Smith word that Edward Stanley, Lord Derby's son, is in Rome, in great favour with the Pope, that Mr. Parrie is in Padua; and that Mr. Sackville (son and heir to Sir Richard Sackville,) and Mr. Travers, his servant, and two of their servants were at Christmas at Rome, (when he was there,) in close prison, so that no man might speak with them.

3. 29 Jan. The Cardinal of Lorraine after dinner came to St. Maure des Fosses to the King. He was received with no pomp. A little before his coming the King went forth

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a-hawking and the Queen a-walking; so they made him walk attendance awhile there; and the King had no long tarrying with him, nor the Queen. No man went to meet him but the Duke De Montpensier. There was with him the Duchess of Guise and the Cardinal and the Duke of Guise, and one or two bishops more.

4. 30 Jan. That night he came to Paris to bed, and the next day (Sunday) he dined at the blind Bishop of Senlis' house. No great bravery showed him in Paris by the Queen's command, but their wills would well have served them to do it. The Duke D'Aumale and Marquis D'Elbœuf came not with him; yet one who was there told him that they were with him at dinner. He that showed him most countenance at the Court (and that was not much) was Condé.

5. 31 Jan. Men complain at Paris daily of the great losses they sustain upon the sea by the ships of England.

6. 1 Feb. The Cardinal of Lorraine went to the palace, and sat there, as he has a place as a peer of the realm, because he is Archbishop of Rheims. Mareshal Montmerency was there, and shall be at command of the Queen so long as the Cardinal shall be at Paris, as also three or four more of the Privy Council, who do not much favour his doings. The Bishop of Limoges and D'Aubespine, who are commissioners to treat of peace, are gone to Bourges.

7. 2 Feb. Candlemas Day was kept here solemnly. The Cardinal of Lorraine was looked to have preached at Nôtre Dame, where there was a marvellous number to hear him; but he preached not. Some say he had word from the Queen not to play the fool, nor to be too busy in Paris. That day he dined with the Prior of St. Martin De Champs. Even the Italians and other Popish men neither liked his going to the palace, nor that he should have preached at Nôtre Dame, and said that he would show himself a glorious fool.

8. 2 Feb. This night at Paris a gentleman of Bretagne, belonging to the Duke of Nemours, called Caharon, met M. De Fontenay, younger brother to M. De Rohan, riding in the street, and with his rapier thrust him through the left shoulder, thinking that he had slain him. De Fontenay alighted, and, with another captain, followed him, and hard at the house of Guise overtook him and slew him. The captain who was with Fontenay hurt another that was with Caharon in the head, so that he is like to die. The quarrel was for words Caharon should speak of Fontenay.

9. 3 Feb. M. De Plessy came to him with a message that the King and Queen would that he should see the Court before they went to Lorraine, where shall be joosts, triumphs, and pastimes this Shrovetide; and that the King had given order to the Provost of Melun that he should lack nothing.

10. 5 Feb. Saturday he came to Melun, where the King's fourriers had ordered that he should be well entreated.

11. 9 Feb. About the 8th or 9th of February the Cardinal of Lorraine passed through this town to the Court.

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12. 12 Feb. Shrove Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday all the Court attend upon nothing but pastimes and shroving.

13. 16 Feb. Great running at the tilt this Shrovetide at Fontainebleau. The Prince of Condé, the Duke De Nemours, and the Rhinegrave, challengers.

14. 18 Feb. The Cardinal has not ended his harangue. Divers of the Presidents of the Parliaments of France are sent for. They of Paris lodged yesternight in this town to the courtward. There will be a great assembly and consultation to make answer to the Cardinal. It is certain he requires the decrees of the last Council to be received by the King. News at the Court this night that twenty of their ships were newly taken by the English. Don Francisco D'Alava, who should succeed M. De Chantonay, is come to Paris.

15. 21 Feb. M. De Chantonay having presented Don Francisco D'Alava and taken his leave at the Court, coming through this town, took his leave of the Pope's Ambassador and Smith. He goes from hence in displeasure, and displeased with the French, which he does not dissemble. At departing he had no reward given him, according to the old custom. He goes to take the room which Don Pedro De Luna, who is dead, had.

16. 22 Feb. Great robberies and murders done about Paris and the Court; and many young gentlemen taken at Paris for counterfeiting the coin.

17. 23. Feb. The Cardinal of Lorraine has his full answer that the King cannot admit the decrees of the Council; and he goes now to Rheims.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 6.

Jan. 27. **110.** The Duchess of Parma to the Burgesses of Antwerp.

By hers of the 28th of Nov. they understood what moved her to forbid the importation of cloths and wools of England before Candlemas next, viz., to conserve the people from the pestilence then in England. Seeing the cause of the prohibition is not altogether ceased, and being informed that there was in London great quantity of cloth and wool (which are most dangerous), for these causes she has (by the advice of her Councillors) continued the prohibition until after Easter next.—Brussels, 27 Jan. 1563.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Jan. 27. **111.** Translation of the above into English.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Jan. 29. **112.** Guido Gianetti to the Queen.

Wrote eight days since. The Pope is still displeased with the Ambassador of Spain. The Marquis of Ferrara and Giovanni Andria Doria have gone to Spain. The Queen of France is, as usual, timid and distrustful. News from France.

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Jan. 29. Armed strangers from Flanders and elsewhere arrive daily in Lyons.—Venice, 29 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil:* 29 Jan. 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 29. **113.** Cecil to [Gurone Bertano].

1. There be so many things of commendation in him and thanks due to him as in no one letter can he fulfil his desire. The rarest thing Cecil commends in him is his plainness of advice, which being joined with such modesty and wisdom delights him more than others do with flattery. Perceives that he is acquainted with public affairs, and not ignorant altogether of the state of this Crown, although nothing is scantily well reported of them. Finding these gifts accompanied with so friendly a nature towards the Queen and State, Cecil thinks himself happy to be thus acquainted with him. The Queen is much delighted with his writings.

2. They are resolved to use no means of peace with France other than to have all things reduced plainly to those conditions wherein they were by the peace accorded with King Henry at Câteau Cambresis.

3. As for the publication of the decrees of the Council, he thinks there are many good canons therein decreed, which the realm would allow; but for that part cannot be accepted without the whole, Cecil thinks the realm will refuse the whole. Thinks that the Pope lacks good advice to recover the reverence to that See which in former times was shown. Holiness, mildness, learning, and humility did first purchase reverence and obedience, and now what contraries are entered he will not express.

4. Prays God to send His Church more abundance of charity, for lack whereof either part suspects and backbites the other. Desires to live only to see some concord, which must be wrought, not by extremities, but by tolerance; for whilst either part intends to maintain itself neither will yield. If instead of cursing some blessing, and instead of condemning some compassion were used, more good might be done.

5. Requests that he will for his sake inquire in that city whether it be true that a gentleman of England, named Thomas Sackville, be committed, in December last, to prison, whose father is his dear friend, Sir Richard Sackville. One Vaughan, an Englishman, who solicits certain causes of Mr. Carne, who was ambassador to Queen Mary there, and died there three years past, has by his letters of December so written, but has not mentioned any of the circumstances.

6. Beseeches him to use his wisdom to obtain his delivery. —From Windsor, 29 Jan. 1563.

Draft in Cecil's hol. Endd. by him: To an Italian in Rome. *Pp.* 2.

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Jan. 29. **115.** [Gurone Bertano?] to Antonio Bruschetto.

On the 26th the Pope in Consistory accepted the Council in its integrity. Advises that Cecil should say neither good nor ill of the Council at present, but wait to see how it is accepted by others. Thinks that the Emperor might have obtained the administration of the Eucharist *Sub utraque*. Regrets the delay in the interchange of letters with England. The King of France has effected a reconciliation between the Guises and the Admiral. A messenger from Spain has brought the Pope 12,000 scudi.—29 Jan. 1564.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 5.

Jan. 29. **116.** Marsilio Della Croce to Shers.

1. Cracow, 5 Jan. Intelligence from Lithuania, Poland, Prussia, &c.

2. Rome, 22 Jan. The Pope is anxious to promote the reforms recommended by the Council. Intelligence respecting the Cardinals. The tumults still continue in Paris.—Venice, 29 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add.:* To Shers, in London. *Endd. Ital. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 29. **117.** Intelligences from Spain and Italy.

1. Spain, Jan. 8. The King will go to Barcelona at the end of the month.

2. Milan, Jan. 25. Intelligence upon the government of the State.

3. Rome, Jan. 29. The Pope has confirmed the decrees of the Council of Trent, and will speedily issue the Bull of the Reform. Also, respecting prohibited books and the residence of bishops.

Orig. Endd.: 8 Jan. 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 31. **118.** Order for Berwick.

The charges for the old garrison, amounting to 287 men, 3,671*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*; for the new, 15,650*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* It is determined that there shall remain but 800 men. There shall be entertained 300 or 400 workmen. Different officers to be appointed.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by him: The Queen's order for Berwick. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 31. **119.** Gresham to Cecil.

This morning sent him Candiller, and since received letters from Clough, with one from Doctor Dall, which he encloses Reminds him of the debt of Lazarus Tucker.—31 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Stained by damp. Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

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Jan. 31. **120.** CLOUGH to GRESHAM.

1. The Secretary has come with a proclamation from Brussels to be published either this day or to-morrow. Since writing this has learned it shall not be proclaimed; whether the Lords of the town dare not or will not, they do well; for an insurrection is doubted within the town, such is the misery in it. Almost every night houses are broken and robbed, and last night, notwithstanding the watch, there came about sixteen or twenty in company to a corn seller's house and ran at his door, as they did at the lottery door, but could not break it.

2. Here was a talk that certain Scots had proferred unto the Court that if they would banish all English cloth out of this country they would set up 4,000 or 6,000 looms at Diest and other places. Palle Fourtown, an Italian who lately came out of England, brought with him three or four clothiers, whom he has in his house, and it is to be thought more will follow. Has written this at large to the Ambassador, who knows nothing thereof, for they had letters yesterday from George Gilpin (who attends upon him) that all went well, and that all would be set at liberty till May. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Gresham, at London. *Endd. Pp.* 9.

Jan. 31. **121.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.

The English ships are embargoed still, men-of-war and merchants as well. There are above twenty-five sail of English ships on this coast, and divers French prizes brought hither by contrary winds. The ship of St. Sebastian from Flanders is esteemed at above 40,000 ducats. The Englishmen in prison die daily, and they will not let them be buried but abroad in the islands.—Bilboa, 31 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner:* Received at Balbastro, 6 Feb. 1564, by a foot-post, with whom I concerted for eight ducats. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 31. **122.** —— to SHERS.

Intends to go to the Court of "his Duke" at Easter, of which he gives notice to his correspondent. A conspiracy has been discovered at Venice, of which more hereafter.—Venice, Last Jan. 1564. *Signature torn away.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 2.

[Feb.] **123.** COUNCIL OF TRENT.

The Queen Mother sent to certain presidents, councillors, advocates, and the Procureur du Roy of the Parliament of Paris to understand their opinions about the decisions of the Council of Trent. On the first Monday in Lent the Cardinal of Lorraine presented to the Council the decisions of the Council, and having showed the advantages that would follow their observance in France, begged that the King would command that they should be published. He had beforehand persuaded the Queen Mother that this was

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[Feb.] very necessary for the repose of the kingdom, and that if it were not done the Pope, the King of Spain, and the Italian Princes would threaten them. Several of the Council opposed this, especially the Chancellor and the Presidents of the Parliament of Paris, saying that they were not reasonable, and were contrary to the privileges of the Gallican Church. The Chancellor and the Cardinal disputed rather sharply; the former saying that what his party could not accomplish with arms he was trying to bring about by crafty words. The Cardinal reproached him with always opposing any proposition for the good of France, and with forgetting the benefits which he had received from his family, using the word *ingrat* twice. The Chancellor replied that he had never received any benefit from him or his family, but that, after having done them much service, he had received the post of Master of Requests Extraordinary, which was usually given to lackeys, besides which he did not desire to pay his debts at the King's expense. They have as yet come to no decision, and it is thought that they will wait until they see what the King of Spain will do.

Orig. Endd.: The Cardinal of Lorraine's negociation, *and by Cecil:* Feb. 1563. *Fr. Pp.* 3.

Feb. 1. **124.** Antonio Bruschetto to Cecil.

1. Sends his son Ludovico with letters received this day from Sor. Gurone, at Rome. Would himself have come, but is prevented by illness.—London, 1 Feb. 1564.

2. P. S.—Seris has just given him Cecil's letter of 31 Jan., which he will forward to Sor. Gurone on Saturday, to whom it will be most satisfactory. He and the writer's son will keep Cecil well informed of all concerning the Pope and the Cardinals. Cecil can write in Latin, if he prefers it. Sebastiano Bruschetto is a good English scholar. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 3.*

[Feb. 3.] **125.** The Queen to Throckmorton.

By his letters by Somer, she perceives what communication he has had at the Bons Hommes with the Queen Mother. She seeks her advantage by dealing so apart with him, for Somer, who was present at the communication, reported the matter otherwise. Perceives such obstinate resolution in them to refuse that which would have contented her, that the next degree for her is to content herself with the three articles of a general and perpetual peace, and the mutual reservation of all rights. She allows these two articles and the reservation without the restitution of the hostages; so she commits the handling thereof to him, and not to Smith, because he dealt so lately to the contrary. He should not appear to be directed from her, but to seek occasion of

* One half of the second leaf is torn off.

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[Feb. 3.] himself to speak with the Queen; which obtained, he shall say, that having written hither what had passed, he perceives by answer made to him that either he mistook her, or else that she had mistaken Smith, for the Queen never heard that Smith or any other of her ministers allowed of the article of peace with the general reservation, nor of any other condition less than the ratification of the treaty of Cambresy. Therefore has lost his labour to write concerning the article of the hostages, and has cause to think there will be more difficulty than he can recover to persuade her to the general reservation without the restitution of the hostages.

2. Considering both their determinations, it seems impossible to accord to either of these, therefore she has thought of another means, which she commits to be used by his discretion as a device of his own, viz., to make the peace with the reservation generally, as has been devised. As for the hostages (because they make a particular question and difficulty,) he shall make no mention of them in the treaty, but that either of them shall promise upon their honour that she shall put the hostages to liberty, and the King shall put him [Throckmorton] to liberty all upon one day. If question be made whether they shall not be permitted to come away at their pleasure, he shall say that the only means to come to peace is to have no mention of the hostages in this treaty, but yet to deliver them out of prison, foreseeing that he be delivered freely. If he cannot induce the Queen to this or such like, then she sees not but it will be labour lost, for she means not by any act to consent that the hostages shall depart hence as persons in whom she had no interest in respect to the treaty of Cambresy without she has caution according to the treaty. And though they be here but for a sum of money, yet if she should let them depart, having neither the money nor other hostages, nor yet caution of the merchants according to the treaty, she should thereby consent that the treaty was void, and so by her deeds lose that right to Calais, which only in general words she should reserve. This she cannot be induced to do, but will rather abide the worst that can be done against her, and do the worst she can against them; and so he may affirm.

Orig. draft, in Cecil's hol., and corrected by him. Passages marked to be ciphered. Endd.: By Barnaby. *Pp.* 8.

Feb. 3. **126.** The Queen to Throckmorton.

1. That her alteration in appointing him to deal alone in this matter should not seem strange to Smith, she wills him secretly, in cipher (if he cannot speak with him), to signify to him not only what she has prescribed, but also upon what occasion she has so done for the furtherance of her service. —Windsor, 3 Feb. 1563.

2. P. S.—Has thought of another means, viz., that if they

A.D. 1564.
Feb. 3. will have the hostages return, then they may first give her a caution according to the treaty for 500,000 crowns.

At the back is written: Mr. Hampton, add this to the letter, and write it in cipher. *Orig. draft in Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 4. **127.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

Divers noblemen and others of Lord Bothwell's friends (having at last obtained the Queen's letters to Queen Elizabeth for his relief forth of England), have required him to write in his favour. Prays at his coming he may find his friendly assistance.—Edinburgh, 4 Feb. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: 4 Feb. 1563. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 4. **128.** CHALLONER'S ACCOUNTS.

Charges for the hire of ten mules and two muleteers engaged by Challoner from Saragossa, 4 Feb. 1564, amounting to 1,514 reals, with a note of payments made to account.

Orig. Span. Pp. 2.

Feb. 5. **129.** QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN.

Labanoff, i. 198. Bothwell's friends (understanding that he is to repair to her Court to obtain her former request, that he might have liberty to pass forth of England,) have put her in remembrance of it, wherefore he prays the Queen to grant him freedom to depart her realm.—Holyrood House, 5 Feb., 22nd Mary, 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: Primo Feb. 1563. *Broadside.*

Feb. 5. **130.** VALENTINE BROWNE to CECIL.

Sends the surveyor's bill for the charges for 400 workmen.—Berwick, 5 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Feb. 5. **131.** WORKS at BERWICK.

Estimate by Rowland Johnson for works to be done this summer at Berwick, after the rate of 400*l.* a month, including officers' and workmen's wages; total, 399*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, with a note by Valentine Browne stating that by the device for the soldiers' work, there will be 116*l.* 13*s.* saved monthly, which will find one band of 100 soldiers. Also notes by Johnson of alterations to be made in the work and pay of labourers. *Signed.*

Pp. 2.

[Feb. 5.] **132.** WORKS at BERWICK.

Similar estimate by Roland Johnson to carry out the works at Berwick this summer at 300*l.* per month; total, 300*l.* 8*s.* *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. P. 1.

A.D. 1564.
Feb. 5. **133.** STOPIO to MASON.

Wrote on Saturday last. Intelligence has arrived to-day from Constantinople of 5 Jan.—Venice, 5 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Feb. 6. **134.** RANDOLPH to SIR JOHN FORSTER.

1. The Queen of Scotland having licensed certain of her subjects to go into England to commune with Earl Bothwell, desires that Mr. Michell Balfoure, John Wymes, of Pettincie, James Ormeston of that ilk, Sir Walter Robartsone, and Mr. David Chalmer, with their servants, may have his licence to pass to the Earl.—Edinburgh, 6 Feb. 1563.
2. P. S.—Asks for his licence for himself for post horses to go to Court.
Copy. P. 1.

Feb. 6. **135.** ROWLAND JOHNSON to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. There are 60,000 feet of hewn stone and 3,000 chaldrons of lime, and the bulwarks and curtains are well furnished with stone to the height of the walls in every place so far as the stonework is begun. Sends an estimate after the rate of 300*l.* a month, and another of 400*l.* a month. Considering the work to be done here, and also the weakness of this town, both the new and the old, 400*l.* a month will be as little as can be to make this work in good strength this summer. If the stonework be brought to some good pass this summer, the earthwork for the ramparts and bulwarks and curtains may be done at their pleasures, and also the raising of the counterscrap outside the ditch, to make it as high as it may guard the walls. Asks them to confer with Lee whether they would have the walls made eighteen or twenty feet high.—Berwick, 6 Feb. 1563.
2. P. S.—Encloses a bill for pickaxes, etc., and asks them to speak to Lee that he or his man bring fifty good workmen. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Feb. 6. **136.** ROWLAND JOHNSON to CECIL.

Sends certificate and estimates of the provision ready here for the works.—Berwick, 6 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 6. **137.** ROWLAND JOHNSON to CECIL.

1. In the bestowing of the 400*l.* a month towards carrying out the works, the most profitable way will be to lay it out as herein described.
2. Has sent to London two barrels of salmon towards his Lent store. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Pp. 3 *and a slip.*

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Feb. 6. **138.** Frederic II. of Denmark to the Queen.

Desires permission for Bernard Moller to export 200 undyed cloths for the Danish soldiers without custom.—Colding, 6 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Feb. 6. **139.** Valentine Dale to Cecil.

The Regent rested most upon those points that had been beaten by her deputies. She thanked the Queen for justice in past things, supposing it yet not sufficient to appoint commissioners to hear such complaints, unless the like were done by others. She entered into the other matters of the edicts upon occasion of the Queen's letter to her by Secretary Torre, and said she would write her answer by him. She wishes the Diet to be at Bruges.—Bruges, 6 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 6. **140.** —— to Challoner.

Statement of particulars respecting the seizure of the eight English ships by Don Alvaro de Baçan.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 3.

Feb. 7. **141.** Randolph to Cecil.

Writes in favour of Bothwell, for whom request has been made to him. Hopes he may find favour from the Queen.—Edinburgh, 7 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 8. **142.** Mundt to Cecil.

One named Argentloe, sent by the Queen Mother, has engaged Count Christopher of Oldenburg, for the French King's service. The French King has several of the German captains who helped Wilhelm Von Grombach when he held the chief town of the Bishop of Wurtzburg. The Vidame of Chartres has departed for France. M. De Passe (alias Spyfan) will shortly come from Geneva to see if he can convert the Dukes of Wurtemberg and Bipont to a more moderate doctrine about the Lord's Supper, for they are most earnest defenders of the doctrine of Brentius respecting ubiquity. The Elector Palatine openly affirms that this doctrine and action is to be referred solely to the spirit and to faith, and has so ordered it to be taught in his churches. It is important for the preservation of peace that this diversity of doctrine and separation of interests should be removed. All are anxious as to what the Pope and the plotters at Trent intend to do. Has been credibly told that the Emperor did not approve of the Council. The Papists boast that the King Catholic will enforce their decrees, and exult at the chance of war between England and Flanders. If the Adonis, whom Cecil knows, comes to England, they will gather much strength.—Strasburg, 8 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 3.

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Feb. 10. **143.** JOHN SPOTTISWOOD, JOHN KNOX, and JOHN CRAIG to the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY and YORK.

Knox's Works, vi. 534.

John Baroune, minister of Christ, having complained to the General Assembly that his wife has rebelliously separated from his society and departed the realm, they desire them to apprehend her, or warn her to appear before the superintendents, ministers, and session of Edinburgh within sixty days after their summons, to answer to such crimes as shall be laid to her charge by her husband.—Edinburgh, 10 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: 14 Feb. 1563. *Pp.* 3.

Feb. 11. **144.** The QUEEN to RANDOLPH.

Upon receipt of Queen Mary's letter of the 20th ult. in behalf of her subjects of Dundee the Queen commanded the Judges of her Admiralty to instruct themselves in the case. Sends their answer, whereby he shall easily judge how clear that matter is on her subjects' part by law and reason, and that Queen Mary ought to yield therein. Sends her late proclamation.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 3.

Feb. 11. **145.** THROCKMORTON to SMITH.

At the despatch hereof he had not deciphered the commission for his proceedings, so could not participate the matter Has written to the Court to intimate his access thither as of himself, and has desired to confer with him before he confers with any other of this nation. Asks him to send the two articles for the peace, with the reservation of all rights to either Prince, which were handled by him and the French commissioners.—St. Germain, 11 Feb. 1563.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 11. **146.** THROCKMORTON to L'AUBESPINE.

His last conference with the Queen Mother was concerning the peace. If she will grant him an audience he will inform her of the state of affairs in England. In this case he desires permission to confer with Smith. The bearer will bring him letters from the French Ambassador in England.—St. Germain, Feb. 1563.

Copy. Endd.: 11 Feb. 1563. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 11. **147.** VALENTINE DALE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Regent, M. Barlemont, and M. D'Assonville have thanked the Queen for her amity and for the execution of justice. He answered that the Queen was desirous to avoid the complaints of the King of Spain's subjects, and as matters of question daily arose the Queen had ordained commissioners to hear such matters. The matters of the edicts or intercourse were not in his commission. He thought that it would be more profitable to both countries that the traffic might remain as it did before the edicts.

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Feb. 11. 2. The Duchess answered that she would remit that matter to the Diet. M. D'Assonville and others declared to him afterwards that she was determined to make an edict shortly that none of that Low Country should colour the French goods upon great pains.—Bruges, 11 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

[Feb.] **148.** Complaint of the Merchants of Antwerp to the Regent.

Having laden two ships and two "zebras" of Biscay on 2nd Nov. last past, the said vessels were attacked off the coast of Biscay by Thomas Cobham with three armed vessels. One of the ships and the zebras escaped with the loss of several of their crews, but the other ship was taken, her captain being slain. Her cargo is worth 50,000 ducats. Her crew of forty have been sent to the galleys. Cobham has taken the vessel into Waterford. This pirate is a brother of Lord Cobham, one of the Queen's Privy Council.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

[Feb.] **149.** Articles by MM. D'Assonville and Hoper.

A list of certain ships, goods, and merchants of the Low Countries seized by the English.
Orig. Fr. and Lat. Endd.: Propounded by M. D'Assonville and D. Hoper, with the answers of the English Ambassador. *Pp.* 3.

[Feb.] **150.** Clough to [Cecil].

Has been to Aix la Chapelle to the sign of the Lion and inquired for "the party" to whom Cecil's letter was directed, of whom no one could tell him anything. Left a letter with the host, which if any such man should come he should deliver to him, directing him to come to Gresham's house in Antwerp. As for his secret the writer has spoken with such a man long ago, who, finding him not willing to meddle, entered with another who was a great loser by him. The mason here found fault with the pattern which he sent, as the pillars were one kind of work and the arches another. [*Imperfect.*]
Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Pp. 4.

[Feb.] **151.** [John Marsh] to Cecil.*

Since writing his letter, has seen a letter to a friend in which it is said that the merchants of the Bourse have devised a request to the Lords here touching the stay of payments and their commodities lying dead upon their hands. The Lords of this town and certain merchants will go to Brussels to sue to the Court, and the chief cause is lest this restraint cause bankruptcy on one side as well as the other.
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Pp.* 2.

* Apparently the P.S. to a letter.

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[Feb.] **152.** List of Spanish Ships.

A list of ships and goods restored to the subjects of the King of Spain by the Queen's command without suit or process. Upwards of twenty-five ships, most of them lying at Dover, belonging to merchants of the Low Countries.
Orig. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

[Feb.] **153.** Affairs of Flanders.

Suggestions as to the adoption of certain measures expedient for the easier settlement of disputes and better commercial intercourse between the Flemings and English.
Orig. Lat. P. 1.

Feb. 12. **154.** Intelligences from Rome and Vienna.

1. Rome, 12 Feb. 1564. Last Monday the Ambassador of the King of the Romans made his entry, and delivered an admirable speech about his master's devotion to the Pope. The Ambassador of France has been ordered to return home immediately if any difficulty is raised about precedence. The Bull of Confirmation is being printed.

2. Vienna, 9 Jan. Cardinal Madruccio arrived here on the 1st. The King of the Romans is at the Diet at Prague, where the Nuncio Delfino will go on the 8th.
Orig. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

Feb. 12. **155.** Translation of portions of the above into English.
Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Feb. 13. **156.** Secretary Bourdin to Throckmorton.

In the absence of L'Aubespine he has received Throckmorton's letter of the 11th inst., and has communicated the contents to their Majesties, who have thought good to grant his request for an audience. M. De la Salle will bring him to the Court in a coach.—Fontainebleau, 13 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Feb. 14. **157.** Advices from Spain, Rome, and Vienna.

1. Spain, 14 Feb. 1564. Arrival of the children of the King of the Romans and other personages in Spain. Appointment of Don Gabriel to be Governor of Milan.

2. Rome, 4 Feb. Strait commandment given by the Pope for all Bishops to resort to their cures. The quarrel for the precedency continues, and keeps the Pope from going to any ceremonies.

3. Vienna. Movements of the King of the Romans and the Archduke Charles. The Emperor's curiosities, viz., a vessel of agate, a written book, and three knives and a great nail found in a man's body.
Endd.: 10 March 1564. *Pp.* 3.

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Feb. 16. **158.** Charges at Berwick.

Estimate of money due to Sir Thomas Dacre and his retinue, and to 578 soldiers and officers and ten gunners between Michaelmas 1563 and the Annunciation of our Lady next; 4,149*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: Money to pay the guard of Berwick that shall be discharged. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 16. **159.** Antonio Bruschetto to Cecil.

1. Has forwarded Cecil's letters to Sor. Gurone, at Rome, on the 5th, whence he has received letters of Jan. 11 and 15. Sebastiano makes no mention of Sacville in his letter of the 15th.—London, 16 Feb. 1564.

2. P. S.—An English gentleman named Thomas Sakfelde, son of Sir Richard Sakfelde, was there. Cecil's friend can discover whether he is there with the Queen's commission or not. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* 16 Feb. 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 17. **160.** Randolph to Cecil.

Since his last letter time has evilly served him to enter into any grave purpose with this Queen. So soon as she had recovered her health she determined to pass her time in mirth and such pastimes as were most agreeable for that time approaching unto Shrovetide. She sent for most part of her nobility to be here against Sunday last, and on that day made them so solemn a banquet as in the remembrance of men here (except at the marriage of a Prince) the like was not seen. Both days following were little inferior to the first. Of this banquet he must defer writing for a day or two. Perchance she will write herself.—Edinburgh, 17 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Feb. 17. **161.** Randolph to the Privy Council.

1. Yesterday he received theirs of the 10th inst., concerning advertisements come to them of the arriving here of certain ships laden with artillery. Sent an English merchant along the coast under colour to buy herrings, as far as Aberdeen, by whom he is assured that there is none such come, nor any artillery between Berwick and Aberdeen. The Lord of Glencarne and Lord Boyd assured him upon their honour that there are none such arrived in the West.

2. The bruit hereof rests upon this. Lethington at his last being in France sued the Queen Mother for certain elm timber (whereof there is none here), to stock such artillery as this Queen has here dismounted, and certain shot for great pieces. These were then promised and not sent. More are promised unrequired, but not looked for. For the arrival of any Frenchmen here he neither can perceive it to be the

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Feb. 17. Queen's mind nor the will of any of her Council that any should come; believes also that they should be evilly welcome by the people themselves.

3. Assures Cecil he never heard better words, nor ever saw in Queen Mary better tokens of goodwill than at this present. Finds not as yet any act done by her that may give him suspicion to the contrary. Sometimes has occasion to complain for lack of justice to his countrymen, which he knows to proceed rather of the tediousness of the suits, and perverseness of the people than want of goodwill in her. Only the East Marches can complain; and that rather for want of a fit and upright man to minister justice than lack of goodwill in this Queen and her Council. If the room of Governor for Berwick were supplied, they should hear as few complaints of the East as they now do of the Middle and West Marches.

4. Fears trouble here amongst themselves.

5. He lately heard this Queen say, that it were wisdom for the Queen to take heed to the Isles of Wight, Jersey, and Guernsey.

6. It is thankfully taken here of some with whom he has conferred that their Lordships do not cast off all their cares from this nation, unto whom (by their advice) his Sovereign has been so good. Asks how he shall deal with these men here.—Edinburgh, 17 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Feb. 17. **162.** Randolph to Lord Robert Dudley.

Received his of the 10th inst. Finds no such matter as is doubted there. Has written as he finds the matter. Trusts that he is not deceived in this Queen's goodwill towards his Sovereign nor in that of her Council for the continuance of amity.—Edinburgh, 17 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 17. **163.** Throckmorton's First Proposals.

1. Peace to be made, with general articles for the reservation of rights.

2. The four hostages to be set at liberty on swearing that they will not quit England without the permission of the Queen.

3. Throckmorton to be set at liberty.

4. The hostages at present in England to be recalled at the King's pleasure on his providing sufficient substitutes.

Copy. Endd. 17 Feb. 1564. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 17. **164.** Throckmorton's Second Proposals.

The same as the first; with the exception of that which regards the French hostages, who are not to quit England until the King gives security for the payment of 500,000 crowns according to the treaty of Cateau Cambray.

Copy. Endd.: 17 Feb. 1563. The second degree. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

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Feb. 17. **165.** THROCKMORTON'S THIRD PROPOSALS.

To the same effect as the two former; with additional articles providing that hostages shall not be mentioned in the treaty, and that the King and Queen shall promise to set at liberty Throckmorton and the hostages on the same day. The 500,000 crowns to be paid by the day specified in the treaty of Cambray.

Copy. Endd.: 17 Feb. 1563. The third degree. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 18. **166.** The KING OF SWEDEN'S MARRIAGE.

Some of the letters of the King of Sweden to the Queen of England having been intercepted by the King of Denmark, copies have been sent to the Landgrave, whereby he perceives how lightly the King has behaved towards his daughter. The King ought to have told his mind at once. The Landgrave has always been ready to complete the marriage, but the King has always delayed it. The Landgrave therefore considers that he and his daughter are free from this engagement.—Cassel, 18 Feb. 1564.

Endd. by Cecil: Recusatio matrimonii pro filia Lantgravii. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

[Feb.] **167.** GOODS seized in DENMARK.

List of goods belonging to John Dymock, citizen and merchant of London, seized by the ships of the King of Denmark, amounting to 9,206 thalers.

Orig. Lat. Pp. 2.

Feb. 18. **168.** CHALLONER to CLOUGH.

This day received Clough's packet of the 17th ult. Marvels at Mr. Ellyott's evil usage of him; encloses a letter to him. Has written to Mr. Secretary of that matter. Would not he should pay any part of 397*l.* made over for him in discharge of any interest which Ellyott should have paid. Further details and directions about money matters.—Barcelona, 18 Feb. 1563.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by the ordinary courier by the means of Gamboa. *Pp.* 4.

Feb. 18. **169.** CHALLONER to JOHN ELLIOT.

Perceives by Clough's letters that of the 170*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* Flemish, by him to have been answered at Antwerp before Michaelmas last, he has discharged only 61*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* ster., and that 100*l.* is running there in the Bourse upon interest. Prays him to let it run no longer, and look not that he will bear the loss of that interest; and if by the next he perceives it is not quitted, will mention it further than will do him pleasure.—Barcelona, 18 Feb. 1563.

Draft, in Challoner's hol. Add.: To Mr. John Elyott, purveyor of the Queen's ships. *Endd. by him:* Sent in R. Clough's packet. *Pp.* 2.

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Feb. 19. **170.** The PROPOSAL of the FRENCH.

The following article was delivered to Throckmorton by the Cardinal of Lorraine, viz., that the Queen of England, within fifteen days after concluding the treaty, shall set at liberty the four French hostages without any conditions whatsoever.

Copy. Endd.: 19 Feb. 1563. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 19. **171.** INTELLIGENCES from ABROAD.*

1. Warsaw, 17 Jan. News respecting the Muscovites and Lithuanians.

2. Rome, 19 Feb. The disputes between the Ambassadors respecting precedence.

3. Sicily, 29 Jan. News respecting the Turkish galleys, Tripoly and Gerbes.

Orig. Ital. Pp. 2.

Feb. 20. **172.** QUEEN MARY to the QUEEN.

Labanoff, vii. 292.

Asks for a safe-conduct for her councillor Henry, Bishop of Ross, to pass into France to remedy certain maladies wherewith he is diseased.—Holyrood House, 20 Feb., 22nd Mary, 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Seal. *Broadside.*

Feb. 20. **173.** INSTRUCTIONS for the EARL OF BEDFORD.

At his entry Sir John Foster, Sir Henry Percy, and Sir Richard Lee shall make a survey of the state of his office, the numbers and state of the garrison and the condition of the fortifications and the bridge, the office of the artillery and the state of the victuals. They shall also inquire in what state Lord Grey left the East Marches, and what prisoners and bills remain to be adjudged.—Windsor, 20 Feb.

Draft. Corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 23 Feb. *Pp.* 8.

Feb. 20. **174.** ORDERS for BERWICK.

Instructions to the Earl of Bedford on his being appointed Governor of Berwick, together with the oaths of the different officers and soldiers.

Draft. Endd. by Cecil: 20 Feb. 1563, apud Windsor. *Pp.* 29.

Feb. 20, **175.** CHARGES at BERWICK.

1. The yearly charges for the wages of the officers and soldiers at Berwick, showing the difference between the former and the present establishment. The charge there for 863 men is 10,794*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, for fifty-nine pensioners 1,256*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, allowances at Tynemouth and Wark Castles 695*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* Total 12,745*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

2. The reward of 10*s.* by the day given by the Queen to be distributed amongst the worthiest soldiers amounts to 180*l.*

* On the same sheet with Shere's letter of Feb. 26.

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Feb. 20. 3. The charge for 200 soldiers entered at Michaelmas last, for half a year is 2,047*l.*

4. The charges for a year besides the works is 16,970*l.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: The difference betwixt the old and the new establishment. *Pp.* 4.

Feb. 20. **176.** THROCKMORTON'S PROPOSAL.

Throckmorton delivered the following proposal to the Queen Mother, viz., that the French hostages be set at liberty, provided that the King pays 400,000 crowns of the sun, and gives good security for 400,000 more. Throckmorton to be liberated without any conditions.

Copy. Endd.: The qualification of the Cardinal of Lorraine's motion delivered by the Ambassador Throckmorton unto the Queen Mother by the hands of the Cardinal of Lorraine. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 20. **177.** INSTRUCTIONS to SHERES.

1. He shall repair by way of Antwerp to the Duchess of Parma at Brussels, to whom he shall say that certain ordinances have been made which tend to the destruction of the intercourse of merchandise betwixt England and the Low Countries.

2. Upon a pretence of the infection of sickness in London this summer, a restraint was made there in November last that none of her cloths should be brought in those Low Countries before Candlemas last. Next month followed another prohibition, that no manner of stuff whereof certain handicraft works are made should be brought out of that country into England. After which last general prohibition, the Duchess sent hither Secretary De la Torre to declare to the Queen upon what occasion the last prohibition was published, and with what intention, and in the end he moved her Council that some meeting of commissioners on both sides might be thought upon for the reformation of all things prejudicial to the treaties of intercourse. She now perceives that where the first restraint of the cloths of her country was made but until Candlemas, it is enlarged till Easter, and so may be further prolonged; and thereunto is added that no wool of her countries should be transported before that time; of which new prohibition, although the cause notified be the sickness in London this summer past, yet there are arguments that it is added for some colour. Herein she thought there is no better way to redress things past, and to establish the ancient treaties of the intercourse, than to have a Diet of commissioners, whereunto Secretary La Torre did accord.

3. And whereas it is alleged that she has also lately made two laws prohibiting certain merchandise made by handicraft to be brought into England, and ordaining that if any of her own subjects shall lade any merchandise in any vessels not their own they shall pay more custom, which laws, they say, are not only new but against the treaties; to show

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Feb. 20. herself conformable to have this intercourse maintained, she is content to have it agreed on both their parts that these laws of hers shall be suspended until the end of the next Diet.

4. After this he shall require that this motion may be put in speedy execution; but if he shall perceive that the Duchess will refuse it, he shall say that he has no commission to deal therein, but that these matters were fully answered to M. D'Assonville at his being here, or that they may be treated upon at the next Diet. If they refuse, he may say that she can provide for her subjects, who shall not find the lack thereof.

5. If they demand of him whether she means to trade with Emden or Hamburgh with her cloths, he shall say he knows not, but that her commodities are of that nature that wheresoever they shall be carried they will maintain a mart.

6. Finally, she directs him, if he finds them tractable, to use words tending to amity; but, if otherwise, he shall use such plainness of speech that they may perceive that it is not necessity that moves her thus to do, but that she can provide for her country.

7. If before his departure D. Dale shall not be returned hither, but that he shall meet him, he shall confer with Dale about this message, so as if there be any occasion to inform him how to proceed herein to better purpose, he may follow that order; but if he shall by him perceive cause to alter the whole scope of this message, or to forbear dealing therein, he shall return with Dale to England.

Copy, corrected by Cecil, and with additional passages by him. Endd.: 20 Feb. 1563. *Pp.* 10.

Feb. 20. **178.** Another copy of the above, imperfect, dated 20 January 1563.

Pp. 2.

[Feb. 20.] **179.** Challoner to King Philip.

Reminds him of the petition presented on 20 Jan. at Monçon in favour of the eight English ships arrested at Gibraltar by Don Alvaro de Bazan, and of the 240 English sailors in the galleys, who are dying of cold and hunger. Complains also of the general embargo laid upon the English shipping.

Draft, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him. Span. Pp. 8.

Feb. 20. **180.** Challoner to Secretary Erizzo.

To the same effect as the previous article.

Draft, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him: 20 Feb. 1563, at Barcelona. *Span. Pp.* 3.

Feb. 21. **181.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Wrote last on the 17th inst. For the continuance of the amity there lacks no goodwill neither in the Queen nor

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Randolph to Cecil.

in the wisest about her. The reasons against this Queen's marriage are these; she can never imbase herself so low as to marry in place inferior to herself, therefore, to persuade her to marry any under the degree of a Prince (be he of England or elsewhere) can neither be honourable to herself nor wisdom for any that is subject unto her to give advice in. The chief commodity for England is that in England there might be found a fit personage to match with her. Of all that are therein it is known who is most worthy, but how evil-willing the Queen would be herself to depart from him, and how hardly his mind could be diverted or drawn from that crown where it is placed, let any man see. Herein it cannot be thought, but it is so fixed for ever that the world would judge worse of him than of any living man if he should not rather yield his life than alter his thought. Wherefore they conclude (as well for her part as for him, that is so happy to be so far in her favour) no such thing is meant of his Sovereign, and that these offers bear a greater show of goodwill than good meaning. Has left nothing unspoken of Elizabeth's sincere meaning in these cases, yet it is hard, when such impressions are entered into a Prince's heart, to weed them out. Has liberty to speak freely his mind to this Queen, but doubts how he shall be able.

2. Among the rest, this has been cast in: Suppose this Queen would marry at Elizabeth's will; her title and right is published thereupon; the person whom she shall have is honoured with princely dignity, and somewhat else. Wherein for all this is her estate advanced? A husband she has well qualified. Many like are in the world, possibly in her realm, and Queen Elizabeth is as apt to marry and to have succession as this Queen herself, whereby this Queen's marriage with a subject loses for her the honour that may fall unto her.

3. It has been further demanded, (since his mistress requires that this Queen should abstain from marriage in the House of Austria,) why she will not name whom she would that she should marry, but rather signify her mind by circumstances and description. Seeing she takes away the choice of a couple, she should name one. To this he could answer sufficiently, being directed by his instructions what to say, though he could not satisfy her.

4. Upon Thursday last (she being recovered of her sickness, and the banquets ended,) he let her understand the desire he thought the Queen had to hear from her, and how needful it is that some resolution should be taken of those matters. She resolved to confer within two days or three with Murray and Lethington, and then say further unto him. He conferred with them. There wants no goodwill in them, but he found them more doubtful than he liked. The Queen said unto him (and Lethington confirmed the same) that the last message he brought was to less effect than the former, and that nothing was answered to what was chiefly desired, which

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makes her the more doubtful what to answer. Signified as much of Elizabeth's mind as his instructions would bear him to do. How well soever they take his meaning, they will acknowledge nothing but difficulties and doubts. They press him to see what private instructions he has, but he adheres only to what he has said. They gather that his Sovereign desires much that this Queen should marry in England. He acknowledges it to be her mind. They desire to know the person. He says that the Queen will not take from her that charge. They cast in "the Lord Darlie," though of him they mean nothing, nor find in him any great thing. He disallows no man. Has gone thus far with them, that they nothing doubt of the Queen's mind, nor can they perceive but there is good liking enough in this Queen, both of the person and his qualities. Sometimes she likes to hear of marriage. Many times the widow's life is best; sometimes she may marry where she will, sometimes she is sought of nobody. He pities many times unto her her state and case, and moves her that at the least she will take compassion upon her four Marys, that for her sake have vowed never to marry if she be not the first.

5. Assures him that no such man as she looks for looks this way. She is deceived in her expectation, and more besides her. This people greatly desire that she were married. Divers suspect that overtures have been made by him in behalf of some Englishmen. Many believe it to be for "Lord Darlie." Few think upon the other, for the reasons he wrote before, but they would be content with either, and rather with this than the other, for the great "combers" he shall bring with him by both his father's and mother'a titles here. If that which is reasonably offered be refused in order to bring in a stranger, the authors thereof shall find themselves beguiled. Lethington once was of mind that she might have her choice of Christendom, and liberty to bring in whom she would, but now he says he finds no man in the world so fit as he whom they desire. Has pressed him thereupon to work stoutly, but he alleges the dangers and difficulties. Murray is plain and faithful; his desire with Lethington is one. Argyll finds it good, and wishes that it were plainly so said unto her. The Duke may suspect more than he can know by anything that has yet been said unto him. Cecil knows how dangerous dealing it is with so unassured a man as he is. Knows that he doubts the coming of Lord Darlie. For the rest the writer cares not what they think, for these are they that will rule the roast when it comes to stirring the coals. Of her own affection he cannot but think well, not only towards his Sovereign, but the whole nation. Will now more earnestly press the answer promised.

6. Some unkindness there has been a good space between the Queen and Murray. The beginning proceeded of the defence of John Knox, augmented by a request made by the Lords that she would leave the Mass. Murray got leave for

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eight days to pass his time in Fife, tarried twenty-one, and returned not unsent for. In this meantime he met with Argyll at Castle Campbell. This augmented the suspicion, where no evil was meant. There rose hereupon a rumour that he was gone by sea out of Pittenweem into England, which was over hastily believed of her. (This, of all her faults, is the greatest, that she conceives evil where none is thought.) After his return her usage of him was good, only the quarrel made that he refused the honour that she thought him worthy of, and that which might take care from her, being weak and sickly. The banquet ensued hereupon. What devilish devices are imagined upon it passes almost the wit of man to think. Little good, some say, is intended to some or other. The banquets made by her mother a little before she went about to suppress God's Word, made at that season of the year, are called to mind; this was the Shrovetide before the troubles. News herewith comes that many sail of ships were coming out of France to land in Scotland; this bruit had almost spilt the whole pottage. This confirmed all the rest, that no good was intended to the Protestants, nor amity to be kept with England. To what end are all their banquets? For twelve or fourteen days together every nobleman had his day about, and Lethington's excelled all saving the Queen's, but while they pipe and dance their enemies shall land, and they have their throats cut. He was content to let this rumour run so far as no suspicion could be gathered of the Queen that he was a mover of it.

7. What men suspected to find amongst the banquet dishes he speaks not, or what they remember of the like, and what parts have been used at such times it skills not how little is spoken, seeing in his conscience there was no such thing thought of. So suspicious are they of themselves, that they give credit almost to no man alive. The banquet continued with joy and mirth, marvellous sights, and great shows; nothing left undone that might either fill their bellies, feed their eyes, or content their minds, and that whole day Queen Elizabeth received no small honour. The Queen dined privately with the chief of the Lords and ladies, where she willed that he should be placed at the Lords' table, so near that she might speak unto him, which she did much of the dinner time. They that served her were the four Marys. The Lords were attended upon by the rest of her own gentlewomen, maidens, apparelled as the other four, all in white and black, as she herself wore at that dinner. The solemnities of the supper are too long to describe. Remembers three courses were brought in; the last was served by gentlemen apparelled in white and black. Divers that could sing amongst them sung the verses he herewith sends. His Sovereign was drank unto openly. Not one of 300 persons or more but heard the words spoken and saw the cups pass between. He thanked her in his Sovereign's name in as good words as he could. She answered that it was more in heart

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than in show, and that shall these verses testify which she gave him, the same that were sung, and willed him to do with them as he liked. Trusts Cecil will present them to the Queen.

8. Touching the advertisements of the Frenchmen's arrival, and of ships laden with artillery, their meaning is not hitherward. The Queen denies it herself, and the whole councillors affirm that no such thing is known to them. Upon a new bruit thereof, he desired upon Friday last to speak with their Lordships together. He complained for lack of justice upon the Borders only against the Lord of Cesforde and for other injuries done by sea to his countrymen. These people are so fast holding of whatsoever they get, that the Devil can wring nothing out of their hands. The Basque is departed without anything done against him. A Londoner, a merchant named Harry Browne, has been a great hinderer to the rest of his countrymen by reason of such bargains as he made with the Basque. Has caused him to be stayed at Newcastle. He sold his horse here, having no licence; the price was 30*l.* Scotch.

9. Within eight days this Queen will to St. Johnston. This day, Monday, she took a sudden purpose, and, with not twenty in her company, rode to Dunbar, where the Laird of Craigmillar is captain. Of this journey men already begin to speak their fantasies, because Murray was not made privy, but followed after, accompanied with a man or two.

10. Wrote to him touching certain coiners of money, and now understands that Rowland Foster is of that company. This Scot is condemned, but reserved, he knoweth not to what end.

11. "Such as have written (and I amongst the rest) in the favour of my Lord Bothwell (saving the Queen and Mary Fleming) repent their haste. It is found out that this way it is purposed to bring him home. How willing somever they be, I may not write to the contrary, but wish him out of the country, where, if he remain in beggary, my Sovereign shall be forced for pity to supply his necessity, for all is sold here to the uttermost penny."

12. The Queen shall be sued for a passport for the Bishop of Ross to pass into France to be cut of the stone. The Lord of Arbroath has licence to go into Italy for two years. He is great in Court, well favoured of the Queen, which is much marvelled at of many. The Bishop, his uncle, gave ashes upon Ash Wednesday. Asks him to remember a licence for three geldings to the Lord of Argyll. Advises Lord Robert to send hither to the Queen three or four geldings; her store is so small that she now rides in the coach. Has also written to his Lordship himself.—Edinburgh, Monday, 21 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. by Cecil, and in another hand: Best letter. To write out Knox's letter. *Pp.* 13.

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Feb. 21. **182.** The QUEEN to the TREASURER OF BERWICK.

Warrant to pay 100*l.* to William Drury, appointed to succeed Sir Thomas Dacre as Marshal of Berwick.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 21 Feb. 1563. *Pp.* 2.

[Feb. 21.] **183.** The QUEEN to the MARSHAL OF BERWICK and OTHERS.

Has resolved to have only 800 soldiers in Berwick and 500 workmen. As many as may be shall be taken of those of the new crew that are discharged. The captains and men of service to be retained in pay. What *rooms are vacant since October? Captains Lambert and Bamburgh to have only 100 men between them.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Pp. 6.

[Feb. 21.] **184.** [GARRISON of BERWICK.]

The names of eight persons that desire entertainment.

Orig. with notes by Cecil. P. 1.

Feb. 22. **185.** CHARGES for BERWICK.

The yearly charges at Berwick in the time of Henry VIII. and Edw. VI. were 2,332*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, of Queen Mary 33,452*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, second year of Eliz. 20,041*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, and in the sixth of Eliz. 12,100*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The charges for Holy and Farne Islands for the same times were 292*l.*, 448*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*, 362*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and 362*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*; for Wark Castle 57*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, 57*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, and 57*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; and for Tynmouth Castle 415*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 274*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* and 274*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Orig. Endd.: 22 Feb. 1563. *Pp.* 4.

Feb. 22. **186.** JOBSON to CHALLONER.

The Earl of Rutland is departed this world. The Earl of Warwick is Lord President of the North, and the Earl of Bedford is Captain of Berwick. They hope the Scots will not break with them. His ship is ready which he meant to have sent in May to Spain, but this embargo will stay it till August. Will be glad to ride to Gisborough for him. Asks him to write to Mr. Swetyng.—22 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: From Mr. Jobson of Hull, 10 March 1564. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 22. **187.** ENGLISH MERCHANTS in FRIESLAND.

Anne, Countess of East Friesland, and Erdtzard, Christopher and John, Earls and Lords of the same, give to the merchant adventurers full passport, free abiding, and safe-conduct in Emden, and license them at their pleasure to depart with their ships and goods.—Auwerich, 22 Feb. 1564.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 6.

Feb. 22. **188.** Another copy of the same.—22 Feb. 1564.

Endd. Pp. 6.

* From this point to the end is in Cecil's hand.

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Feb. 23. **189.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. On Ash Wednesday, at night, Sir Nicholas told him in part as he had written. On Thursday early he went to the Court where he has been all the while. This night he sent him word that to-morrow he would dine with him. What he has done he writes to the Queen.

2. Sir Nicholas read the despatch himself even as it was sent, as Mr. Somer can tell, who went to St. Germain with the writer to show it to him. But he did well to make himself ignorant of it to the Queen to learn of her what she would say.

3. The matters betwixt him and Sir Nicholas are English belike, not French. To this hour there was never unkind word betwixt them in France, nor ever before in England. How he was misused and misreported in England now of late by him and his, Cecil can tell better than he can. All piques betwixt him and Sir Nicholas have been by letters, the copies whereof he sent him by Somers. Could have done much better for the Frenchman of whom Cecil writes if he had known Cecil's mind when he resided in Paris twenty-seven weeks together; yet he thinks to speed him to his contentation. Has "a couple" promised, which he intends to essay awhile and then send them. Cecil's rider will be harder to get.—Melun, 23 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd.* *Pp.* 4.

Feb. 23. **190.** ENGLISH AMBASSADOR in SPAIN.

Notes by Challoner of various matters touching his conference with the King, more especially upon commerce between England, Flanders, and Spain. "Deduction of the Queen's intent in this entreated accord with France not to conclude aught whereby her right to Calais should be hindered." "The last point, of breaking off." "Hawkins' matter."

Orig., in Challoner's hol., and endd by him: Capita rerum, 23 Feb. 1563. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 25. **191.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. On the 24th inst. Sir Nicholas came by him here from the Court and told him what his negociation has been. Is glad he had his traffic alone. Understands by him that he has perceived that which otherwise he would hardly have believed, whereof he gave advertisement but thinks he was not believed.

2. Desires to know whether he should treat of peace in any other place of France than in Paris. Would take it dishonourable for the Queen, seeing they once agreed upon Paris. Asks for further instructions on other points. Asks that his men may be returned from England.—Melun, 25 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd.* *Pp.* 3.

Feb. 25. **192.** MEMORANDA for BERWICK.

1. The yearly charge for the garrison of 860 men is 10,715*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

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Feb. 25. 2. Soldiers not to be displaced without the consent of the Governor and Council. Surgeon's stuff and instruments to be reviewed quarterly. Pensioners to be reduced to fifty-six. The powder for the use of the arquebusiers to be defalcated from their wages. The eight constables to have 80*l.* and each of them the charge of twenty horsemen.
Draft, corrected and dated by Cecil: 25 Feb. 6 Eliz. *Pp.* 4.

Feb. 25. **193.** MEMORANDA for BERWICK.
The yearly charge for the garrisons in the East Marches shall amount to 12,697*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Certain articles for the officers and for the Master of the Ordnance. The inhabitants under the governance of the Mayor, between sixteen and sixty, are to be mustered and order taken that each shall watch one night in every fortnight until the fortifications shall be further advanced. *Pp.* 11.

[Feb. 25.] **194.** The latter portion of the above document.
Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 7.

Feb. 26. **195.** The QUEEN to QUEEN MARY.
Has appointed Commissioners to hear the complaints of certain Scotchmen of Dundee (mentioned in hers of the 20th ult.) respecting a ship of theirs stayed at Harwich.—Windsor, 26 Feb. 1563.
Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 3.

Feb. 26. **196.** The QUEEN to SIR JOHN FOSTER and SIR HENRY PERCY.
They shall repair to Berwick before the entry of the Earl of Bedford into his charge and view the same according to his instructions. Percy shall have regard to the better order of Tweedmouth, parcel of the shire and liberties of Norham, under his government, which, being out of the jurisdiction of the Governor and Council of Berwick, is "the receipt, and as it were the den of all disordered people hanging upon the garrison."
Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd. by his secretary. Pp. 2.

Feb. 26. **197.** GARRISON at BERWICK.
1. Remembrances on behalf of Sir Richard Lee. To procure commissions for pulling down the castle and old town wall where convenient.
2. Also for impresting artificers and labourers. A warrant for money. A commission that all his orders in the works be observed. To procure a warrant for his entertainment and a commission for post horses.
Orig. Endd.: 26 Feb. 1563. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 26. **198.** GARRISON at BERWICK.
Instruction for the Marshal and other officers of Berwick how to proceed in the alteration of the garrison there, for the

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Feb. 26. diminution of certain extraordinary charges set there in time of war. Mr. Drury is appointed Marshal in the room of Sir Thomas Dacre. The new crew is to be reduced to 500 harquebusiers under eight captains.

Draft, corrected and endd. by Cecil, and dated by him: 26 Feb. 1563. *Pp.* 8.

Feb. 26. **199.** Guido Gianetti to the Queen.

Narrative of the interview of the Earl of Elfestain, Ambassador from Maximilian, King of the Romans, with the Pope. M. D'Oisel (otherwise Villeparisis) goes to Rome as Ambassador resident from the King of France; he is said to have advised, in the time of the late Queen Mother of Scotland, that the Scotch should be permitted to use the reformed religion. Detailed account of the proceedings of the Cardinal of Lorraine in France. Forwards a paper showing the financial condition of the Court of France.—Venice, 26 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add.:* 26 Feb. 1563. *Ital. Pp.* 5.

[Feb. 26.] **200.** Revenues of Charles IX.

The King immediately on his accession (finding the debts incurred by his predecessors so excessive that it was impossible to pay them by ordinary means) communicated the fact to his Three Estates assembled at Orleans. The clergy granted 1,600,000 livres Tournois annually for six years for the redemption of the alienated domains, aids, and gabelles, and agreed to pay the charges upon them until they are redeemed. As the other estates have offered nothing, the King has laid a tax of five sous Tournois on every muid of wine entering any town in the kingdom for the next six years. He has retrenched the expenses of his household and those of his brothers and sisters, as also the pensions, and abolished certain new offices. He has been obliged to sell the temporal revenue of the clergy, equal to 100,000 crowns of rent, for which he has promised ample compensation. He has reserved 1,100,000 livres Tournois annually for nine years, to pay off 10,000,000 owing to certain people in Lyons; also 700,000 livres for 100 years to pay certain Germans, and 600,000 for the Swiss cantons; reserving 1,300,000 livres annually for the redemption of his alienated domains, etc., which he hopes to get back in ten or twelve years.

Orig., in Giannetti's hol. Fr. Pp. 3.

Feb. 26. **201.** Stopio to Mason.*

Wrote last Saturday. The plague is diminishing. Sends the citation of Signor Pointz.—Venice, 26 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* 26 Feb. 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

* On the same sheet with the intelligences of 19 Feb.

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Feb. 27. **202.** The Queen to Sir Richard Lee.

Having determined to employ 300 men upon the works at Berwick, he shall repair thither and consider in what way they may be most profitably employed.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by his secretary: 27 Feb. 1563. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 27. **203.** Instructions for the Earl of Bedford.

Instructions to the Earl of Bedford (the same as those of 20th inst.), with copies of orders to be observed in Berwick of the same date and the oaths to be taken by the officers and soldiers.

Copy. Pp. 16.

Feb. 27. **204.** Another copy of the first portion of the above.

Endd. Pp. 4.

[Feb. 27. **205.** Henry Xarpe [Sharpe?] to Wm. Fayer.

Received Fayer's letter on the 15th inst., and thanks him for the good news in it. Sends forty-eight crowns by the bearer, John Caryllo, and will send the remainder speedily. —Seville, 27 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Fayer, at Toledo, by John Caryllo, "coreo of Conte Tayson howsse." *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 28. **206.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Finds no alteration in this Queen's good mind towards the Queen. Looks daily to receive the Queen's answer. Touching this Queen's going to Dunbar on Monday last to pass her time, immediately arose a bruit that two ships were arrived there that night, either that there was some nobleman come out of France or that the Queen (taking a despite against this country) would again into France, and for that cause Martigues came to Calais to receive her and the ships to convoy her. To augment this suspicion, it was said that in the night there were conveyed out of the Abbey four great chests, and that she, being on horseback, said to Lord Morton, "God be with you, my Lord Morton, I will bring you other novels when I come again." The next day cometh the news that one of the two ships that are laden with artillery to come into Scotland was arrived at Dunbar, and the other was taken by the Englishmen. That night, Wednesday, sudden warning was given to all Murray's servants and friends in this town to ride out and to lodge themselves about Dunbar, for that Bothwell was come secretly to speak with the Queen, with many horses, and that Murray (being without any company) might perchance have fallen into some danger. The last news was that Murray was commanded to ward there. With these news there was one ready to have ridden to my Lord of Argyll, of whose stay the writer thinks he was himself the occasion. If the writer had believed these

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Feb. 28. bruits to be true, he would have gone to Dunbar; but finding not one of them true, he thought it best to seem as he never heard of them.

2. Fears more the dangers that may rise amongst these men themselves than any foreign power that is like to arrive here. These rumours, and the liberty that men have to speak and write what they list, puts him in doubt of greater mischief.

3. The Bishop of Ross deserves well, better he must say, in goodwill to help his countrymen in their suits than some that have had better cause to do them good. Of that sort of men he is the best in Scotland.

4. It is reported that the Basque has taken three English merchants since he went into the seas. There is also a saying here that the French have taken a couple of the Queen's ships.—Edinburgh, 28 Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Feb. 29. **207.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. On the 11th, deciphered her letters. On the 14th the Queen Mother sent a coach for him to go to Court, under the conduct of Capt. La Salle. On the 15th he was brought to Paris, and on the 16th to Melun, where he went to Smith (with La Salle and a dozen others of the guard) with whom he discussed the articles. On the 17th arrived at Fontainebleau, where after dinner he found the Queen Mother in company with her secretaries and others. He proponed to her the first degree of his instructions, on which there was much dispute between her and him, he enforcing that the peace had small affinity, or none, with the hostages. Then he moved the second degree, on reading which she laughed and said he proceeded with her like a crab, for he goes backwards and declares more plainly that he means the ratification of the treaty of Cambresis; and that as neither the King nor his Council would agree to these conditions, he lost his labour to speak of them. Answered that no peace could be hoped for unless these conditions were accepted. He then presented the third degree, to which she objected in regard to the caution of merchant strangers, but said she would communicate it to the King and Council, not that she thought they would accept it.

2. The writer then demanded to be set at liberty, and produced the papers of the French Ambassador and the letters of the Queen Mother. She said she would speak with the King and Council. Herewith she arose, and he was conducted to his lodging. Understands of the jealousies of those at Court, and how the Queen is governed (being irresolute) sometimes by the Cardinal of Lorraine, sometimes by the Constable and Condé, sometimes by a petty band of her own. He therefore addressed himself to the Constable, whom he found in bed, sick with the gout. The Queen

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Mother had communicated the writer's overtures to him. His dolour was so great that the writer left him, the Duchess of Ferrara being in his chamber, who embraced him. These things occurred on the 17th.

3. On the 18th, Mauvissiere and La Salle advised him to speak with the Cardinal of Lorraine. He said he had no commission, but within an hour Mauvissiere brought him word that the Cardinal was in the garden to attend him. The Queen Mother he said had told him of his overtures, which he saw to be difficult. The King and his Council will not consent to the third degree, which implies the ratification of the treaty of Cambresis. The writer used his best arguments, but could not move him.

4. He next went to the Chancellor, who said that all the Council were of opinion that the Queen of England had forfeited her right to all she might demand by the treaty. Of this they had long dispute, the Chancellor saying that if she persisted in that opinion it were folly to talk of peace. The writer said that in the last degree he had proposed that no mention should be made of the hostages. On this they had long discussion. Then he made means to speak with the Cardinal of Bourbon, with whom he had conference (by order) in the King's garden. The Cardinal said that the Prince, his brother, would not take it ill that the writer did not repair to him. That day and night he was always accompanied to his lodging by Mauvissiere and La Salle, with eight or nine guards. They pretended that he must return to prison; they presented themselves before him booted and spurred, and the farce of the preparation of the coach to carry him away was not forgotten.

5. On the 19th, at 6 p.m., the Cardinal of Lorraine came to his chamber alone, and said that by the advice of the Queen Mother he had put something in writing, to see what was thought of it. To the first article the writer said that he thought (not speaking as an Ambassador) that Queen Elizabeth would not refuse the arbitration of the King of Spain. He was sure the second would not be accepted, for it was contrary to the article of saving of rights; but that if they were framed to the contentation of both the Princes, he did not think it right that they should be inserted in the treaty of the peace.

6. Whilst the Cardinal was thus in his chamber, De Mauvissiere and La Salle (he thinks) were with the Queen Mother, for within an hour after the Cardinal's going from him, La Salle questioned him of their proceedings, and in what towardness the peace was, and as of himself said that the King and Queen would be glad that Queen Elizabeth would send Lord Robert hither to ratify the peace, and that if she would suffer the hostages to return with him, the King would give his Lordship 100,000 crowns in present, and unto him [Throckmorton] 20,000 crowns. The writer said they were far from the ratification of the peace, and

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that in regard to the King's liberality to Lord Robert and himself, he saw no likelihood that it would be accepted.

7. On the 19th La Salle brought him the articles which the Cardinal had shown him.

8. On the 20th he was brought to the Queen Mother, who was in her cabinet with Secretary Bourdin, and three ladies. She said that finding the King and his Council were resolved to break off, she (without their consent) had desired the Cardinal to employ himself in this matter. The writer answered that, as a private person, he had modified his article, not knowing whether Queen Elizabeth would accept it, for she would have war if she did not attain the last degree proposed. The Queen Mother said the Council were fully bent to hear of no peace without the free rendition of the hostages, to which he replied that his mistress would hear of no peace without the ratification of the treaty of Cambresis. She said that the proposal of the Cardinal moderated these two extremities, and discussed the answer made to it by the writer. She said the King would not consent to give money for the surrender of the hostages, which would impair his right to the greater matter, and also their honour. If Elizabeth, in token of her amity, would send home the four gentlemen, the King would not be ingrate, but that he will never give one crown for the hostages. The claim was founded upon the pretence of the English to Calais. However she would confer with the Council, and in the mean time he could see the King's pastime from her son's chamber. He heard her "round" Bourdin in the ear to heed that he and the Spanish Ambassador did not meet and confer together. In the King's chamber were the Cardinals Bourbon and Guise, and the Duke of Montpensier. The King, his brother the Duke of Orleans, and four gentlemen, were challengers against all with the pike and sword on foot. The King and his brother, for their age, behaved very well. The same night the Cardinal of Lorraine desired to meet him in a gallery of the garden covertly, who said that the Queen Mother had good will to satisfy Elizabeth, but not one of the Council. Of herself she will offer 120,000 crowns of the sun; half on delivery of the hostages, and the other half in twelve months. The writer said it would not be accepted.

9. On the 21st, he asked to speak with the Constable, in whose chamber he found the Cardinals of Bourbon and Lorraine, the Prince of Condé, Montpensier, Roche-sur-Yon, the Chancellor, and the Bishop of Orleans. Throckmorton having read the articles sent from the Queen Mother, together with his alterations, they were objected to by the Bishop of Orleans and the Chancellor, who said it were better to endure the fortunes of war than by paying money to give validity to the Queen's title. The Constable said that whereas Elizabeth has forfeited her title, she now demands 500,000 crowns of the King. He required that the arms

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and title of Sovereign of France should be resigned by Elizabeth, and said he would never accord that the King should make amends where he had done no fault. The writer answered that the payment of the 500,000 crowns did not affect her right or the King's title. The Constable said it was to no purpose to spend more time. Throckmorton asked if they would be satisfied to give a bond (in which no mention should be made of Calais), for the payment of 500,000 crowns on 20 March 1566? The Cardinal said that even if the King would agree, no merchants would consent to be bound. The Constable broke up the assembly and in great bravery called La Salle to carry the writer away to his lodging, pretending that he must needs away that night.

10. On the 22nd, the Bishop of Orleans came and said that he was sent by the Queen Mother to tell him that as there was now no remedy, he might depart when he would. The Bishop then took his leave, but within three hours returned to say, from the Queen Mother, that if the Queen would send home the four gentlemen, the King would give her the best jewel in his cabinet. The same night he met the Cardinal of Lorraine in the gallery where they last talked, who asked him how he liked the offer made through the Bishop? The writer said a jewel could not counterpoise the treaty of Cambresis. The Cardinal said that if the Queen would have money, they would not go beyond 120,000 crowns. The writer said that the offer of the jewel was worth more than that; the Queen has twenty, the worst worth 500,000 or 600,000 crowns. To speak of such a sum is to mar all. A jewel valued by those here at 120,000 crowns will not be worth 40,000*l.*

11. After dinner on 23 Feb. he saw the Queen Mother in her cabinet, who said that if the Queen would send home the four gentlemen, the King would send her a present of 120,000 crowns. Said this offer would do more harm than good, it was a contemptuous work. Elizabeth would have only the ratification of the treaty. The best jewel in the King's cabinet which was offered to him, is worth more. He asked what order they would take for the payment of the money? She said 60,000 crowns should be paid at once, and the rest in twelve months. And so he departed.

12. On the 23rd he took his leave of the Constable, who promised much in general words, but he found small comfort in him in particulars. Spoke with the others altogether in the Cardinal of Bourbon's chamber, by the procurement of Condé. The same night talked with the Cardinal of Lorraine, who said that the Ambassador who goes to London to ratify the treaty shall pay the first sum. The writer asked him to withdraw this offer of 120,000 crowns, which he was sure would do much harm. The Cardinal asked him to send a safe-conduct for the physician of the Queen

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of Scots, and her esquire, and desired to be commended to Lord Robert.

13. On the 24th, Secretary Bourdin repeated the same language about the 60,000 crowns, to whom he replied in the same terms. Said he would write to Queen Elizabeth hereon about the last of the month. Went from Fontainebleau to Melun, where he talked with Smith, and was carried to Corbeil. On the 25th he passed through Paris to St. Germain, where he is treated as before. Was well received at Fontainebleau, at the King's Court. The Cardinal of Lorraine cannot obtain the recognition of the decrees of Trent.—St. Germain, last of Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Two passages defaced. Pp. 68.

Feb. 29. **208.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

The French are now come to an issue. His overture could in nowise be acceptable unto them. If he allow the French overture mentioned in his last, (which shall be renewed unto Her Majesty by the French Ambassador,) or if Cecil can amend and increase the offer by his treaty with the Ambassador, he prays him to let him hear. It should be thought of if the peace be concluded, whether the King of Spain or any others of the Queen's allies be comprehended. In case he accords, he prays him that she will have him put to liberty and to return immediately after the conclusion and sealing of the peace, and not to have him tarry here until the hostages come, or he whom Her Majesty will send to ratify the peace; also to mention what term shall be limited for the ratification of the treaty. The Cardinal of Lorraine prays Cecil to procure a passport to pass through England into Scotland for M. De Clarveault, servant to Queen Mary, who accompanies Barnaby thither at this despatch. Also another passport for M. De Usery, the Queen of Scots' physician, and for M. de Montyniak her esquire. This passport is pressed to be sent with the next despatch, because Queen Mary desires his advice for the recovery of her health. If Queen Elizabeth accords with the French, he asks that she will give him charge to declare it first to the Queen Mother and after to the King; and also to say that Smith shall conclude the peace formally. Asks him to return the bearer Barnaby, for he has none with him that can write either English or French.—Castle of St. Germain, last of Feb. 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Pp. 4.

March. **209.** ENGLISH PRISONERS in SPAIN.

Memorial presented to King Philip at Barcelona by Challoner in favour of the English mariners imprisoned in Spain at the suit of Don Alvaro de Baçan, and others.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: March 1564.

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March. **210.** Treaty with France.

Memoranda for articles to be considered in the first and second treaties with France respecting peace, intercourse, shipping, delivery of prisoners, and liberation of Throckmorton, etc.

Orig., in Cecil's hol. and endd. by him: March 1563. *Pp.* 2.

March 1. **211.** Border Affairs.

A list of "writings delivered to the Earl of Bedfordat his going to Berwick," having reference to the affairs of the Scottish Border. *Signed:* F. Bedford.

Orig., with an addition by Cecil. Endd.: 1 March 1563.

March 2. **212.** Gresham to Cecil.

1. Thanks him for the despatch of the 5,000*l.* Asks him to get him his warrant for the 2,000 crowns and also the Queen's letter to Sir Thos. Cotton to waft it from Dover to Dunkirk.

2. This morning received letters from Clough of the 23rd and 27th ult. with one to the Queen from Challoner and two to Cecil, which he encloses. "From my powre dowffe howsee'—2 March 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.

March 2. **213.** Challoner to Mrs. Stradlyn.

Is her debtor for one or two letters received since his departure from Madrid. Has obtained his revocation as he has signified to the Lord and Lady of Feria. Will leave as soon as the King returns to Madrid, about the midst of April. Is sorry that he cannot start to Zaphra as he promised. Desires her to commend him a thousand times to Mrs. Clarentius and to Mrs. Mary Semper. Assures her that they lied in their reports that went about to disgrace him unto her. Bids her advertise Mr. Kempe that he has delivered over his schedule of 300 ducats to Sir Richard Shelley and taken his writing of the same.—Barcelona, 2 March 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: 3 March 1563. *Pp.* 3.

March 2. **214.** Challoner to the Count De Feria.

Has been seriously ill and scarce able to proceed on his journey, and has been urgent with the Queen for his revocation, which at length he has obtained. Asks him to intercede with the King and Don Alvaro de Bazan in favour of the poor English prisoners. Hears there is to be war between England and France. Commendations to the Countess and Don Lorenzo.—Barcelona, 2 March, 1564.

Corrected draft in Challoner's hol. Endd. by him: 2 March 1563. *Span. Pp.* 6.

March 3. **215.** The Queen to the Duchess of Parma.

Letter of credence for John Shers, one of her Masters of Requests.—Windsor Castle.

Draft. Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

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March 3. **216.** CHALLONER to the ENGLISH PRISONERS.

Since he first heard of their trouble has solicited the King and Council for their release. Blames them for taking such an enterprise in hand in these parts, where their nation finds so short courtesy, and having begun it, to suffer themselves to be so vilely taken, which, if they had held together, needed not have been. Accuses them most of all, that whilst every man goes about to shift for himself and pinch a penny, they are loth to make a common purse to help their cause. If a courier had been expressly sent him immediately after their arrest, he could have assured their release by Christmas last.—Barcelona, 3 March 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: 3 March 1563. *Pp.* 2.

March 4. **217.** CHARGES at BERWICK.

The charges due to the garrison at Berwick for one year ending Christmas 1563, viz., for the garrison, 21,071*l.*; works, etc., 14,725*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; total, 35,796*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, whereof was received towards discharge of same, 31,048*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, so there remains due to that date 4,748*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*

Pp. 2.

March 5. **218.** FREDERIC II. OF DENMARK to the QUEEN.

This winter a certain Swedish vessel was taken, on board of which was an Englishman with two letters from the King of Sweden to her. The one begged her assistance against the writer, the other was an offer of marriage to herself. For the first, knowing her friendship, he does not care; but has thought fit to inform the Landgrave of the second, as the King was seeking his daughter in marriage, and hopes that she will excuse him. — Copenhagen, 3 non. Martii 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

March 5. **219.** FREDERIC II. OF DENMARK to the QUEEN.

Desires that she will release Henry Billinghausen, his subject, who is a captive in England. He was engaged against the King's enemies at Revel, and has offered to restore or pay for any goods belonging to the Spanish King's subjects which he may have taken. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

March 5. **220.** MASON to CHALLONER.

Has received his letters, the last dated 20th Dec. Since 15 Nov. has not written to him. Has been a continual suitor for his return; Master Petre and he were devisers of the means. Left all things in such readiness as he thought he might have been at home before this. Was taken sick a little before Christmas, and to refresh himself is at Salisbury. Albeit their men upon the sea have done otherwise

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March 5. than appertained to the amity, yet a special commission has been appointed for these complaints, for the Admiralty was had in suspicion. The plague in London is in effect ceased, for the certificate thereof was last week but six. They are in good hope of peace with France.—Salisbury, 5 March 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner:* 5 March 1564. Received in Madrid, by Coldwell, 13 May 1564. *Pp.* 3.

March 6. **221.** SMITH to the CHANCELLOR OF FRANCE.

Hieronimus Osorius having printed a book in Latin (which has been translated into French), in the form of a letter to the Queen (in which he traduces the customs, laws, and religion of England,) Walter Haddon has written a refutation of the said book, which Smith has endeavoured to have printed by Robert Stephens. Stephens, however, desired to know that there was nothing in it against this realm, and then, having obtained permission from the Queen Mother, promised to print it. A certain De Val having taken the copy from Stephens, it has been seized. Desires that Stephens may have leave to print it, or at least that it may be restored to him.—Melun, 6 March 1563.

*Copy.** *Lat.*

March 6. **222.** JOACHIM, MARQUIS OF BRANDENBURG, to the QUEEN.

Desires licence for his procurator at Hamburg to purchase 300 cloths in England free from export duty.—Colonia ad Suevum [Berlin], 6 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

March 6. **223.** CHALLONER to ERASSO.

Requests his assistance with the King in favour of the English mariners arrested and imprisoned by Don Alvaro.—6 March 1564.

Orig. draft. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 3.

March 7. **224.** The DUCHESS OF PARMA to the QUEEN.

Complains that an English captain, named Anthony Courtenay, has taken a ship of Amsterdam called the Enfant Perdu, plundered it of its equipment, and tortured a merchant named Jehan Pieters until he confessed that he was a Frenchman, and that the cargo belonged to him. The ship has escaped, but Pieters is in prison at Exeter.—Brussels, 7 March 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.*

* On the same sheet with the reply, see 9 March 1564.

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March 7. **225.** Gresham to Cecil.

Is furnished by Martyn for the sum of 5,000*l.* To-morrow departs for Dover himself with it, and takes order for shipping Mr. Candiller, so upon Tuesday or Wednesday trusts to attend upon him again, and bring Martyn and Homfrey, the assay master, with him for him to take order with them for the provision of the other great mass.—7 March 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

March 7. **226.** Anthony Crewes to Challoner.

A ship of his has been stayed in Gibraltar, being unjustly accused of having taken part with the eight ships against the Frenchmen. After the eight ships went away the Frenchman took from him his best anchor and cable, worth 80 ducats. —Madrid, 7 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Challoner, at Barcelona, *and endd. by him. Pp.* 2.

March 8. **227.** Thomas Randolph to the Queen.

The effect of the Queen of Scots' answer he sends to her; the circumstances he has written to Mr. Secretary. Her Grace desires her to judge better of her meaning than her words. Princes at all times (as she says) have not their wills; but her heart, being her own, is immutable, and without evil meaning towards the Queen. In these terms she stands with this Queen; he trusts as earnestly meant of her part as it is affectionately spoken. Of her people he can write none otherwise than he has done before.—Edinburgh, 8 March 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

March 8. **228.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Upon Sunday last the 27th ult. he had long purpose with this Queen, as well of her own estate as his Sovereign's, touching their marriage. As for this Queen, the remembrance of her late husband is so fresh in her mind that she cannot think of any other. Her years are not so many but she may abide, and, that which is most of all, she is neither sought nor desired of any. Was better content to hear her talk of these purposes than to say much again, and seemed also to believe what was spoken. She uttered many words of affection towards his Sovereign. Let bruits run, she will be assuredly hers without suspicion of anything that shall alter her mind. He confirmed her in that opinion.

2. Touching his answer, he was somewhat earnest with her. It grew at length unto this point, that he should next confer with the Lords Murray, Argyll, and Lethington, by whom he should know further of her mind.

3. Next day being Monday, and Tuesday also, he applied to these Lords, who yet had received no commandment. On

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Wednesday the Queen went herself unto "the Towbothe," to what effect he shall know. Upon Thursday, they having no knowledge of the Queen's mind, let him understand the same as in effect he has written, and after showed the same to them. Great protestation was made by Lethington of this Queen's good meaning to satisfy his Sovereign's demands. The case was full of difficulty, fitter to be talked of among the Queens themselves than to be handled between subjects. Rehearsed unto them so much as his instructions gave him assurance to say. They, seeing his proposition, as they said, was only general, thought that their Sovereign, for lack of full knowledge of his Sovereign's mind, could but give as uncertain an answer as he came with a doubtful message. They desired that he should plainly understand their Sovereign's mind, that she desired nothing more than the Queen's contentment, with her own honour and weal of her country, and with that gave him that answer he sends herewith.

4. On every point of this answer he took occasion to say somewhat. Of this Queen's goodwill to his mistress he would not seem to doubt, having heard so much by her and these noblemen confirming the same. Of the obscurity of his mistress's mind, he said there was enough said to them that had will to understand. To the answer he found himself no way discontented, saving that it was formed upon false grounds, alleging his message to be so doubtful that they could give but uncertain answer. This might as well have been given on the first or third day as now, at the end of three months that he has waited for the same. For his return, which they wish should not be hasty, he alleged his command. By their advice, two days after he communed with the Queen herself. She confirmed all that the others had said. Further conference he had with Lethington apart. He confessed unto him that this answer came chiefly of his part, that by often recourse matters might be the better weighed before they should be published. There is also not one fit man to be found here to be a doer in these causes whom she will trust but himself, and to have him absent from her she has no will, nor he himself to be away.

5. The occasion of this Queen's coming to the Tolbooth proceeded upon the rumours of the Frenchmen coming in, which, indeed, had such appearance of truth in the judgment of those that knew not her mind, that they believed it for certain, insomuch as divers letters were written to noblemen and others to know what their parts would be if they should arrive. These things being brought to the Queen's ear by the advice of her Council, she let the people understand that there was no such meaning in her, and how much they were to blame to have any such thought of her, using herself as she has done since her coming into the country. One other occasion of her being there was that divers bills have been given into her by the poor that had actions depending before

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March 8. the Lords of the Session, whereof there could be no end given for great men's actions that either were judges upon the Session or had their friends there. Order is taken by her command that for the expedition of the poor men's causes the judges shall sit three days in the week, as well afternoon as forenoon, and for that cause they have their stipend augmented. This being done on Wednesday, on Friday afternoon she came again to the same place to hear some poor men's causes pleaded. Upon Tuesday last she took her journey towards St. Johnstone, where she purposes to remain until almost Easter; then to Falkland, and so to St. Andrew's. She has still a great misliking to this town. It is feared that her Mass will yet breed cumber in Scotland. She has been advised from the Cardinal of Lorraine to attempt, if she can bring her people to receive an *Interim*. This matter is yet secret. Her mind is greatly bent thereunto. What she means by putting twenty-four men and their captains into the Inch again he knows not.

6. Asks him to have the safe-conduct for the Bishop of Ross in remembrance. Thinks daily better and better of the Bishop, for justice's sake. Also to remember a licence for the Lord of Argyll for three geldings; Her Majesty shall find it well bestowed. The writer's charges so far exceed his allowance that 100*l.* will not bring him out of debt since his last arrival.—Edinburgh, 8 March 1563.

7. P. S.—Yesterday he conveyed Lethington to Musselborough, towards his father's house, whole and well. This day word came here that he is extremely sick. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 6.

March 9. **229.** The Chancellor of France to Smith.

The Queen Mother is displeased that the book of Osorius should have been printed by their people. Desires him to send a copy of the same, Returns Haddon's book by the bearer. —9 March 1563. *Signed:* M. Hospitalis.

Copy. Lat. Pp.* 4.

March 9. **230.** Sir Thomas Smith to Cecil.

1. The French make ready all the ships they can, although they have no war nor mistrust of war, but they say it is to go to Terra Florida.

2. That false alarm the Flemings gave Cecil of the French coming came not of nothing, although nothing then was to be seen nor is greatly yet. Trusts the English will prepare their navy, and if, peace following, the French send theirs into Terra Florida, they may send theirs into Iceland, or else as they do into warmer countries. They have agreed of late

* On same sheet as Smith's letter to him of the 6th.

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with their bankers which will serve them for credit and discharge void soldiers. It is almost all one to them to have moderate war as to have peace. The bruit at Paris is that a great navy of English ships is before Calais, and it is also at the Court. Takes this but a pretence to hasten their preparation and drive their ships and men to sea.

3. Has sent a brief draft of the Cardinal of Lorraine's negociation here at the Court. He and all that suit save the Cardinal of Guise went from the Court on the 26th ult. greatly displeased. All the excuses and reasons of the non-acceptation of his offers are not put in this French note. They said he brought no Bull from the Pope, nor commission authentic from the Council to offer any such thing, and therefore they knew not how to accept it. The Pope should have sent a Nuncio or the Council some stranger with commission, not one of their own. Others said they took the Council of Trent to be no free nor lawful Council, nor indifferent to the Crown of France, in which the King's Ambassador wrongfully was put from his precedence, and His Majesty abased. In the end they came to this that they would see what King Philip and other Princes did for the matter, and they would advise and do as they had cause. President Seguier gave final answer.

4. La Motta, secretary to the French Ambassador in Spain, came from the Court by him to Paris on the 27th ult. He tells that all is quiet in Spain. The King by this had received the King of the Romans' children at Barcelona, and from thence would to Valence and Madrid. He said that Challoner had been sick but was now in health; and that Mr. Somerset was well accepted there, who came to sue for certain English ships taken at Cadiz. Don Francisco, the new Spanish Ambassador, offers him, by Saron his secretary, all friendship, and affirms that if the French make any war to invade England, the King of Spain will denounce them war. He confirms this preparation of ships here, and warns him that the English should not be unprovided.

5. Has sent him also certain edicts whereby he may see how they reform their commonwealth. De La Biche, called Captain De Galeres, is despatched to Rouen to have the galley there, the galeasse and four great ships with him to the sea. They have of late taken up about 100,000 crowns at Antwerp.

6. Shall have much ado to get a rider for Cecil; there are not two left in France, four or five of the best in France were slain in the battle of Dreux. For one to teach his young Lord French he fears not to speed. He has one who is a good player upon the virginals, and desires to go into England a serving man. Has taken also another who is somewhat learned in Greek and Latin, but younger than the other.—Melun, 9 March 1563. *Signed.*

7. P.S.—He may perceive by letters enclosed what business he has to get Mr. Hadden's books printed.

Orig., with seal. *Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd.:* By Sadler. *Pp.* 6.

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March 10. **231.** Sir John Forster to Cecil.

1. Received a letter from Randolph concerning the Earl of Bothwell, a copy whereof he encloses. The Earl showed the writer the direction of letters to the Queen from the Queen of Scots, from the Earl of Murray to Lord Robert Dudley, and a third to Cecil from Lethington. Bothwell having all time of his abode here behaved himself as to him appertained, the writer has licensed him to repair to Court for delivery of the letters.

2. Upon Tuesday last was kept the day of March at the Redesweir, where he met the Master of Maxwell, at whose hands he received justice, and many of the "Liddisdales" were delivered him for redress of attemptats by them committed. Had also one Robsone, *alias* Foulmouth, an English rebel, who has continued in Scotland these seven years, in which time he has committed many spoils within this realm.—Alnwick, 10 March 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

March 10. **232.** Gresham to Cecil.

Sends a note of the bullion by Candeller. This is the most profitable way by ten in the 100, the exchange being so low at Antwerp as 19*s.* 8*d.*—London, 10 March 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

March 10. **233.** Candeller's Receipt.

"The number and weight of fourteen bullets of silver, with gold coins and Spanish rials.—10 March 1563." *Signed:* Richard Candeler.

P. 1.

March 10. **234.** Reasons for a Peace with France.

Reasons which have induced the Queen to accord with the French upon a peace, consisting chiefly of want of money, the danger of employing privateers, the interruption of trade, the fears of losing Jersey and Guernsey, and the danger that might arise from Ireland.—Windsor, 10 March 1563.

Williamson's transcript. Endd. Pp. 8.

March 10. **235.** Maitland to Randolph.

Received yesternight the enclosed letter from the Queen to the Queen of England, to be delivered unto him with command to say many things upon her behalf. Queen Mary loves none better and trusts none better.—Lethington, 10 March 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Pp. 2.

March 10. **236.** Advices from Italy.

1. Milan, 3 March. The Duke of Sessa has made a magnificent feast at Porto Romano.

2. Rome, 6 March. The Pope has heard of the death of the Cardinal of Mantua with great regret, in whose place he

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March 10. has appointed Cardinals Morone and Navigero. Cardinal Carpi is recovering. The recovering of Cardinal Puteo is doubtful. Intelligence respecting other ecclesiastics.

3. Trent, 10 March. The death of the Cardinal of Mantua is much lamented. The discussion of the question of matrimony has led to many disagreements. Certain articles are said to have been forwarded to the Council by the Emperor, but this is denied by the Archbishop of Prague.

Copy. Ital. Pp. 2.

[March 10.] **237.** The articles (twelve in number) referred to in the previous number.

Copy. Lat. Pp. 2.

March 10. **238.** SMITH to the CHANCELLOR OF FRANCE.

Sends him a copy of Osorius's book in French, the printer having sold all those in Latin, to the number of 500. As those who published it cannot be punished (being protected by their privilege,) nor the book suppressed (it being already distributed,) it is but fair that the other side should be heard. Desires permission that Haddon's work, which contains nothing prejudicial to the realm of France, may be published with a similar privilege.—Melun, 10 March 1563.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

March 10. **239.** CLOUGH to CHALLONER.

Has disbursed for him 42*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Commodities out of England are prohibited to come into any part of the King of Spain's dominions until Easter. Sheres is coming to the Regent touching the intercourse. The plague is ceased in London, where died last week thirteen persons, so good hope that it is wholly ceased. The Queen and Council are well, but lately they were afraid in the Court, for a servant of Master Leisfelld's died of the plague.—Antwerp, 10 March 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

March 11. **240.** ADVICES from ITALY.

1. Milan, March 3. The Duke of Sessa is selling land to the amount of 50,000 crowns, and is troubled for lack of purchasers.

2. Rome, March 12. In the Consistory holden on Wednesday Cardinal Morone was appointed Ambassador to the Emperor to treat of the execution of certain articles of the Council, and to carry the grant for the Communion under both kinds to such of his subjects as desire it, with foresight that it be used in due and convenient sort, and that it be not made to all people. The Ambassador of Spain doubts that the Spaniards, hearing of this grant, will be suitors to King Philip for the like.

3. Vienna, March 5. Duke Charles went from Vienna the 3rd inst. to Grassi, to receive the fealty of the countries

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March 11. assigned him for his partage, and from thence goes to do the like in the provinces in Carinthia and Carniola. The Emperor sits daily in Council, together with the King, his son, and thrice a week goes to the sermon.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 3.

March 12. **241.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Yesterday he received a letter from Lethington and in it a letter to the Queen from his Sovereign. Has sent them to the Queen. The occasion perchance of their writing may proceed upon this. Some of her own people have said that the writer is but fostered with fair words, far from the heart, which in time may turn his Sovereign to scaith and evil hap to him, for that nothing is meant as it is spoken. If he were as hasty to believe, or as sudden in his reports as they are unadvised in their judgments, he might soon overthrow a well laid foundation to the continuance of a perpetual amity between two great countries; for of late suspicion is risen between this Queen and her people of her part, that in all things she has not her will upon their side and that some great matter is brewing against England that has done them good, to work something that might be an overthrow to religion. And they, seeing him daily in Court entertained and made of, fear he should be either forgetful of his duty or not so vigilant as he ought in matters of such importance. Her people are thus moved that they begin to mislike her strange behaviour (as they call it) from that it was wont to be, and her earnestness in her religion more than was accustomed; and not being ignorant that such like sayings are brought unto him, she thought it best to write to the Queen, and for him to confirm the same unto her by writing. But, because his Lordship's own writing shall best declare his own meaning, the writer sent Lethington's letter to the Queen.

2. What is meant by putting men again into the Inch, or in what sort she intends to establish her *Interim* he knows not, but believes when she goes about it she may be put from her Mass and all. Never talked with Lethington touching this *Interim*, for he heard it by other means than him, who thinks that there are not four in Scotland that know her mind therein.

3. Touching his charges he must continue his suit, seeing he trusts shortly to leave this place.—Edinburgh, 12 March 1563.

4. P. S.—Lethington has leave for eight or ten days to tarry on this side the water about his own affairs. He has augmented his living by this Queen's preferment almost 3,000 marks sterling in Lothian only. His disease was only a cholic, and he is now well. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

March 12. **242.** RANDOLPH to the QUEEN.

Upon Tuesday last the 7th inst. the Queen departed out of this town towards St. Johnstone. By the way, passing to the

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March 12. water side, she talked with him of those matters he last wrote unto her. She found fault with herself that at this time she had not written unto the Queen, but promised that within four days after he should receive a letter to be sent to her. It came first unto Lethington, who sent it to the writer from his father's house, with his to him, which herewith he sends to her. Lethington would have him write much more unto her of his mistress's goodwill. He never had more earnest talk with him than he had within these four days. It passes the wit of man to think there should be so much dissimulation in man as is in him, except his mind, heart, and will be to perform what he speaks, that is to prevail with all his power to unite her realm with this in perpetual amity.—Edinburgh, 12 March 1563. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

March 12. **243.** MUNDT to GRESHAM.

Madame Du Roye has required him to give the bearer a letter of recommendation to him. Both parties in France make provision for new forces. Desires him to salute John Abel, his old friend.—Strasburg, 12 March 1563. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol, with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

March 13. **244.** The FRENCH AMBASSADOR to CECIL.

Is sorry to trouble him about the affair of M. le Provost. Desires that he will hear from the bearer what has happened, and give him a letter to the Lieutenant directing him to do nothing without the express command of the Queen, seeing that yesterday she declared her intention of appointing him some lodging here. Will speak again to her to morrow. Desires that in the meantime nothing may be done to the prejudice of his health, which he understands is in a bad state.—Colnbrook, 13 March 1563. *Signed:* Paul De Foix.
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Pp.* 2.

March 13. **245.** CHALLONER to the KING OF SPAIN.

Requests his favourable consideration of the case of the English sailors who have now been imprisoned for four months by Don Alvaro de Baçan.
Corrected draft, in Challoner's hol. and endd. by him: M. of my letter of 13 March 1564, sent jointly with the third memorial to the King Catholick. *Span. Pp.* 3.

March 13. **246.** STOPIO to MASON.

Wrote last Saturday, since which time nothing of importance has occurred. Affairs are troubled at Trent in consequence of the deaths of the Cardinal of Mantua, and Cardinal Seripando is *in extremis.*—Venice, 13 March 1563. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Ital. Pp. 2.

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March 13. **247.** CHALLONER to CLOUGH.

Has concerted with Nicolas Palavicini for 1,020 crowns and has delivered to him three bills of exchange for the repayment to the hands of Alexandro Bonvisi in Antwerp consigned upon Clough.—Barcelona, 13 March 1563–4.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

March 13. **248.** CLOUGH to GRESHAM.

Sent his last by Leonard Tadde on the 11th, and enclosed a letter from Zealand. The Cardinal with all his brethren depart either yesterday or to-day from Brussels, who goes to visit his mother in High Burgundy and from thence departs to Italy, and his brethren return. Wrote before of a livery, which it was said the nobles would give; and now understands by divers from Brussels that most of the nobles' pages wear it, which is made with small fools' heads on each side of the sleeve, and in the midst a great fool's head with a cardinal's hat on it. It is not much liked by the wise, for they doubt small goodness will follow it. It is doubted that here they will not have the English ships to come at Easter, for the three ships that came with cloth are commanded to depart. And (as one of them says that were suitors for them), one of the Council at Brussels said that if it were not for breaking off the intercourse, there should no cloth come out of England into this country. Letters from Zealand state that two English pirates (one is Lord Cobham's brother), were come in with a Spanish ship, whereof is much ado here. Here is much talk of the ill-usage of their officers in England generally, who are all in rags. Hopes the Queen will shortly make some royal payment, which will increase her credit for ever. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

March 14. **249.** CUERTON to CECIL.

1. Being an Englishman and married in Biscay, considers it his duty to advertise him that an English man-of-war met with a ship of this town upon this coast, and hurt ten Spaniards. After of this came Phetipas with two ships of war out of Ireland, and came into Santander and was well entreated; and a Spanish ship coming into the port laden with iron and rosin, he went aboard her and carried her out of the port. One of his ships (wherein his brother was) came to Vermeo and brought the Spaniards in his ship under hatches. When this was known they were put in prison, and there died one of the Phetipases upon Christmas Day, and divers others have died there. There are three pieces of brass that have the Queen's arms upon them. Since that another ship of this town has been spoiled by Cobham, and a friar and another man killed. And since, about Christmas, two ships of Passages coming out of Flanders met with Cobham upon this coast, who killed the owner of one of the Spaniards' ships and another man, and hurt many of the Spaniards. One ship escaped and the other they carried to Ireland. She is esteemed

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March 14. to be worth 50,000 ducats. Upon this the justices stayed all English ships, men, and goods on this coast. But within eight days all were put at liberty saving in the province of Guipuscoa, where divers are imprisoned. The justice is in fault, who loves not their nation.

2. Other Spaniards have been spoiled at sea by English men-of-war. What the Spaniards have lost in French bottoms is much, but had the English not touched the Spaniards' ships all had been well. Now, what with losing their goods, and divers slain, and again for religion, they think that what hurt they do to Englishmen they get Heaven by it. Challoner looks daily to come hither to embark for England. The King comes from Barcelona to Valencia and from thence to Madrid, and before Easter is looked for in Castile. That Cecil may know who he is, refers him to Lord Montague, Sir Henry Sidney, Sir Thomas Chamberlain, or Master Henry Cobham.—Bilboa, 14 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: 14 March 1564. *Pp.* 4.

March 16. **250.** Articles of the General Peace.

1. A firm and perpetual peace and league to be established between the King of France and the Queen of England and their subjects.

2. Free intercourse and navigation for the purposes of commerce to be permitted to the subjects of both powers.

3. No ships armed for war to be allowed to quit the ports of either nation without giving sufficient security for their good behaviour.

4. Neither Prince to grant letters of marque and reprisal except against the principal offenders, and that only in case of manifest refusal of justice.

5. If any of the subjects commit wrong, the offenders only are to be punished and the treaty to remain in full force.

6. No actions to be permitted to be brought by the subjects of either Prince for spoils or damages done from the 1st December 1562 till the time of the confirmation of the treaty.

7. The Emperor and the King of Spain shall be included in the treaty on the side of the Queen of England and the Queen of Scots.

8. The King of France shall take care that the treaty is confirmed by the Parliament of Paris.

9. All rights and actions on either side to be reserved.

10. The treaty to be sealed and signed within a given time, and both contracting parties to swear to its due observance on the Gospels.

Draft, corrected by Cecil and endd. by him: 16 March 1563. Articles of the general peace. Copia. Sent by Mr. Somers into France. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

March 16. **251.** Instructions to Throckmorton and Smith.

1. The matters of weight are the following.—To have a good and perpetual peace.

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2. To have reservation of all her rights, titles, pretences, and demands in the best form of words that can be devised.

3. There must be procured an article for extinguishing all actions and demands of either side for any ships, vessels, armour, victuals and such like taken since September 1562.

4. If the French make any difficulty in this article, alleging that by her entry into Newhaven she has lost her right to Calais, they may agree that the French may have a reservation in the same article of all other rights than to the restitution of such ships, and other things contained in the said article.

5. Whereas she sees that Throckmorton shall not be put to liberty without the delivery of the hostages here, they shall be permitted to return, so as it be specially covenanted that thereby her title be not prejudiced. About which matters she has caused conference to be had here with the French Ambassador, and has propounded unto him how the same might be accorded, which he does not mislike, he says, but yet has no authority to allow thereof. Yet by this article she does not lose her title to demand either new hostages or caution according to the former treaty, or the sum of 500,000 crowns.

6. Where communication has been in the last speech of Throckmorton with the Queen Mother for a jewel or a sum of money to be paid to her by the said King of his gratuity, and that he was offered at the most but the value of 60,000 crowns in hand, and other 60,000 crowns at a year's end upon the bond of the King, she has caused the Ambassador to be treated with for the amendment of both, and has demanded 400,000 crowns. To which he answered that he had no authority to enlarge the sum, but advised her that they there should treat therein. The sum to be first paid should be delivered at Dover or London, and the bonds also there given her before the said hostages should be enlarged, so as she would give assurance of merchants in Antwerp to repay the sum, and deliver the bonds with contentation for interest and reasonable charges if the said four persons were not permitted to depart according to the treaty thereof devised. In this matter she requires them to use all means they can to make the said sum to be no less than 300,000 crowns; which if they cannot attain she would that they should make some stay of concluding for that point, not by departing from the colloquy, but to say they will proceed and see how other things may come to an accord. And so to proceed to treat upon other matters requisite for the peace. And yet afterwards to do their uttermost to make the sum no less than 200,000 crowns.

7. She means that it should be accorded that Throckmorton should be put to full liberty as soon as they shall have sealed this treaty upon the conclusion of the peace.

8. There are certain other articles requisite for the continuance of the peace, the titles whereof are these:—For free traffic and intercourse of merchants. For bonds to be taken of all persons that shall go to sea with any ship armed. For avoid-

A.D. 1564.
March 16. ing of letters of marque and reprisals in cases where justice is not denied. That no disorder of any private subject should be a violation of the peace. An article is to be added for comprehension of her allies, wherein specially the Emperor, the King of Spain, and the Queen of Scots are to be comprehended. If they shall find the dispositions of the French to comprehend the King of the Romans and the Duke of Savoy, they shall do the like. And do their best by some indirect means if they can that the Pope be not comprehended on their part. But if they shall find the French anything obstinate therein they shall not stick at it.

Draft, corrected by Cecil and endd. by him: By Mr. Sommers. *Pp.* 16.

March 16. **252.** Draft of part of the above.

Corrected by Cecil and endd. by him: First copy. *Pp.* 13.

March 16. **253.** Articles of Peace.

1. The hostages to be released from their present strict confinement, and within the space of three months from this treaty to be liberated altogether.

2. Before the departure of the said hostages from England the King of France shall pay [*blank*] ,000 crowns of the sun to the Queen, and shall provide sufficient security for the payment of a further sum of [*blank*] ,000 crowns within a year. The Queen to bind herself to restore the said money in case the hostages are not set at liberty.

3. As soon as the treaty is concluded Throckmorton shall be allowed to quit France.

Draft, corrected by Cecil and endd. by him: Articuli pacis posterioris missæ in Galliam, 16 Martii, 1563. *Lat. Pp.* 5.

March 17. **254.** Memorial for Smith and Throckmorton.

If it be certainly understood that the conclusion of the peace rests only on the contentation of the money, then they may agree to take 120,000 crowns. Somers is not to deliver this memorial until he perceives that for lack thereof a breach will follow.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by him: 16 Martii 1563. Latter memorial for Somers. *Pp.* 2.

March 17. **255.** The Queen to the King of Spain.

Although of late she gave the Duchess of Parma and his Council in the Low Countries to understand how careful she was to observe the amity that ought to be betwixt them, yet is informed that lately all her subjects trading to Spain with their ships and merchandise are arrested, and her subjects so straitly handled in prison that many of them are dead and more are likely to die; for the doing whereof it is pretended that sundry of his subjects have been by some of her haunting the seas robbed and spoiled. This violence done by her subjects she will not deny, because she knows not the truth

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March 17. thereof, nor yet can it be denied but that she has done as much to punish and redress such attempts as could be. Her Ambassador will show him copies of such orders as she has devised, and therefore she requests that hereupon her subjects and ships may be released.
Corrected draft in Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 4.

March 17. **256.** Translation of the above into Latin.
Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 17 March 1563. *Pp.* 4.

March 17. **257.** The QUEEN to THROCKMORTON.
Upon the receipt of his letters sent by Barnaby, she has had conference with the French Ambassador, who has been informed of his whole negociation, as he has reported the same in his letters. Upon consideration hereof, she has sent Somer with instructions.
Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 17 March 1563. *Pp.* 3.

March 17. **258.** The QUEEN to SMITH.
Sends John Somers with her whole intention for concluding this peace, wherein he and Throckmorton are to treat jointly; and therefore he shall procure that Throckmorton may come where they may confer together, and that some persons may be authorized to treat with them.
Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 17 March 1563. *Pp.* 2.

March 18. **259.** SIR HENRY PERCY to CECIL.
Earl Bothwell has obtained the Queen of Scots' letters unto the Queen in his favour, with others of the nobility of that realm, and he has willed him to desire his favour and furtherance in his causes. For that his behaviour has been both courteous and honourable, keeping his promise, therefore, if Cecil shall think good to advance his suit, it will be well bestowed, considering the extremity of his cause, being young, and not left so well to maintain his estate as the same requires, as also that he might win again his Prince's favour and others of the nobility of that realm. Doubts not but this realm shall find him a friend for his usage here.—Tynemouth Castle, 18 March 1563. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

March 18. **260.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.
1. Clerneau, the Cardinal's servant, has arrived, who, hearing of the Queen being at St. Johnston, came not to this town; by which occasion the Queen's letters of the 5th inst. came not to his hands before yesternight.
2. Finds it best to repair to the Court, and to make further declaration of his Sovereign's mind, and to see what answer will be given to that he purposes to say in that behalf. Wherein, though perchance the Queen here will think he might be satisfied with the answer received, until he hears again from his Sovereign, yet shall she know the

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March 18. Queen's plain dealing, that of reason the like must be showed of her part.

3. Of Clerneau's news by report, has heard nothing that is unknown to Cecil. This Queen is loth to have it thought that the Cardinal of Lorraine was suitor for her in marriage to the Emperor's son. He has written a letter himself unto the Queen testifying the contrary.

4. Mr. Knox has been twice proclaimed in the church to be married upon Palm Sunday to Margaret Stewarde, daughter to the Lord Ochiltree, whereat the Queen storms wonderfully, for that she is of the blood and name. If she keeps promise he shall not bide in Scotland. There will be much ado before he leaves it. In this the writer wishes that he had done otherwise.—Edinburgh, 18 March 1563. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

March 19. **261.** CECIL to CHALLONER.

Translation into Spanish of a portion of Cecil's letter to Challoner of 19 March 1564, upon the interruption of commercial intercourse between England and Flanders, caused by the unfriendly dealing of the Spanish Council in Flanders.

Corrected draft. Endd. by Challoner: 20 March 1564. *Span. Pp.* 4.

March 19. **262.** Fair copy of the above.

Endd. by Challoner: 20 March 1564. *Span. Pp.* 3.

March 20. **263.** The QUEEN to CHALLONER.

Translation into Spanish of a portion of the Queen's letter to Challoner of 20 March 1564, in which she requests the King to deliver the English prisoners, their goods and ships, and proposes measures for the settlement of claims against them.

Corrected draft. Endd. by Challoner : Per Amb. Tysaac. *Pp.* 3.

March 20. **264.** SOMER to CECIL.

1. This morning he wrote to him of their embarking. They landed here between five and six in the evening. Here are but the ordinary garrisons of two ensigns, governed by Captain Mesny, in the absence of M. De Morvilier. No ships nor men-of-war in the haven. The people flocked about them for the hope they had of their coming with peace.—Boulogne, Monday, 20 March 1563. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—For lack of horses they have tarried here this night.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

March 23. **265.** MASON to CHALLONER.

Would they were at a point with the Low Countries, who complain of the traffic being taken from them by sundry statutes, and offer to them what seems reasonable. In the meantime the trade of merchandise ceases. They have

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March 23. prohibited the English to bring over their cloth, who, being afraid to resort thither because of this arrest of their ships, will be driven to seek Emden or some other place of vent. Their merchants break every day. The plague is so calmed that there is good hope that the next term shall be kept in London.—Salisbury, 23 March 1563. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner:* Received by Coldwell, 13 May 1564. *Pp.* 2.

March 23. **266.** The Earl of Bedford to Cecil.

1. Mr. Treasurer of Berwick writes that on the 16th inst. he had no news of discharge of men or sending of money before the writer gave him knowledge by his of the 7th inst., so that before the pay and discharge are made, and before also Sir Ric. Lee is there, who he hears is not upon his way, knows not what he should do there.

2. Sir Thos. Gargrave says there are levied 2,000 men to be ready in case of necessity, who lack both armour and training; some are taken up as far as Doncaster. There are also five marks levied for every of the 2,000 men, wherewith the country seems not pleased. Has been with Lord Wharton, who is able to say much in the affairs of the northern parts.—York, 23 March 1563.

3. P. S.—Has found in these parts great courtesy among the gentlemen, and fears that the Popery rooted among them will bring forth evil fruit without some magistrate come among them to restrain them with authority. The Lord President's office, appointed to the Lord of Warwick, is needful to be supplied, as he may do much good therein. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

March 24. **267.** Troops for the Relief of Berwick.

The names of Commissioners and number of men appointed to be in readiness for the relief of Berwick, as they shall be called by the Earl of Bedford, with the names of the captains appointed for the conduction of the 2,000 men levied in the bishopric and Yorkshire; also the names of places appointed for their quarterly musters, according to the Queen's letter of the 27th Feb., 6th of Eliz. *Signed:* Thomas Gargrave.

Orig. Endd.: 24 March 1563. *Pp.* 4.

March 24. **268.** Copy of the above.

Endd.: April 1564. *Pp.* 7.

March [24]. **269.** Relief for Berwick.

List of the 2,000 men raised in places named within Yorkshire, against 1563 and 1564, for the relief of Berwick, with particulars of the distances of such places from Berwick, and other observations.

Orig., in Sir T. Gargrave's hol., and endd. by him. Pp. 3.

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March 25. **270.** CHARGES at BERWICK.

The charges of the garrisons there, with the extraordinaries there for one quarter, ending Lady Day 1564, 5,594*l.* 6*s.* Due for full pays and clearing of things unto that date, 10,342*l.* 12*s.*

Endd.: 12 of April 1564. *Pp.* 2.

[March 25.] **271.** CHARGES at BERWICK.

Note of artificers remaining in wages in the office of the ordnance and armoury in the North parts, and the wages for the same for one year, 225*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* *Signed by,* Wm. Bromefeld, Anthony Anthony, and W. Painter.

Pp. 2.

March 25. **272.** GUIDO GIANETTI to CECIL.

Although Cecil is probably well informed on all points connected with the affairs of France, yet the writer has thought it his duty to communicate to the Queen the details which are embodied in his letter to her.—Venice, 25 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 2.

March 25. **273.** GUIDO GIANETTI to the QUEEN.

1. Sends an account of the affairs of France since his last of 26 Feb., although doubtless she is already better informed upon these matters than himself. Proceedings of the Cardinal of Lorraine in the French Court and elsewhere in France respecting the acceptance of the Council of Trent and other matters, in which he was opposed by the Chancellor, which led to an angry altercation between them. The matter was brought before the Parliament of Paris on 21 Feb., which also discussed the acceptance of the Council of Trent, to which it objected upon various reasons here given.

2. Proceedings of the Pope upon the request of the Emperor and the King of the Romans, to allow Communion in both kinds, and the marriage of the clergy, in Germany, Hungary, Austria, and Bavaria.—Venice, 25 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 7.

March 25. **274.** ADVICES from ROME and CONSTANTINOPLE.

1. Rome, 25 March. At the last Consistory the Pope spoke at length upon the question of residence, lamenting that the prelates and cardinals had not already departed. The disputes about precedency of the Ambassadors of Spain and France in the papal chapel, have been carried on with energy. A tumult has broken out in Naples about the Inquisition.

2. Constantinople, 4 March.* The prisoners taken at Gerbes have massacred their keepers and escaped towards Messina in a vessel which they had seized.

Orig. Ital. Pp. 3.

* This entry is in the handwriting of Shers.

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March 27. **275.** Robert Brandling to the Earl of Bedford.

1. About Christmas last a ship, freighted with goods of certain Hollanders of Amsterdam, by tempest was put on land at Dunstanborough Castle, and by aid of the country thereabouts the ship and goods were saved.

2. Desires that Launcelot Lysle, who is under Sir Thomas Gray, as keeper of the said castle, and has the keeping of the ships and goods, may be called before him, and examined what cause he has to detain the ship and goods.—Newcastle, 27 March 1564. *Signed:* Rob. Brandlyng, Mayor of Newcastle.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

March 29. **276.** The Duchess of Parma to the Queen.

Has received a petition from the Spanish consuls at Antwerp, begging that she will desire the Queen to punish those who have made depredations on Spanish subjects, and cause them to make restitution.—Brussels, 29 March 1563. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* 29 March 1564. *Fr. Broadside.*

March 30. **277.** The Earl of Bedford to the Queen.

Came here the 27th inst., and this day received his oath according to her instructions. "I find the same your piece such for any force or strength, that a man in a very short space might make as much in the plain field;" therefore prays her to order some persons to make a perfect survey and report thereof. Touching the survey of the victuals he can as yet do nothing, because of the absence of Sir Ric. Lee.—Berwick, 30 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

March 30. **278.** The Earl of Bedford to Cecil.

1. Yesterday came to Berwick, and this day, after taking his oath, Cecil's letters of the 27th inst. were brought.

2. Finds this piece weaker and less defensible than he conjectured, being between new work and the defacing of the old walls, a thing of so little strength as the field is more guardable. Desires that some persons of special credit be sent to view of lacks. Has not yet done anything concerning the state of the town, as neither Sir Ric. Lee, Sir Henry Percy, nor Sir John Forster, Commissioners for those affairs, are come. Sir Henry Percy (whom he met at the Bishop of Durham's) is going into Yorkshire about matters touching Lord Dacres, where will be also the Lord of Shrewsbury and others; he cannot be here before Wednesday in Easter week, when Sir John Forster will meet him here, and then they shall go into the charge committed to them.

3. Because of Lee's absence numbers of the discharged soldiers, having tarried here some time in hope of being

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entertained in the works, are for lack driven hence, and the year being so far spent, and such a number hard to be assembled, cannot but hinder the works.

4. The succours should be in the bishopric or some other place nearer than Yorkshire.

5. Finds here the Lord Warden given to justice, whom he can liken to Lord Wharton for knowledge and skill. Mr. Randolphe is come hither, who tells that the Queen of Scots is minded to send the next day of truce an especial person to offer justice, like as the Queen has for her part willed him to do.

6. In his way hitherward found great courtesy at the hands of divers, viz., at Lord Wharton's, also at York, Newcastle, the Lord of Northumberland's, the Lord Warden's, and other places.

7. Is come here in an evil time, for his credit is not great among the captains and soldiers, by reason they have been so straitly handled of late. — Berwick, 30 March 1564. *Signed.*

8. P. S.—For Lee's coming he stayed by the way, and now looks for him. Has felt not only the charges to be great, but also things dear. Touching the stones for Mr. Hobby he shall have his choice of them.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 4.

March. 30. **279.** CHARGES for BERWICK.

Book of charges for artificers and labourers working in the office of the Ordnance, under Jos. Bennet, Master of the Ordnance of the North parts, from the 30th Sept. 1562 to 25th March 1564, due for the furniture of Berwick, Carlisle, Newcastle, etc.; total 427*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*—*Signed:* John Bennet.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 16.

March [30]. **280.** WALLS of BERWICK.

Plan of three different sorts of walls, (viz. of 11 feet, 5 feet, and 6¼ feet thick,) with calculations as to the expense of each.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: A comparison betwixt the walls at Berwick. *Pp.* 2.

March 30. **281.** RANDOLPH to the QUEEN.

1. On receipt of her letters from Windsor of the 5th inst. he repaired to the Court and let the Queen understand that now he was come so fully instructed so to deal with her that she should find nothing in him but plainness.

2. After he had somewhat said of the Queen's goodwill towards her he offered her the choice of the Queen's subjects in marriage, and named in special Lord Robert, saying no less of him than the Queen's letter imported. Upon this purpose they talked very long, and she heard him with meetly good patience. Her resolution was that she would think more of

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March 30. the matter for that he had taken her upon the sudden. The circumstances he has written more at length to Mr. Secretary. Has done her commendations to Murray, her most affectionate servant. Left nothing unspoken that she willed should be said to Lethington and took Murray to witness to the same. He takes all such admonitions in very good part from the Queen, and said that she would praise him in the end. He will now take another stomach upon him. Lethington had long talk with her Grace the night before the writer came his way. He told him in the morning he had longer purpose with her that night of her marriage than ever he had before, and from that day forward would be bolder than ever he was. He assures the writer (and said he never knew it before) that the Emperor is a continual earnest suitor to the Cardinal for his son. That he offers 2,000,000 francs by year during his life, and 3,000,000 after his death to live with her in Scotland. Lethington is willing that the Queen should know this as a great secret and a thing unfeignably true; adding that the Emperor looks for a resolute answer by the end of May. Lethington says, this is spoken for friendship's sake; and yet the writer must assure her that it does not agree with a letter which he lately saw of the Cardinal's where he protested that he was never suitor to the Emperor, which Lethington says is true, but the Emperor was ever suitor unto him. The Queen of Scotland having willed that he should do her commendations to my Lord of Bedford, trusts the Queen will allow of his being here for a few days. —Berwick, 30 March 1563. *Signed.*

3. P. S.—At this departure Her Grace gave him a letter unto her, and said she found great courtesy in her.

Orig. Hol. Endd. Pp. 4.

March 30. **282.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Since his last has been at St. Johnston's with Queen Mary, and declared what he had received in writing from the Queen, naming after many, Lord Robert. This purpose came so suddenly upon her that she seemed almost to doubt what to say, having in this meantime changed her purpose twice or thrice. She asked him whether he had talked with Murray or Lethington of that matter since his coming. He said he had not. She said that he had taken her at advantage. She thought little of such matter at this time as he now propounded. He said it was long since his Sovereign made the first overture unto her touching her marriage. She asked whether he thought this to be a matter so easily to be resolved upon? He said as the matter was great so was the time long since it was first moved. Did he, she said, remember what her mistress wrote unto her touching her marriage; that in three points she ought to have special regard, whereof honour was the special? And did he think that it may stand with her honour to marry a subject? He answered that, as that was one of the points, so were there annexed others, and to

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Randolph to Cecil.

have only respect to honour could never make a perfect marriage; and in his judgment greater honour she could not attain unto than by preferment of such a Princess as his Sovereign is, to match herself with such a one by means of whom she may perchance inherit such a kingdom as England. She looks not she said for the kingdom, for her sister may marry, and is like to live longer than she is. Her friends would hardly agree that she should imbase her state so far as that. He assured her that none were more careful of her state than his Sovereign. For those others whom she means, when they weigh her case they will find sufficient reason for her to accord unto this advice. She acknowledged, she said, her sister's good will, and knew by good report those virtues to be in the man he commends; but that is not enough. He asked what was further required? She thought not, she said, to have talked so long at this time of these matters; but seeing they are thus far entered, she would sit down and reason homely with him. The Lords were all at Council. The gentlemen were commanded to give leave, only a few ladies left.

2. "Now Mr. Randolph" says she, "does your mistress in good earnest wish me to marry my Lord Robert." He assured her it was so. "Is that," she said, "conformable to her promise to use me as her sister or daughter to marry her subject?" He said it might well stand with her promise, for there was not a worthier man to be found. "If she were," she said, "either of them, and at the Queen's disposition, was it not better to match her where some alliance and friendship might ensue, than to marry her where neither of them could be increased?" He answered that the chief alliance his Sovereign desired was to live in perpetual amity with Scotland. He rehearsed also the commodities that might ensue to her realm and how her people were desirous thereof. Was he, she said, so assured of her subjects' minds that he dare assure that? He said the wiser he esteemed her subjects to be, the further they would see their Prince's and their own commodities. The Queen, she said, being assured of her, might let her marry where she likes, and she always remains a friend to her as she does. For her time, he said, he doubted no breach, but then the posterity was not provided for. What if the Queen, she said, should marry herself and have children, what has she then gotten? Who will judge this to be wisely done of her, or who will allow it? Or if she would give her never so much what assurance has she? He said he doubted not but his Sovereign beforehand had thought of those matters and intended not so to deal, neither with her nor him whom she commended, and so well esteemed for virtue's sake, but he should receive honours and preferments conformable thereunto. These things, she said, were uncertain, and it was not safe for her to give any such adventure. She had, she said, conferred with no man herein, and in these matters can say less than in any other. He desired her to take shore

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advice of those whom she trusted best, as Lords Murray, Argyll and Lethington. She was content so to do. So long continued their purpose that the Lords came in. Some suspected her to be angry, others marvelled to find him so long there.

3. After supper he came again in company of these three Lords; having in the meantime told them the effect of his afternoon's talk with the Queen. She immediately called them to her, and showed them what new commission he had received. After they had conferred with her awhile he was called. After divers merry purposes proceeding as well from her as the Lord of Murray, at which she rather laughed than gave any answer, she left them. Lethington said his mistress had given them to understand that he had received charge from the Queen to deal more particularly in this Queen's marriage, which she liked. Lethington said the Queen takes not evil with his message, nor they assuredly for their parts. When it came to the point of resolution the Queen said that next morning he should know by Lethington, and spoke many good words of the Queen, and prayed him to continue by his reports the love that was between them, and gave him a letter to her.

4. Next morning he received by him this answer, with great protestation in his mistress's behalf of her good meaning. This matter coming upon her unlooked for, being of great importance, could not straight be answered. As she could not with honour grant unto it so would she not so little esteem the offer as straight receive it; and therefore desired to have further knowledge what the Queen would do. What should be the conditions, and what the assurance? For the person she could have no mislike, of whom the report was so good, and by her sister so recommended. Wherefore she desires that the Queen will appoint to come to Berwick one to confer with such as she will appoint to deal in this case. She thinks better of no man than the Earl of Bedford, or any other with him at Her Majesty's will.

5. Many terrors he has to deal with in so weighty a cause. He sees Lethington almost tremble to talk in the matter. Is assured that Cecil is many times in doubt what to do. Of himself it may be said, "Who is bolder than blind Bayarde?" If Cecil will have this matter to frame well he must assist the writer with his advice.

6. Her Grace that day departed from St. Johnston's to Falkland; by the way he spoke with her and told what answer he had received by Lethington. She asked him to procure that she may hear again from the Queen and let her doubt nothing of her goodwill. He took his leave of her to be for a few days at Berwick to welcome Bedford. By the way he met a packet from Cecil with the safe-conduct for the Bishop of Ross. Is glad the Queen so well liked her journey towards the North. He will do what he can to move this Queen to meet her.—Berwick, 30 March 1564. *Signed.*

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Randolph to Cecil.

7. P. S.—In recompence of the two Spanish words he wrote to him, he sends a dozen written from the Basque. His luck was better than the writer's goodwill. He showed this letter unto this Queen, because of late she delights to read Spanish. Renews his suit to him for a licence for the Lord of Argyll for three geldings, and desires to know theQueen's will about the interview.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 8.

[April.] **283.** Commercial Intercourse with Flanders.

Articles to be considered "for the according and mutual compensing of the general arrest on both sides," viz., between the English and the Flemish, the goods of the former having been arrested at Antwerp and Bruges.

Copy. Portion cancelled at the end. Endd. Pp. 4.

April 1. **284.** Stopio to Mason.

Signor Antonio, Mason's nephew, and Signor Robert Pointz have returned here. The Diet of Vienna has finished, and the King of the Romans having obtained all his wishes, is about to proceed to Lintz.—Venice, 1 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 2.

April 4. **285.** Bedford to Cecil.

Sir Ric. Lee came here on the 1st inst. Finds some disorder. The soldiers very seldom watch, but serve their turns and times by hirelings and others. Many captains and lieutenants here have nothing whereon to maintain themselves; asks for some increase of the pensioners here till some place become void or they may be employed. Sends a copy of the muster book of Yorkshire, that he may see how hard a thing it will be upon a sudden to call such a number together.—Berwick, 4 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

April 4. **286.** Lee to Cecil.

Arrived here on Easter even, and upon Easter Day informed the Governor and all the captains in the town that the Queen was minded to go forward with the fortifications, and commanded them to view and report upon the same. When they had debated upon it before the Governor, they agreed that the bulwark above Cowgate should go first in hand, and the bulwark before the castle next the Tweed, and the rest be brought up in such height as the town may be covered. Between Morpeth and Darlington his man lost his capcase, wherein was the Queen's letter for Mr. Treasurer, and the writer's commission for viewing the works. Mr. Treasurer denies having received the warrant for his [Lee's] entertainment.—Berwick, 4 April. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: 4 April 1564. *Pp.* 3.

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April 4. **287.** The Queen to the Duchess of Parma.

Desires her to show favour to the Marchioness of Northampton, who has her licence to travel by reason of a disease in one of her breasts, which she thinks can be cured only in the Low Countries.—Windsor Castle, 4 April 1564.

Corrected draft. Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

April 5. **288.** John Vaughan to Cecil.

Thanks for his report of him to the Queen. Prays him to despatch the bearer, Mr. Slingsby, who has sustained great displeasure. The West Borders may imperil the decay which is already on the Borders.—York, 5 April. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: 5 April 1564. *Pp.* 2.

April 5. **289.** Smith to Cecil.

1. On Tuesday the 4th inst., Mr. Somers at his return told him what they had done with the Queen, and that he [Smith] should the next day ask audience of her.

2. 5 April. In the morning he sent his man to tell Throckmorton that he thought in the afternoon he should be able to go to the Court. He told the Queen that his colleague and Somers yesterday debated with her, and came to the last point under which they cannot go, which is 200,000 crowns. He trusted that for so small a matter she would not break off and let all this travail about that peace come to nothing.

3. She replied that the fault was in them. She sent the Queen word by her Ambassador that she would not pass that sum one denier. And so he protested to the Queen that if she would have peace she must content herself with that. And her Ambassador writes that he took it she was content with the sum, insomuch that Cecil and he and others of the Council debated of the place and days of payment.

4. Smith said that her Ambassador understood that she asked no less than 400,000 crowns.

5. The Queen Mother said that, if so, he did more than his commission. She assured him it was her own doing as well as to reserve their rights, wherefore in the Council she has not been a little spoken unto. And it has been told her that she never did anything that she should so hardly answer to, if she should be called to the reckoning.

6. Why should they give them anything? she asked. They know the hostages ought to be rendered, and they have lost all their rights of that treaty by holding the King's town against him by force, and have put him to the charge of two millions of gold to recover his own out of their hands. These four gentlemen ought to come away free, and yet she is content to pay for each of them 30,000 crowns, which is more than their ransom if they were prisoners of war. Nor did she merchandise, as the English do, but cast in her mind

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April 5. what was reasonable and too much, and that she offered at the first. And so she told Throckmorton at Fontainebleau. And she gives this only for these four gentlemen's sake; and because the nobility of the realm shall not think the King will leave them in distress for his service.

7. The writer would that his ability was to do it; he would rather pay these few crowns himself.

8. Then, said she, Smith and Throckmorton must send again into England, for they here are resolved, come of it what will.

9. Smith asked that he might take his leave and return home. If the Queen will have it so, said she. But he will not go till their Ambassador also is come away.

10. Smith hoped that he who should come might have better fortune than himself. The Queen Mother replied, "We know your good will to the peace, and we are as well-willing as you; ye have heard what I have said or can do advise you of it, and do as you shall think best."

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* 5 April 1564. *Pp.* 8.

April 5. **290.** JAMES GRYNDALL to CHALLONER.

1. Sent a letter to his factors concerning his business at St. Bees, and willed them to show it him at his coming home. Cautions him to give no credence to Lacy, who causes him to spend much money. Because the writer would not suffer him to have all the coals within his lordship of St. Bees, (for which he said he should pay no rent,) by counsel of James Skelton he took Challoner's old friend, Henry Curwen, to be first in commission, but the writer having a friend in the same commission that would not consent to Curwen's doings he has given over to call the Commissioners to sit.

2. Has got a grove in the "brode whynes," which will serve him for long time, and he got "a leven score sceppes of coylles" for his pans when there was never "a coylle" to be gotten in all the lordship for them; and there are in the garner by estimation 200 straks of salt that came of the said coals. When Lacy saw that the writer had gotten such a grove he sued him to York before the Council, trusting to get it into his possession ere Challoner came home, but he failed.—St. Bees, 5 April. *Signed:* James Gryndall, clerk.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner:* From Sir James Gryndall. *Pp.* 2.

April 6. **291.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Immediately after his arrival here he sent his man to the Scottish Court to signify the arrival of Bedford, and to request Lethington to perform his promise that some man of credit should be sent from the Scottish Queen to meet him on the first days of "trewe" as well as in the East or Middle Marches.—Berwick, 6 April 1564. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Since his arrival here there has gone into Scotland a servant of the Lord of Lennox. Cecil knows his suit.

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April 6. Believes he will be an evil welcome guest. Cecil will pardon him, though in this case he be somewhat suspicious. Has a favourable letter by him from his Grace.
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 6. **292.** Bedford to Cecil.
Wrote on the 4th. The bearer, Roger Mannering, Mr. Treasurer's man, goes up for money for the rest of the pay. Sir Henry Percy came here yesterday and looks for the Lord Warden to-day or to-morrow. Asks his help for the pensioners he wrote for. Finds Mr. Treasurer ready in all matters concerning the Government here. — Berwick, 6 April 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 6. **293.** William Drury to Cecil.
Since coming here on the 24th ult. has stayed for the coming of the Governor and also for Lee. Has taken order for setting in hand the fortifications, which, after advising with the captains and others, he yesterday began. After his Lordship's coming caused an alarm to be given, and found the walls so slenderly manned as made him sorry to behold, and yet thinks there were not many in the town that were not there. Is defalcated 16*l.* of his entertainment and 10*l.* for two tipstaves, which sums others that heretofore occupied this place enjoyed. —Berwick, 6 April 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Pp. 2.

April 6. **294.** Valentine Browne to Cecil.
1. Upon receipt of this last money he discharged such as were assigned, whereby the charge from the 25th ult. rests according to the new establishment; and has defrayed the residue of the money in prests for relief of the most needy, saving 830*l.* which is reserved as the Queen commanded.
2. Hears that he has been blown upon by Sir Thos. Dacre and others, but herein requires no favour.—Berwick, 6 April 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

April 6. **295.** The Queen to Frederic II., King of Denmark.
Understands that two letters from the King of Sweden to her have been intercepted by his officers. With respect to the one desiring her assistance, she would rather see them at peace. As to the other respecting her marriage, her intention has already been sufficiently explained by former transactions. As the controversy lies between Henry Billinghausen and the subjects of her ally the King of Spain, she is obliged to show equal favour to both.—Windsor.
Draft, corrected by Cecil and endd. by him: 6 April 1564. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

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April 6. **296.** Challoner to Hugh Tipton.

Has not failed to exert himself to save the 240 English mariners from perpetual slavery in the galleys, and for this has had the expense of 700 ducats, besides being told that he did not employ himself so frankly as Sir T. Chamberlain. Exhorts him to consider Truxillo's pains liberally out of the common box.—Madrid, 6 April 1564.

Corrected draft in Challoner's hol. and endd. by him : M. to Hugh Tipton at Seville, sent by Harry, Mr. Sackford's servant. *Pp.* 7.

April 8. **297.** Throckmorton to the Queen.

Throckmorton to the Queen.

1. The bearer, Roulet, (one of the Queen of Scotland's secretaries,) has declared unto him that his mistress charged him to press the Queen Mother for his (the writer's) enlargement, and that she answered that when the King's affairs were ended with her, she would be glad in this or any other thing to gratify her daughter. Of this the writer advertises the Queen that she might acknowledge this office done by Roulet, as also the Cardinal of Guise's solicitations to the same purpose.

2. Roulet also declared unto him that he passed hither from Scotland by Flanders for the transposition of the Scottish trafficking from Camvere to Middleborough (by reason of some discourtesies to the Scottish merchants by them of Camvere) and further to obtain caution of merchant strangers in Flanders for his mistress's affairs. He told him also of his misfortunes in his journey, and of his arrest at Tynemouth.

3. On the 23rd ult. Somers arrived at Paris, and so did also the same day Barnaby, servant to Lord Robert, with the writer, at St. Germain. Somers made his voyage from Paris straight to Troyes, without speaking with him, albeit, order was given that any courier might have access unto him, and though the Queen Mother had given order that upon the arrival of any courier he (the writer) should be forthwith conducted to this Court by Captain La Salle. By the indisposition of La Salle he could not depart from St. Germain until the 27th ult., and so could not arrive at Troyes before the last day of March. The same day he received her letters to him and her instructions addressed to Smith and him jointly, which they considered together that night. Smith and he, accompanied with Somers, had audience of her the 1st inst.

4. The sum of their negociations that day was, to have commissioners appointed to treat with them, which was agreed to by the Queen Mother. On the 2nd inst. they had advertisement that the King and his mother had appointed the Bishop of Orleans and Secretary Bourdin to treat with them, with whom in the afternoon they had conference.

5. The chief difficulty arose about the article of the abolition for the taking of things past. In the end they pressed to know

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Throckmorton to the Queen.

Elizabeth's resolution for the sum of money and the hostages. At length Smith and he named 400,000 crowns.

6. The 3rd inst. they met again and spent their time only about the articles of the hostages and the money. At length the French told them they had commandment to break off all talk in case they would not accept 120,000 crowns. That day they descended to 300,000 crowns. The French found that no more agreeable than the former, but with great assurance resorted to their former sum of 120,000 crowns, and assured them the same would not be exceeded.

7. The same day in the evening the French Commissioners came to his lodging and told him that they were commanded from the King and Queen to tell him, as was told them the first day of their audience. The French minded to depart towards Lorraine on the 6th inst. and if the English would not accept the 120,000 crowns, the King took himself no more bound to that offer, and willed them to have no more conference with them. Smith was that evening evil disposed, so they had no conference together but by Somers, by whom he made him privy what the French had said unto him.

8. On the 4th inst., (because Smith kept his bed and he feared there might be a full dissolution of the colloquy,) he with Somer, and by the advice of Smith, demanded audience of the Queen Mother, with whom they spent three hours.

9. She assured them that the King and she would never exceed the sum of 120,000 crowns. At the conference with her he descended to 250,000 crowns, and afterwards upon her asservations and refusals he came to 200,000 crowns. Whereunto she always made one answer, that she would not exceed 120,000 crowns. He caused Somer to read unto her such things in his instructions as he thought meet, and offered to show her the contents of them for the degrees of the money matters. But all would not serve.

10. On the 5th inst. he desired Smith to go unto the Queen Mother and confirm what the writer and Somer had said the day before. The same day Smith did so. Neither the writer nor Somer were present at this conference. He rather required Smith so to do because he understood the Queen Mother thought his absence was but a device, and that he had reserved himself to tell her some more plausible things.

11. Smith received that day, as he said, a resolute answer that the French would no further talk of peace without the condition of 120,000 crowns. The matter being brought to this extremity, and the King's departure from hence the next day being resolved, Somer delivered unto Smith and him her instructions delivered unto him at her last resolution. Whereupon they renewed the colloquy and committed the opening thereof to Somer as a matter proceeding only from them, her Ambassadors, and willed him to say that if the King would send his Commissioners unto them the next day it should appear they would prefer peace to money.

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Throckmorton to the Queen.

12. The 6th Secretary Bourdin came to his lodging at 8 a.m. where Smith and he confirmed unto him the speech spoken by Somer the night before. Thereupon it was agreed they should meet again the same day, where, being assembled, the French Commissioners peremptorily demanded of them whether they would accept the 120,000 crowns. The matter was discussed at length, and many objections were offered by the French and answered by the English.

13. On the 7th, after many disputes of all the articles, they accorded for the hostages and the money, viz. 60,000 crowns to be paid within six weeks after the treaty, at Dover. And two of the hostages to be permitted to return into France in the French vessel that shall bring the money, as soon as the first payment is made. The other 60,000 crowns to be paid in other six weeks after at Boulogne or Calais, and to be transported in an English ship under the charge of Englishmen.

14. Asks her in season to take some order about the matter of the prisoners, for he perceives she shall be greatly pressed therein. It will be good that such as have them make their profit of them in time.

15. As he was brought here a prisoner, so he has been guarded and treated like one since his being here, having his lodging prepared (within the Black Friars in this town), where all the windows were purposely barred and grilled with iron, and no man suffered to have access unto him, nor to speak with him but such as are appointed, saving Smith and Somer. He has been nourished since his coming hither at the King's cost and served by the King's officers.

16. Has perceived as well by her letters to him as by Somers' report her disgracious acceptation of his former service and proceedings with the French at Fontainebleau.—Troyes, 8 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil.: 60,000 crowns. *Pp.* 12.

April 8. **298.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

1. To carry this despatch, has caused the bearer to stay five or six days. Is still under guard. A prison was purposely made for him at the Black Friars here.

2. Touching the conclusion for the prisoners, he wishes some order taken, because there are great numbers of Englishmen committed to the galleys here, which live in great misery. Dares not meddle therein, and the French are as stiff as he ever saw them in any point. John Rybauld is partly the cause of this. It would be well that such as have French prisoners should secretly and speedily make their profit of them.—Troyes, 8 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

April 8. **299.** PRIZES taken by the ENGLISH.

List of the names of merchants and others of Antwerp, Bruges, Lille, etc., subjects of the King of Spain, to whom the Queen's Commissioners have awarded restitution of goods

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April 8. herein mentioned, which were taken at sea and brought into England as prizes.
Orig. Endd. Pp. 5.

April 8. **300.** Oliver Crooke and Others to Challoner.

1. Oliver Crooke, John West, and Richard Hancoke, mariners of Poole, and thirteen others, had two barks laden with iron in the mole of St. Sebastain ready to depart for England on the 27th of February last. The gates of the town being shut, they went to a place by the wall within the mole, carrying with them hats and serges which they ignorantly cast over the walls to one of their mariners. The coregidor brought them to prison, examined them, and charged them with conveying money, and with treason, and on the 24th ult. they were found to be honest merchants, and that what they did was ignorantly done. Notwithstanding this being proved, the corigedor will give no sentence.

2. Also at their arrival there they were compelled by the Alcades of the said town to deposit their goods (1,700 ducats), and to give sureties for the same (which they keep in their hands) to the sum of 800 ducats, the rest being employed in iron in the said barks, which he will not suffer to depart. They ask his help that they may have redress of all their troubles.—St. Sebastian, in the coregidor's prison, 8 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., in Crooke's hol. Add.: To Challoner, in Valentia; *and endd. by him. Pp.* 3.

April 8. **301.** Marsilio Della Croce to Shers.

Is discouraged by the long silence of Shers. Sends intelligence of the irruption of the Turks into Moldavia, and of the disputes of the Ambassadors of Spain and France for precedence in the Papal Court.—Venice, 8 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add.:* To Shers, in London. *Endd. Ital. Pp.* 3.

April 8. **302.** [Antonio Bruschetto] to Shers.

Details respecting the disputes for precedence between the Ambassadors of Spain and France in the Papal Court.—Venice, 8 April 1564. *Signature torn off.*

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Shers, in London. *Endd. Ital. Pp.* 3.

April 9. **303.** The Count De Chaluz to Throckmorton.

Hearing that he is on the point of concluding a treaty, begs that he will procure the exchange of M. De Palaiseau. —Palaiseau, 9 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

April 9. **304.** The Privy Council to Challoner.

Complaint has been made by Wm. Holway of Plymouth that having set his ship, the Mary Holway, to sea to serve

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April 9. against the French, and she, with two French prizes which she had taken, being driven by weather into St. Sebastian, they are not only there stayed but also spoiled, and fifty-two men committed to prison, and so dealt with that only twenty eight of them are alive. As it does not appear that either Holway or his ship has committed anything against the Spaniard's subjects, Challoner shall request their release, and the restitution of the ship with her prizes and goods, with recompence for the injury done them and the owner.—Windsor, 9 April 1564. *Signed:* R. Dudlye, Pembroke, Rogers, F. Knolles, Cecil.
Copy. P. 1.

April 9. **305.** Frederic, Elector of Cologne, to the Queen.
Desires permission for Barthorde Von Heimbach, his agent, to export from England sixty pieces of English cloth commonly called "sortincks," and a horse.—9 April 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 2.

April 10. **306.** Casper Seelend to Cecil.
Introduces his servant, Haunsen Aguller, about to establish a trade in salt, at Dover.—Bergen-op-Zoom, 10 April 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Germ. Pp. 2.

April 11. **307.** Treaty of Troyes.
1. Treaty of peace between England and France drawn up on 16 March, with four additional clauses providing that neither Prince should invade the territory of the other, or assist any other Prince in the invasion thereof, nor harbour the rebels of the other; and that all prisoners should be set free within two months. Concluded at Troyes, 11 April 1564, and signed by Throckmorton and Smith as Commissioners for the Queen of England, and John De Morvilliers, Bishop of Orleans, and Jacques De Bourdin, for the French King.—Ratified at Bar, 1 May 1564.
Copy. Lat. Pp. 4.

April 11. **308.** Proclamation of Peace.
Proclamation of the treaty of peace between France and England.—Troyes, 11 April 1564. *Signed:* Charles. *Countersigned:* Bourdin.
Copy. Endd.: Published in Paris on Sunday 23rd April. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

April 11. **309.** Another copy of the above. Printed at Paris by Robert Estienne.
Endd. Fr. Broadside.

April 11. **310.** Another copy of the above. Printed at Paris by Jean Dallier, with the "Publication des Heraulx."
Fr. Pp. 7.

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April 11. **311.** Sebastiano Bruschetto to Shers.

Sends a copy of the printed letter of the Cardinals, and now appends a short account of the family, revenues, etc. of the chief of those by whom it is signed.—Rome, 11 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Endd. Ital. Pp. 6.

April 12. **312.** Sir John Forster to Cecil.

The Queen's warrant to Sir Thos. Dacres and the Treasurer of Berwick for twenty men to be delivered him of the bands to be placed at Harbottle Castle has been deferred to the coming of the Governor, who has delayed to do it until he knows the Queen's pleasure therein. Trusts he will think it convenient to have the twenty men, considering that to meet the Master of Maxwell, Lord Warden of the West Marches of Scotland, he must travel through evil countries. Also intends this summer to lie at Harbottle for the better rule in those countries.—Alnwick, 12 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

April 12. **313.** Valentine Browne to Cecil.

The day after the despatch of his last unto him came the Governor, Sir John Forster, and Sir Henry Percy, who, together with Sir Ric. Lee, declared they were commissioned by the Queen to understand his doings in the office of the victuals. By some words of Percy and Lee it seemed that his dealings were thought corrupt. Thereupon he delivered them a declaration, which, remaining in their custody, they travail to falsify. Yesternight Lee showed him he would take from him the pastures called the "Snewk," which he denied him, not being able to serve the victualling here for beves and muttons without it; beseeches his help therein.—Berwick, 12 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. P. 1.

April 12. **314.** Treaty of Troyes.

1. The French hostages to be liberated, but not to quit England without the Queen's permission, and if any of them do so, the French King engages to restore them.

2. Within six weeks the King will pay 60,000 crowns; whereupon two hostages shall be allowed to depart.

3. Within six weeks after the first payment there shall be a further payment of 60,000 crowns, whereupon the remaining two hostages shall be permitted to depart.

4. The Queen shall send two men-of-war to convoy the money from Calais or Boulogne to Dover.

5. The rights of either Prince to be reserved.

6. Throckmorton to be set at liberty on the date of the treaty.

7. The treaty to be ratified within twenty days.

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8. Appended are copies of the letters patent appointing the English and French Commissioners, in Latin and French. —Troyes, 12 April 1564. *Signed by Smith and Throckmorton, the Bishop of Orleans, and Bourdin.*

9. Ratified by the King at Bar-le-Duc 1st May 1564.

10. On the 24th June 1564 the French King swore to observe the above treaties in the presence of Lord Hunsdon and Smith, and several nobleman of his Court.

Copy. Lat. and Fr. Pp. 9.

April 12. **315.** Treaty of Troyes.

Analysis of the treaty of Troyes in a tabular form.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

April 13. **316.** Smith to Cecil.

Smith to Cecil.

1. Must communicate an accident which fell betwixt Sir Nicholas and him that Cecil may better know him [Sir Nicholas] and answer for the writer against such malicious tales as (according to the manner of him and his) may be invented and spread abroad. Has written to Cecil the discourse he had with the Queen on Tuesday the 11th inst., which he also read to Sir Nicholas and Somers on the 13th, that they might see what ground Sir Nicholas had to rage as he did.

2. Sir Nicholas would have him go to the Queen Mother alone, which he was loth to do for his sickness, and lother for the calumnies and malicious doings of Throckmorton.

3. Coming from the Queen he rehearsed to Sir Nicholas and Somers what he had done and that still she remained at one point. He told them that she asked him whether he would follow the Court to Lyons, and that he thereof made doubt if the peace were not concluded; and she, asking him why he doubted, answered for that peradventure he might have another commission, and that he looked for it. Straight Sir Nicholas, as though it had been that which he looked for, with a girning smiling countenance said, why did he say he had another commission? No, quoth Smith, but that he looked for one. And did he speak of another commission? Yea, quoth Smith. Hereupon Sir Nicholas said, then all is marred; they have enough. He thought so much and he triumphed at his pleasure. Smith said, Be not so hasty; hear out all and then judge. Throckmorton asked if Smith spoke of a new commission? Indeed, quoth Smith, he did. And if they have once that (said Sir Nicholas) they have enough; and again he triumphed that he though so much, and had also perceived by other means that the Queen had knowledge that they might come lower; for what new commission could it be else? Smith said, if the peace went not forward, he looked for another commission, that is, to be revoked, that he should not need to follow to Lyons, or at the least that he should be commanded to treat no more of the peace. And he bid Sir Nicholas never to torment him-

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Smith to Cecil.

self, as there was nothing whereby the Queen Mother has any light of him, but that the peace will break off if she comes not to their sum of 200,000 crowns, which sum he [Sir Nicholas] required of her. Sir Nicholas asked Somers to let them see what credit he had to show them, for they were at a point. Somers said that, seeing they have no hope of bringing them to 200,000 crowns, here was his charge. And so took it to Sir Nicholas sealed, who opened and read it, which done Smith said he suspected some such thing before.

4. With that De Mauvissiere came, who had not long time left Sir Nicholas since his coming to Troyes, but upon one message and another was there, and with him De la Salle. Upon consultation they agreed that Somers should to the Queen with that message, which he is able to declare to him. So Smith for that night departed to his lodging. Late at night Somers came from the Queen. The effect of the resolution he brought was that for the money she would give no penny more, whatsoever should come upon it, but that she would send the Queen a jewel.

5. He thought best that in the morning Somers and he should go to Sir Nicholas and deliberate what they should do, seeing the King was determined to go away that morning. There they resolved to send for M. De Bourdin to come and speak with them, and debated whether it were best to stand still to the sum of 200,000 crowns and so break their colloquy, or come to some other degree under it, and yet not to 120,000. Sir Nicholas said it was but a "mechanique matter to huck any longer for money," especially seeing the Queen had said so much to Somers. Smith suggested they should stay to see whether the King would go away or no. Hereupon Sir Nicholas began to fume with himself and to detest and execrate himself, and said that if it were but in him he would lie rather in prison twelve months than that the French should thus have their wills. He prayed Smith to speak to Bourdin when he came. Smith said that Throckmorton had begun, and if now they should change their manner he wot not what the French would think of it. Sir Nicholas said he would not meddle in the matter. Then, quoth Smith, then either nobody or Somers must speak. Nay, said he, he [Somers] had no commission. Indeed, quoth Smith, Somers has reason. With this Sir Nicholas began to fume with himself and to quarrel with the writer, and said all is marred. The Queen Mother knows that they have another commission to agree to her sum. Smith said he knew not how she should know it. "Marry you told her, saith he to me. I told her! quoth I, why or how should I tell her, when I knew not of it myself? And yet if I had known it, what pleasure or profit should I have by telling her of it? Thou liest, saith he, like an horeson traitor, as thou art. A horeson traitor! Nay, thou liest, quoth I, I am as true to the Queen as thou any day in the

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week, and have done Her Highness as faithful and as good service as thou. Hereupon Sir Nicholas drew his dagger and poured out such terms as his malicious stomach and furious rage had in store, and called me errant knave, beggarly knave, traitor, and such other injuries as came next to hand out of his good store. I drew my dagger also, Mr. Somers stept betwixt us, but as he pressed with his dagger to come near me, I bade him stand back and not come no nearer to me, or I would cause him to stand back, and give him such a mark as his bedlam furious head did deserve."

6. Still he continued his rage, crying out like a madman. Barnaby rushed into the chamber. Somers still stepped betwixt them, and, cap in hand, prayed him to be content and pacify himself, etc. Smith considered the time and place, and was not disposed to strike. And Sir Nicholas's tongue he saw was readier than his hand, and because he made not to come nearer to him, he suffered the more and put up his dagger.

7. Then he came to deprave his service ever since he came into France, and to threaten that he would tell his tale to the Queen, and that he had things to lay against him; and if he had been in King Henry VIIIth's time, and had done then as he has done since he had come into France, he should have lost his head. Smith said he desired no better than to answer before the Queen all the calumnies of him and his; he was able by writing and by word to declare his true service. Sir Nicholas said he could write well enough. If King Henry (said Smith) had been his Prince, or any other of England, he would not have done otherwise than he has, and would look for thanks for it of his Prince whosoever he were. Did he think that he could not tell what appertains to a Prince's service? Yes, as well as him, and better, or else he would be sorry. Sir Nicholas said he came to the Court but yesterday a beggarly scholar. It is thirteen years ago (quoth Smith) since he was Ambassador and Commissioner in France as Sir Nicholas is now. What he may spend he knows not, but twenty years ago, and seven years before he knew the Court he might live like a gentleman, and spend 200 marks a year. "Thou a gentleman (quoth he), and twenty years ago! How old art thou?" Smith said fifty years old or thereabouts. "Why dost thou ask?" To this he said nothing, and put up his dagger. Smith said he saw he was as quiet for all this raging of his as he was afore, and content to suffer it now, having consideration to his duty and the Prince's service. But malice ever sees maliciously. What occasion did he give? Much altercation here followed, after which within in a little, by Somer's speech and admonition, Sir Nicholas began to calm, and so they again deliberated what to say to M. De Bourdin.

8. Knowing the malice of men, has thought best to write this, and prays Cecil as he shall see cause to communicate it to the Queen and Lord Robert, that Throckmorton's malice

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and report may not hurt him. For the truth of this, and who was in fault, he prays him to inquire of Somers. The Queen may command him and he must obey, but rather than be troubled so again with Throckmorton as he has been since he came into France, the writer had rather sell all that he has and forsake his country for ever.—Troyes, 13 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 8.

April 13. **317.** George Nedham to Cecil.

1. On the 6th inst. the Commissioners of Emden "and we" departed from Leigh in Essex and next day descried the west part of Holland, where they passed so that they might view the sand, flats, and marks along that coast, and sounded those coasts. On the 8th inst. they entered the river Ems, sounding the same and taking the marks of the towns and beacons, etc. how they lay, so that they came within two miles of Emden. On the 9th they came to Emden. They have taken the marks of all dangers, etc., and for the better understanding of their mariners, have put all things in writing and sent it to the Governor.

2. At their arrival at Emden they went to the Court, where they found the two Earls; their mother was not returned from the Duchess of Lunenburg her daughter, who is brought to bed of a son.

3. The conclusion for keeping the mart here, and obtaining the Queen's consent thereto was not known to the Earls till their coming, for which here is no small reasoning, both of their parts and likewise of the merchants and burgesses of Emden. The Earls make no doubt of the Imperial confirmation, but forthwith sent letters to all the Princes of Germany their friends, and to all the towns in Germany and Eastland for publication of this mart and traffic.

4. All things they asked are granted them, and the Earls used them well.

5. The Bishop of Munster and Osnabruck being glad of this traffic has sent hither divers times to know if this matter was concluded, promising to further the same.

6. Earl John, the Countess of Emden's youngest son, declared that the Queen had accepted him into her service; and further, how, by letters from the Bishop of London and John Utenhove, and likewise from Mr. Mannynge and Mr. Walwycke, Her Majesty was content to give him a pension of 3,000 crowns. He understands she will abate him a third part of that pension because he is the youngest brother, and she thought he had been the eldest, whereat he is abashed, and complains not so much for abating of the sum as for giving his friends to understand the matter. He wishes rather the matter had never been spoken of than that this should chance.—Emden, 13 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

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April 14. **318.** Bedford to the Queen.

Has with the rest of the Commissioners partly surveyed the victuals and other things specified in their instructions, and lacks but time to make a perfect certificate thereof. The works go forward as fast as so few hands are able to do them.—Berwick, 14 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 14. **319.** Bedford to the Privy Council.

1. Cannot as yet certify of the proceedings of the Commissioners touching the survey of the victuals and the delivery of the town.

2. Has set in hand the works, and began a great bulwark next the Cowgate, which guards a place called the Snowke, being along the shoal reaching towards the haven, and therefore have been driven to open so large a piece in the old wall to enlarge the other, as makes the town at present of less force.

3. Besides the piece of ground called the Snowk there are other fields called the Magdalene fields which are in controversy between Lee and Mr. Treasurer. One alleges that of ancient time they have belonged to the surveyor of the works here for finding of their cart horses. The other says that he has received command to employ those grounds about feeding of the cattle for the Queen's store here, for he has not any ground near to bestow them. Seeing herein such stoutness on both sides, he has forbidden either of them the use or dealing therewith till their Lordships' resolution be known herein.—Berwick, 14 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

April 14. **320.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Repeats what he has written to the Privy Council. Desires a commission of Oyer and Terminer, for so great are the number of the thieves and evil doers here on the Borders as till they be weeded out no quietness can grow here. The day of truce is deferred by the Queen of Scots, who means to send Macgill or some other principal counsellor thither with the Laird of Cessford for the better execution of justice. Renews his old suit for increase of the benevolence towards some, both captains and lieutenants, placed but at 10*d.* the day. If she would but give a noble a day to be distributed among some of them, men would be encouraged to serve well.

2. Finds here Mr. Marshal diligent in his office. Sends the bearer, Mychell, for the conclusion of the wardship of young Carew of Anthony. For Cecil's brother, Hobby, he has given order to the bearer to satisfy him.—Berwick, 14 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

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April 14. **321.** LEE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has declared his commission to the Treasurer and the Controller and required their books. The Treasurer said he had sent his to London, and the Controller answered he saw no authority in the commission to deliver him them, but that he should have the total; or if he would come to his house he should see his books. Considering how little he could do without the books at commandment, he let them alone. The Controller said that the works since his last being here in wages have come to 30,000*l.* Purposes to set the 300 men upon the bulwark about Cowgate. The earth cast out of the foundation of that bulwark comes within four feet of the top of the old wall. Craves 300 men and ten carriages more than was determined by their Lordships. The Snowke for feeding the men's horses for their carriages will be a great hindrance to the work if he has it not as heretofore he had it. The demanding of it and other matters has bred controversy between them, as the Council shall understand hereafter. Wishes to have Guisnes law for his horses if he tarries here, as he had when here before, wherefore beseeches their resolution herein. Their ships are not come with provision. Prays God send them good speed, for there lies two and sometimes three Frenchmen by Holy Island. None of their layers have come hither, yet the writer sent prest money to the Duke by a pursuivant two days after he [Lee] came from Windsor. Has set to work since his coming 240, whereof the most part are soldiers that were discharged.—Berwick, 14 April. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

April 14. **322.** LEE to CECIL.

Mr. Treasurer here has not used him well because he goes about to understand the charges of the works, for that he thinks 30,000*l.* much that they have spent, and also for the Snowke.—Berwick, 14 April. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 14. **323.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Has received answer from Lethington that nothing shall be omitted on Queen Mary's part that may entertain amity. The Laird of Cessford is sent for to the Court to receive charge of the Queen to proceed uprightly in ministering of justice, and in all things to concur with Bedford to the maintenance of amity. To be at their first meeting there is appointed either Mr. James Macgill or Sir Robert Karnegie. The Queen this Easter has been at Falkland, saving two days at St. Andrews, at the end of a marriage of one of Lady Murray's maids. She will to St. Johnstone and Sterling before she comes to Edinburgh. It is now looked for (as he is advertised from Lethington) that some answer should shortly come from Queen Elizabeth concerning the last matter that he intreated of with this Queen. Finds nothing

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2. P. S.—Trusts he has in mind his suit for the Lord of Argyll, as also touching himself.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

April 14. **324.** SMITH and THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. On the 24th ult. Somers arrived here and Du Champ on the 26th. The 1st inst. they had audience, and the Queen granted them to have Commissioners to join with them. On Easter Day, the 2nd, the Bishop of Orleans and Secretary Bourdin met them at the Grey Friars.

2. The French demanded, as the two great points to be agreed upon, the delivery of their gentlemen and the settlement of the money, without which nothing could be done.

3. The next day the writers required answer to their articles. The French said that they had nothing to do, nor could anything be done except they first agreed to the sum offered by the Queen Mother, passing which the King would not go.

4. Some disputes having here arisen the writers agreed to ask audience with the Queen. That night and the next day Smith was troubled with weakness in his stomach, and Sir Nicholas and Somers went to the Queen the next day, Tuesday the 4th inst., with whom debating, the English fell from 400,000 to 300,000 crowns and at last to 200,000, which they affirmed to be the last point that they could come unto, and further they had no commission.

5. The Queen would come no further than 120,000 crowns.

6. The next day, Wednesday, Smith went to her and affirmed that by no means could they be brought lower. Notwithstanding this, by no means would she offer higher than 120,000 crowns. Because they saw the King was determined the next day to go away, Somers showed the writers the Queen's later instructions, which being perused they thought good to send Somers alone to the Queen Mother, if he could get anything, or at least bring them again in talk.

7. On Thursday the 6th, in the morning, before the King should depart, they sent for M. De Bourdin, and declared to

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him that for the money matter, seeing the Queen so stiff to deal with, yet, rather than that the peace should be broken off, they would adventure their lives. Hereupon, in the afternoon, they and the Commissioners met. The King that day was said to be evil at ease, and also Madame Marguerite, and the next day they took their purgations. And so the Court tarrying, they met daily with the Commissioners debating of matters till the 12th, on which day they came to the conclusion, signing and sealing these articles which they send her divided into two treaties.

8. All things being thus concluded, when they went to congratulate for the peace and Sir Nicholas to offer his promise according to the treaty, the King refused any other promise, but took upon himself that he [Sir Nicholas] would rather help to maintain than in any part break that which was concluded.

9. The Queen asked if they would go to the church to thank God. Sir Nicholas on the left hand of the King and Smith on the right of the Queen went to the Cathedral, where, the prebendaries of other churches meeting and a great multitude, and the Bishop of Troyes in his pontificals, there was a Te Deum sung, after which the trumpets blew; and as they went, in the same manner they returned, and brought the King to his chamber where they took their leave.

10. They were asked what order the King would take for receiving the oath. Whereupon the Queen said she would talk with her council. And by and bye she called them and said the King minded to do Queen Elizabeth as much honour as he could, and therefore would send a kinsman of his, and named to them the Prince of Mantua and M. De Gonnorre to accompany him. Then both the King and the Queen asked whether Lord Robert should come or no, and seemed to desire that he should come. They said they would make no certain answer. It was further declared that they should so come that about six weeks hence they should be in England. The Queen prayed Smith to send her word speedily what men Queen Elizabeth will send and when they should be here. That night there was ringing of bells, shooting of ordnance, and bonfires made here.

11. Touching the hostages which should be first licensed to return, they have been required to write to her that M. De Palaiseau and De la Ferté might be the first, both because they are married, because their debts will first be paid, and because De Palaiseau was one of the first that came.

12. She shall perceive by Somers how liberally the King has considered the pain he has taken in this matter, and often coming and going. De Mauvissier is sent now to her by the King to congratulate on the peace; and it will be looked for that she should likewise deal liberally with him.—Troyes, 14 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 7.

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April 14. **325.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. On the 13th he took leave of the King and his mother, who had long talk with him, chiefly of the affection they bear to her. He used good words on her behalf. They fell to talk of matters of marriage, lamenting that she was so alienate from it, and also of the means both to conserve and increase the amity now begun betwixt them. They pressed him again to tell them whether he thought she would send Lord Robert hither to take his oath for the observation of the treaty. He answered that he knew not her resolution therein. Then they said how grateful his coming hither should be for that purpose, and desired that they might know her resolution in it. She also told him that she thought the whole money would be ready to be sent into England sooner than agreed on in the treaty. Also that M. De Gonorre went now to Paris, both to put himself in order to make his voyage into England, and also to give order for the payment of the money. He took his leave of them both, and of the Duke of Orleans, all of whom desired him to present their recommendations to her. The Cardinals of Bourbon and Guise also desired to present their recommendations to her. This day intends to take his way towards Paris, and there remain according to the treaty until he shall receive the King's passport and permission to depart towards England.

2. Here has been somewhat to do amongst the great personages of this Court that the Prince of Mantua is appointed to this voyage, seeing that some of the Princes of the Blood desired the same.—Troyes, 14 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 5.

April 14. **326.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Refers him to the treaty and his letters to the Queen by Somers, for what is in the peace, and what has been done. This day he takes his journey towards Paris, accompanied with La Salle and his guards. Is told they rather accompany him for surety and honour than for any other thing. Howsoever the matter goes, it shall be well that the hostages be put at liberty according to the treaty and used with favour. The sooner Her Majesty delivers the ratification signed and sealed to the French Ambassador there, and the sooner the King shall have received the same, the sooner he shall be permitted to depart this realm. Repeats what he wrote to the Queen this day, touching the King and Queen desiring to know Her Majesty's resolution for the oath-taking, and what personage shall be sent from thence. Asks him to help that Mauvissiere be there well treated and presented as Somers was here.—Troyes, 14 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

April 14. **327.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Other matters are in their letters declared, and what lacks Somers can supply by word of mouth. Sends him some of Haddon's books.

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2. Cannot get of the Chancellor that either he will give privilege nor yet *dissimulare*, and specially for Estienne, the printer who is hated of the Parisians, and is the King's printer, and who, the Chancellor says, will hardly escape punishment. All his letters are well known ; and he fears his judges, and loath he would have him to take hurt. He would have the writer speak to the Queen again in that matter. It will not be amiss if Jugg, or Reyn. Wolf, or some other printer, print in their letters to each book;—Londini, [*blank*] die [*blank*] mensis, anno [*blank*], and Cum privilegio, etc. And then Cecil may send him 100 of them to Louvain or Antwerp to be dispersed. He supposes 200 will be enough for England.

3. The Queen here is *timida* (as the Chancellor says,) of the Pope and King Philip, and loath to appear to favour the Huguenots. Notwithstanding that she will suffer them to use their liberty according to the Edict, and will not take away the books of religion from private men ; yet order is given that if they are found in any printer's or bookbinder's hands they shall be confiscated.

4. Sends Lord Robert his rider, Hercoles Trincheta.

5. The two Frenchmen he has, Somers has seen ; there is no excellence in either of them. Asks for his recall, and for the payment of his money and his diets.

6. The Chancellor told him this day that the Prince of Mantua and Gonnorre should be shortly in England.

7. Cecil should consider what personages they will send, and take order for their rewards.

8. The Prince of Condé is sick of the palsy or apoplexy on the right side, which took him at tennis, and a fever upon it. The young Prince of Navarre in playing with the King had a fall and was hurt in the head, but it is thought he shall escape.

9. M. De Morrette, the Duke of Savoy's Ambassador, this day took his leave of the Chancellor and of the writer, ready to go home. He told them that the Queen here marvelled why the English comprehended the Duke of Savoy in their treaty. Yesterday all Savoy coins were decried in this town to bullion. Marcelles is gone to Paris to take order for the money which should be paid to the Queen.

10. Yesterday Sir Nicholas and he sent twice to have access to do reverence to Condé. They went indeed to motion the repayment of the Queen's money ; but excuse was made that he was in a fever.

11. There has been some jarring these Easter holidays betwixt D'Andelot and the Queen. She will not suffer him to chose his officers and captains as the colonels were wont. Neither he, nor his brother, nor the Cardinal, nor Condé were at any time in the Council, or present whilst anything was done concerning the peace.—Troyes, 14 April 1564. *Signed.*

12. P.S.—The French who heretofore began their year at Easter, (as the English did at the Annunciation,) have by

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April 14. full Council concluded hereafter to begin their year on the 1st of January, as the rest of the world does. Prays him to think if herein it shall not be well that the English follow them. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 5.

April 14. **328.** LEONARD CHILTON to CHALLONER.
Was glad to hear that he and his household were arrived at Alcala in health. As touching his suit he knows not how long the King will tarry here; cannot say whether it shall be be here or no. Hears that one is come from England touching this suit with Don Alvaro. Supposes he is gone to Madrid to Challoner.—Valencia, 14 April 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

April 14. **329.** RALPH SCUDAMORE to [WILLIAM] FAYRE.*
1. His of the last of March he did not thoroughly look over for two days by reason of the little rest and great weariness in posting and coming to make his Lord's lodging, whereabouts he had no small trouble, caused by his Lordship coming afore his time. Is willed by his Lordship to signify his arrival at Madrid on the 3rd inst., who was not a little molested on the way with guards of every town denying them entry, in such sort that they spent much time in entreating of passage, and had much ado to effect it in some places; and in others neither entreating nor dealing would avail, as at Darracca.
2. P.S.—Has no time to enter upon further details.
Orig. Hol., with Challoner's letter of the same date. Pp. 4.

[April 14.] **330.** CHALLONER to [WILLIAM] FAYRE.
Has received his, written on the [*blank*] of the last, written at Barcelona, with no small contentation of his diligence. He lively set forth therein the reception of the young Princes. Asks him to advertise him when he thinks the King will be here, at Madrid, and what day at Ocaña, and how long at Aranjuez. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Draft.

April 16. **331.** BEDFORD to CECIL.
The bearer, John Smith, having served long, had granted him, as he alleges, the Queen's letter to the Treasurer here, to place him in wages of 8*d.* a day during his life. This letter being lost (as he says), by some under the late Governor, he could never enjoy the benefit of her goodness, and being now discharged seeks relief.—Berwick, 16 April 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

* This and the following letter are on the same sheet.

A.D. 1564.

April 17. **332.** LEE to CECIL.

One of their ships with provision is come, and the other two are coming; and the workmen out of Norfolk and Suffolk are come. Has taken the foundation of the bulwark above the Cowgate as much as he declared unto him should be enlarged within the town, and it is a foot above the ground, so doubts not that the piece shall be in as good taking shortly as the other was. If they might have word that they might open the wall to bring their foundations together, and if their Lordships appoint 2,000*l.* only for carrying away the earth of the dike of the same bulwark, there are men here who would take it to task with a good will. Wrote him of the loss of his capcase, which he has again, and all his writings, but the rest he has lost.—Berwick, 17 April. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 18. **333.** ADVICES from ITALY.

1. Milan, 18 April 1564. The Duke of Sessa had departed for Spain, and Don Gabriel della Cueva has made his entry with much magnificence.

2. Rome, 22 April. Information respecting the Cardinals Carpi, Gonzaga, S. Angelo, Urbino, etc.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.*

April 19. **334.** REMEMBRANCES for BERWICK.

1. To procure order [from the Privy Council] for 300 labourers and ten carriages more, to finish the bulwark near the Cowgate, till September.

2. To procure 10*s.* by day to be bestowed by his Lordship among the best soldiers and pensioners that now have but 8*d.* and 10*d.* by day.

3. To open to their Honours the mutterings amongst the men appointed to watch by the new order, the soldiers paying 6*d.* by night.

4. To declare also what hindrance it will be to the Prince's service the taking away the 2*d.* from the horseman that has but 6*d.* by day to find him and his horse.

5. To put them in remembrance of his letters for the order taken for the number in Yorkshire, how small effect the same is for a sudden attempt.

6. To procure commission of Oyer and Terminer.

7. To have their resolution for the Snowke.

Orig. Endd.: 19 April 1564. *Pp.* 2.

April 19. **335.** CLOUGH to CHALLONER.

Looks daily for him to charge him by exchange with such money as he has of his. Has sent the letter he

* The lower half of the second page is lost.

A.D. 1564.
April 19. received from him to John Ellyot in England. The prohibition of English commodities is prolonged till May, and there is a proclamation by the Queen forbidding any commodities to be brought out of any of these Low Countries to England till the disorders are redressed. The Queen of Scots will come into England and the Queen will meet her at York.—Antwerp, 19 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 4.

April 20. **336.** Bedford to the Privy Council.

1. In the time of late Princes labourers were not only taken up by commission far off, and brought hither at some charge, but were also by punishment kept to it here, and watch made to apprehend such as should escape; but now it is contrary, for many good old soldiers that are discharged come for work, whose misery is very great. Asks that the number may be increased for the safety of the piece, whereby the work may be sooner ended. Was willed by their Lordships to enquire concerning a house which Lee claims as heretofore belonging to the Surveyor of the works, in which the Controller of the Check now dwells, and which he says he had at his entry into office by warrant from Lord Gray, but the warrant cannot be found.

2. Having opened the old wall to enlarge the new work in hand, the town being therefore weaker, they have taken order for a stronger watch; and that the watchmen shall better do their duty, the writer surveys the watch almost every night, and Mr. Marshal does so nightly.—Berwick, 20 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

April 20. **337.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Lee claims to be his the house in which the Controller dwells. Asks that order may be taken therein.

2. Leonard Pilkington, Master of Saint John's, Cambridge, has been suitor to be discharged; and would gladly that Mr. Longworth, now president there, might be placed there. As Cecil has affection to that house, it is hoped he will do some good therein by satisfying Mr. Pilkington in the discharge he seeks. Spoke to Cecil once of Mr. Holydaye, his [Cecil's] chaplain, and in passing by thought to have found him at Durham, but did not. Prays him to write and ask him to come hither sometimes "to help forwards God's plowe," for here, except one, are none that labour therein.—Berwick, 20 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

April 22. **338.** Hieroymus Prioli, Doge of Venice, to the Queen.

Letter of recommendation for Placido Ragazzoni, going into England.—From the Ducal Palace, 22 April 1564.

Orig, on parchment. Add. Endd.: Ital. Broadside.

A.D. 1564.

April 22. **339.** WILLIAM RAVEN to CHALLONER.

When he received Challoner's diets he had no time to write to him, but wrote to Farnham that he had made his money over. Has not received for him any money from Rydiard, nor heard anything of him. Has paid more than he has come to his hands by 6*l.* "I crave your good will with your poor niece, Besse Challoner, whom I mean to marry if I can get her friends' good will."—22 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp.* 3.

April 23. **340.** PROCLAMATION of PEACE.

The Queen orders her subjects to disarm; but none are to be molested for taking any ships or goods belonging to the French, from the 1st September 1562 to the 23rd April 1564.

Williamson's transcript. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 23. **341.** OATH for the OBSERVANCE of the TREATY of TROYES.

The Queen swears in the presence of M. De Gonnorre to observe the treaty of peace made on the 11th of April last past.

Draft. Endorsed with the names of certain noblemen, English and French. Fr. Pp. 2.

April 23. **342.** HUGH TIPTON to CHALLONER.

Of this bearer received his dated in Madrid, 6th inst. As soon as he had news out of Gibralter of the taking of the eight English ships, he dispatched a post to Madrid to Alonzo Trogillo. Details of many transactions between them.—Seville, 23 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Challoner, at Madrid, *and endd. by him. Pp.* 3.

April 25. **343.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

On the 23rd inst. received his letter by Rowlett, the French Secretary, by which and by one from Mychell understands he has been sick. Acknowledges the Queen's benevolence towards the old soldiers here, and wishes that she would increase the labourers to be employed. Here is such need of a commission of Oyer and Terminer as no man shall be able to keep his own. Desires that the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches may be placed therein, and also Sir Henry Percy.—Berwick, 25 April. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

April 25. **344.** CHALLONER to WILLIAM FAYRE.

Answered his first letter from Barcelona touching the arrival of the Bohemian Princes, etc., and now acknowledges his last of the 14th and 15th instant. Prays that his news of peace may prove true. Looks for him daily. Sends commendations to Chilton.—Madrid, 25 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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April 26. **345.** Rowland Johnson to Cecil.

With the supply of workmen Lee brought they have begun to enlarge the north-east bulwark, which was but sixty feet broad but is now made 100 feet broad, and the wall that was set before along the bulwark has been taken down. Trusts that within six days the wall will be at its full height again, as appears by a plat Sir Ric. Lee sends up, which he caused the writer to make of the bulwark. They are digging the foundation of the bulwark where the foundation is not taken, which is without the old town wall, and which he will see upon the plat. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

April 26. **346.** John Wyshart to Randolph.

The Earl of Murray has written to him in favour of Alexander Hoge, who was taken by Sir John Pyrot and is in Haverfordwest. Asks him (as he would win the blessing of his father) to write to the Lord Admiral and to Sir John Perot for his relief.—Perth, 26 April 1564. "Your father to command, Jhone Wyshart, comptroller."

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: "To his beloved son, Master Randolph, agent for the Queen of England." *Pp.* 2.

April 26. **347.** Throckmorton to the Queen.

1. On the 23rd inst. he perceived by M. De Gonnorre's talk that this King could be contented to pay her either 90,000 crowns or the entire sum of 120,000 at one payment. He moved the writer also that she would send one or two skilful in assay-making and in weighing money to this town; alleging great difficulties to have those things done either at Calais or Boulogne.

2. He answered that he neither had will nor power to innovate anything otherwise than the treaty; but, nevertheless, he promised to advertise her of this motion.

3. On the 23rd inst. the peace was proclaimed here, and fires of joy made in all places of the same. The Provost of the merchants of this town with the sheriffs and the principals of the same have visited him, and presented him with spices and comfitures, as the manner is in such times and cases. The King is at Chalons in Champaigne, and departs thence towards Bar le Duc on the 26th inst., whence he takes his journey towards Dijon. On the 25th inst. Don Diego De Gusman (delegated to be Ambassador with her from the King of Spain) arrived here. Herewith she shall receive the last department of this King's men-at-arms through his realm, and also the form of peace as it was proclaimed in this town on the 23rd inst.—Paris, 26 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

April 26. **348.** Challoner to William Fayre.

This morning received his dated the 9th inst., which he thinks should have been the 19th. Is sorry for those two new

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April 26. complaints. Supposes the King is at Cuença. Wishes him to come away, for there shall be small good done when the King comes nearer. After he has conferred with him, purposes to demand audience.—26 April 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with two seals. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

[April 26.] **349.** Memorial by Challoner.
Remembrance for Fayre to speak with Erasso, with Don Francisco, with Nicholo Palavicini, and with Gonsolo Perez touching the new Ambassador, etc.
Orig., in Challoner's hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 27. **350.** Bedford and Others to the Privy Council.
1. Have despatched the bearer, Captain Read, to declare to them his instructions touching the fortifications of this town. Pray them to despatch him with their resolutions with speed.—Berwick, 25 April 1564. *Signed:* F. Bedford, Wm. Drury, John Selby, John Bennett, Ric. Lee, Valentyne Browne, and Thos. Jenyson.
2. Has been to Holy Island and viewed the place and road there. The situation of one is good and the other commodious to all ships and boats of this coast.
Orig. Add. Endd.: The Council at Berwick to the Lords here. *Pp.* 3.

April 27. **351.** Bedford to Cecil.
Received yesterday his letter, together with a book of Mr. Haddon's doing. Cecil therein writes of the conclusion of the peace, whereof he is glad. Commissioners are not ready to send their certificate. Finds the Warden and Percy forward in all things and he uses their advice. Goes shortly to Percy's house at Tynemouth to christen him a child.—Berwick, 27 April 1564. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

April [27]. **352.** State of Berwick.
Instructions given to Captain Read by the Earl of Bedford, to declare to the Privy Council.
1. By following the fortification of the bulwark next the Cowgate, the old wall is in danger of falling.
2. By reason of the breach like to ensue, the Governor is driven to watch with his household servants every third night; the Marshal with his every night, and others of the Council when called. For aid herein there should be nightly appointed twenty of the pioneers to watch there also. And there must be a like breach made at the other end of the bulwark, whereunto the works will grow ready shortly.
3. If the new supply of workmen aforewritten be not had to hasten the fortification of this bulwark, this watch must continue all the winter, which they are not able to endure.
4. The powder and munitions lie not only without the new fortifications for lack of place within the same, but also in

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April [27]. three or four houses, subject therefore to great inconvenience and danger.

5. To strengthen the watch of this town, the Mayor and townsmen offer to find a watch besides that appointed.

6. The device for aid out of Yorkshire will be to no purpose, considering the distance of the place; and for those of Northumberland of no account of strength, for they will seek by flight to save themselves and their cattle upon any sudden attack.

7. The houses for the victual and store are without the new fortifications, as also the lodgings of the Lord Governor and others. *Signed:* F. Bedford.

Endd.; April 1564. *Pp.* 3.

April 27. **353.** Lee to the Privy Council.

To make the bulwark against the Cowgate in as much readiness as he could before breaking of the wall, has dug the foundation of that side of the cullyon next the Cowgate, because it was all shingle. The bulwark before was brought up fourteen feet from the foundation of the inside of the wall, and within fourteen of the old wall; and when he had brought it up four feet on the inside, the shingle shot beneath and made a hole, and upon that the wall began to crack, so was forced to take it down, as will plainly appear by the plat sent by the bearer. Until it is brought up twenty feet high, Bedford set a great watch on the inside of the bulwark from one cullyon to another, as the earth lies within three feet of the top of the wall, and which from one cullyon to another is 370 feet. That piece of the bulwark that is added to it on the inside of the wall is brought up eight feet, and when it is fourteen feet high he purposes to take away the earth from the wall as he did on the other side.—Berwick, 27 April. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 27. **354.** Murray to Randolph.

Desires that Alexander Hoge, a Scotchman, who has been taken in a port of Wales, may be sent to Berwick with any information that there is against him. "Scarcely could I have written to you at such length by reason I have received no news from you this long time; you are become so proud."—Perth, 27 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

April 27. **355.** Throckmorton to Cecil.

1. The bearers, M. De Luzerie, physician to the Queen of Scotland, and Mr. Adam Hume, also servant to her, required him to accompany them with his letters to Her Majesty, Lord Robert, and to him for their favourable usage in their passage through England into Scotland. — Paris, 27 April 1564. *Signed.*

2. P. S. — The matter is so fallen out against Master Robert Stuart by the depositions of Alexander, as he is con-

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April 27. strained to abandon this realm and retire into some other country for his surety, whence he repairs into England. When he comes the writer asks Cecil so to stand him in stead that he may not find that he has evilly bestowed his time and hazarded his life unthankfully. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 27. **356.** Cecil to Throckmorton.
Encloses a letter to him and Smith. The Ambassador here requires to have the sending of the ratification by his secretary, or else Mauvissier had it with him. Has dealt for payment of his diets due till the 14th of May, before which time the writer thinks Sir Nicholas will be near the sea side.—From his house by the Savoy, 27 April 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with two seals. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

April 27. **357.** Synod at Ferté-sous-Jouarre.
Proceedings at a synod of the ministers of the reformed Churches of the provinces of France, Picardy, Brie, and Champagne, held at Ferté-sous-Jouarre, 27 April 1564, at which several questions of Church discipline were discussed, under the presidency of Anthony De Chandieu, alias De la Roche.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 16.

[April 27.] **358.** Complaint made against the Synod at Ferté-sous-Jouarre.
1. The synod provincial of the reformed Churches of Champagne, Brie, Picardy, the Isle of France, and Vexin-Français assembled on the 27 April 1564 at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre to the number of forty-five or forty-six ministers, and there remained until the 1st of May.
2. La Roche (alias Chandou) was elected president. Letters were read from all parts, amongst which was one from Beza bidding them be on their guard, as the priests were contributing money for the purpose of rooting out the truth; and that they should warn the Churches in Flanders. It was agreed to reply that they were aware of the evil meaning of the Queen Mother and the Cardinal, who intended to take the King to Lyons when the Duke of Savoy should attack Geneva, and that afterwards Lyons and Dauphigné should be reduced to obedience as Orleans had been; and then there should be a general edict for the extermination of the faithful.
3. La Roche and Cappel said that the reformed Church could never have peace whilst the Queen Mother governed, and the tyrant magistrates had rule; and then followed a long discussion as to the office of a magistrate, concluding that there were no legal magistrates in France. Perocelli said that the Queen Mother had written very rough letters to the Admiral; that she understood that those of the pretended reformed religion intended to re-commence the troubles; that she would oppose them with all her power and that of her allies, imputing to them that which she intended to do her-

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April 27. self. The assembly begged their President to recommend their cause to the Prince of Condé, and not to lose courage.

4. The Prince of Pourçain also sent, saying that he would employ his body and possessions in the quarrel of the Lord. He has also seen an article in blank for M. De Bouillon. He has sent gentlemen to the different Churches, urging them to collect money, as the Cardinal is doing the same secretly.

5. Those of Flanders have been solicited to take up arms, and have begged M. De Collincoirs, lieutenant at St. Quentin, to raise 800 or 1,000 horse. When they commence, money will not fail them. He will cause 500 horse to assemble at Cressy in Valois on Whit Sunday, under colour of preaching. It will be well to look to the frontier towns of Picardy, and also that the Governor of Metz be on his guard. Those of the Church put much trust in those of Berne. La Roche and Cappel have sent two ministers to Paris.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 4.

April 27. **359.** Answer to the Calumniation of the Synod.

Synods are held merely for the purposes of preventing heresies, reforming vices, and enforcing order and discipline. This Synod was held in Ferté-sous-Jouarre by the permission of the Princess of Condé. As for their calumniator, Pierre Denise, he is a renegade monk, a hypocrite, a liar, and a dishonest man, and on that account has been deprived of his ministry. *Signed:* Chandieu, Bernardin, Cappel, Perucel De la Rogeraie.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 12.

April 29. **360.** Throckmorton to the Queen.

1. On the 27th inst. M. De Gonnorre invited him to dinner at his lodging here, where he treated him honourably; and accommodated him with horses and gentlemen to accompany him from his lodging. After they had dined he said that the King would make payment of the whole 120,000 crowns at his arrival there. He also renewed his desire that the visitation the money might be done here. To this he answered as he had done before.

2. Gonnorre also said that the Prince of Mantua and he meant to depart shortly towards England, and that his train only, besides the Prince of Mantua's, would amount to above 100 horse; and he accounts to be furnished with post horses for them all in England, and also to be accommodated with carts for his carriage. The substance of these payments to her shall be in French crowns in sundry sorts, and such as are current here. Gonnorre further said that the Queen Mother, the King of France, and Queen Elizabeth should by good intelligence so concur together as the Bishop of Rome's authority might be as well extinguished in France as in England. Throckmorton told him that her proceedings in England might assure the King and all the world that the diminution of the Bishop of Rome's authority should be unto her agreeable.

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3. Then he entered into a discourse with him of a General Council or of a National Council; wherein if all (said he) would not assist, such as were no champions to the Bishop of Rome might assist, to do some good in matters of religion. It seemed to him by his talk that they will be glad here if she at his arrival there will communicate unto him something touching these matters.

4. In the end he presented unto the writer on the King's behalf a chain of gold weighing 164 oz., which amounts in French crowns to above 1,400, which the writer did not refuse to accept, being an ordinary courtesy of Princes to other Princes' ministers.

5. Understands of late that this Court being at Chalons there was a great pique betwixt the Duke D'Aumale and the Prince of Pourçain, betwixt whom there passed such words as he thinks will not be easily appeased without some further business.

6. The Admiral and his brother M. D'Andelot are gone to Bretagne to visit their lands there, holden in right of their wives. But by their voyage their adversaries gave forth bruits little to their advantage. At the despatch hereof the King was at Vitry in Pertois, not far from Bar le Duc, where the Duke of Lorraine means to receive him, and delight him with exercise of arms. The old Duchess of Lorraine will not be at that assembly, and would that it should not be held, for she is too good a Spaniard to make joy with the French when the King of Spain lies aloof.—Paris, 29 April 1564. *Signed.*

7. The young Count Brisac, son to the late Marshal Brisac, accompanies M. De Gonnorre, his uncle, to England.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

April 29. **361.** Niccolo Sinibaldi to Thomas Windebank.

Writes by their mutual friend Thomas Candeler. Sends remembrances to the secretary, Thomas Silicia [Cecil], and his sister Susanna, Mr. Dee, Mr. Gudeman, Mr. Stuer, and Mr. Smith.—Antwerp, 29 April 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Mr. Thomas . . . banche. *Endd.:* Nicoluccio to me. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

April 30. **362.** [Knox] to Randolph.

Knox, vi. 539.

1. The Lord of Murray is presently very great and may do what he will, and yet he has determined to take no charge without he sees more constancy "nor" he has found in times past. "For my own part I receive good words with good countenance, for they have said to me they would be glad to do me pleasure." Roulet's news are kept very close. The furthest the writer can learn, and it is true, he [Roulet] was not very welcome to the Queen Mother, whom their Queen now begins to mislike, and "we" are like to get little friendship from that party. Queen Mary also begins to complain upon

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April 30. her uncles' unkindness, and says, seeing they have no respect to her weal, she will do the best she can for herself. This much he learnt of that Frenchman. The Earl of Lennox will obtain licence to come home and speak with the Queen. Her meaning herein is not known, but some suspect she shall be persuaded to favour his suit.

2. The Queen minds to write to the Duke, and has already requested Murray to speak to Argyll, who will do little in that matter without he sees a great matter like to take effect.

3. Cannot write all he thinks in this matter, but the bottom of the stomach shall be laid abroad unto him at his meeting.

4. Amongst themselves all things are quiet, but fears it shall not be long; for things begin to grow to a ripeness, and there are great practisers who are like to set all things aloft, which he shall also know at meeting. Therefore in the meantime he would wish (as he has always done), that Bothwell were kept still, "for our Queen thinks to have him at all times ready to shake out of her pushet against us Protestants." Moreover the Queen Mother has written to "our" Queen that Lethington said to her, that all that was spoken of the marriage with Spain was done to cause England to grant "our" desires.

5. The Bishop of St. Andrews is desirous to speak with Mr. Knox. "Judge ye what is like to follow." The Queen's diet is to depart out of St. Johnston's the 7th inst. There are slaughters made by gentlemen in their Low Countries, and "our" isles are ready to break loose.—St. Johnston's, Last of April. *Signature carefully obliterated.*

Add.: To his loving brother, Mr. Randolph. *Endd. by Cecil:* Ult. Aprilis 1564. *Pp.* 3.

April 30. **363.** The Queen to Throckmorton.

She has ratified the treaty concluded with the French and has caused it to be delivered to the French Ambassador yesterday, being the thirteenth day from the date thereof, which he has also sent to the King. Throckmorton shall do well (according to the accord for his return) to procure his passport with speed. He is to solicit the King's Council to devise the revocation of all ships of war from the seas; and specially to foresee that all pirates may be apprehended.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: Ult. April. 1564. *Pp.* 2.

April. **364.** Treaty with France.

Order for the delivery of 60,000 crowns (being the first payment of 120,000 crowns) at Boulogne or Calais into the hands of the Queen's Commissioners.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 3.

April and May. **365.** Advices out of Italy.

1. From Savoy and Turin, April 19. Touching the movements of the chiefs of the reformed party of France in the neighbourhood of Geneva.

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2. Genoa, 21 April. Movements of the corsairs and the Spanish galleys.

3. Rome, 29 April. Appointment of bishops. The question of precedence.

4. Ferrara, 2 May. Movements of the Moors and corsairs on sea, and the capture of a Maltese galley with treasure. Commotions by the Huguenots. The Prince of Salerno is in great misery. King Philip is thought to intend to bridle the Genoese.

5. Vienna, 27 April. The Emperor is very ill of a quotidian ague and has committed all to Maximilian. He has all sorts of musicians playing in and about his chamber.

6. From Poland it is written that the wars with the Muscovite continue very sharply.

Copy. Endd. by Mason. Pp. 4.

May 2. **366.** The QUEEN to SMITH.

1. Since the return of Somer with two treaties concluded with the French she has caused all things requisite to be done for the publication thereof. Has also confirmed, signed, and sealed both the treaties, and caused them to be delivered yesterday the 29th ult., by her principal Secretary and Dr. Wotton to the French Ambassador. These treaties are sent by the French Ambassador to the King by Mauvissiere, to whom she has given in reward a chain as Somer had. Has also upon St. George's Day last chosen the French King to be one of her Order, for whose oath she will send Lord Hunsdon. Smith shall notify to the King and his Mother with how good will she has agreed to this peace; and he may say that she has accepted the smaller sum without any regard had to any value of money.

2. He should press the Prince of Condé to some direct answer to be made her for the money he owes her; and, as he shall see occasion, deal with the Admiral in the same; for she means not to be so deluded, as both to forbear her money, and to have had at this time no friendship by their means in the conclusion of the peace.

Corrected draft, partly in Cecil's writing, and endd. by him: 2 May 1564; letter to Sir Thos. Smith by young Sadler. *Pp.* 4.

May 3. **367.** KNOX to RANDOLPH.

Knox, vi. 541.

1. Thanks him for both his letters and his bow. Rollett's tidings are as yet buried in the breast of two in this realm; but Maddye tells them many news. The Mass shall up. The Bishop of Glasgow and Abbot of Dunfermline come as Ambassadors from the General Council; Bothwell shall follow with power to put in execution whatsoever is demanded, "and then shall Knox and his preaching be pulled by the ears, etc." Thus with them raves Maddye every day, "but hereupon I greatly panse not." The Earl of Lennox's servant is familiar in Court, and it is supposed that it is not

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May 3. without knowledge, yea, and labour of the English Court. Some in this country look for the Lady and the young Earl ere it be long. It is whispered to him that licence is already procured for the Earl hitherward. God's providence is inscrutable to man. But, to be plain with Randolph, he likes not that journey and progress.

2. In these last ships from France and Flanders he has received some news. "Certain of the salt man's labourers are arrived with mattocks, etc., more are looked for." Fears their traffic shall be to make salt upon salt. Hears by report of such as are privy in the Court of France that the journey of Lorraine goes forward. The Papists of France (of Paris especially) threaten destruction to all Protestants. The Germans amass men of war, and no man can tell at whose devotion. Two barges like hoys came in the Forth above the Inch and viewed all places Sunday and Monday last. They sailed from land to land about the Inch, but would suffer no man to enter into them, and so departed. "Our Solan geese use to visit the Bass before the great company take possession." Hears that Sweden will yet visit Scotland with an ambassador. Prays him again to solicit the Lord of Bedford (of whose good mind towards him he never doubted) and say to him that the writer shall have as great need of comfort ere it be long as he had when they last parted in London, if God puts not an end to his battle shortly; for their wanton and wicked will empires as it were above wisdom and virtue. God send remedy. Intends to be at Langton on the 5th or 6th and 7th of May, and will visit Randolph.—Edinburgh, 3rd inst., 1564. *Signed.*

3. P.S.—Salutes Mr. Boistock and the Italian.

Orig. Hol. Add.: To Randolph at Berwick. *Endd. Pp.* 4.

[May 4.] **368.** Clough to Challoner.

Details respecting Challoner's money matters with Alex. Bonvyse, Hickman, and Castelyne, John Ellyott, Vyner, and Edw. Bright. Peace with France was concluded on the 28th ult. The Lady Marquis is here, to have remedy for a sore breast, but she is in so sad a case that he doubts of her life.—Antwerp, 4 April [*sic*] 1564.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner:* 4 May 1564. *Pp.* 4.

May 5. **369.** The Queen to the King of Denmark.

Whereas he has asked her to prohibit her subjects from carrying provisions into Sweden, she has already replied to his request. She will take care that they do not take provisions to supply the King of Sweden's army, but she cannot prohibit them from carrying on the ordinary traffic with that country.—Richmond.

Corrected draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 5 May 1564. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

A.D. 1564.

May 5. **370.** Randolph to the Queen.

Has no matter of certain knowledge, but only by the report of others. To these advertisements he gives the better credit, for he knows from whom they come, and who are likely to be the workers of these attemptates that are suspected, be it either to stir troubles amongst themselves or to bring any man further off that shall move the same. More than is written in these two letters he has not to write, saving that he knows that it has been long looked for what answer she will give to the last sent unto her by the Queen of Scots.—Berwick, 5 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 6. **371.** John Fitzwilliams to Cecil.

1. Has resorted to one of the magistrates touching Browen, who is indebted to the Queen. The writer left him in prison when he departed, but now he is at liberty. Was answered that he shall not long walk abroad. It appears that the magistrates of this town are desirous that the traffic might be continued in it, and are ready to grant anything that might be demanded, saying that their mart will permit all nations to come and go freely; which freedom shall be proclaimed to-morrow. The magistrate seemed sorry that things were so far past him. There is proclamation that no ships shall depart out of this country westward, till other order is taken, upon penalty of great sums of money to be paid by the masters or pilots, and others, that shall carry any out. This is taken by reason that certain ships had departed, the first stay being without penalty, which was done upon the Queen's proclamation.

2. Certain merchandise is laden here for Emden, and it is said that it shall be stayed. Also that after the arrival of the fleet with cloth at Emden, order shall be taken that none of the subjects of this country shall go to Emden to traffic with the merchants of England. They of this town would spend a good piece of money to have the traffic between both countries in the old order again. They perceive that their Prince and Council bear them little goodwill by this persuading. Asks him to allow the passing of a couple of geldings.—Antwerp, 6 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

May 6. **372.** Marsilio Della Croce to Shers.

Embodies intelligence from Vienna, 25 April; from Rome, 29 April; and from Ferrara, 2 May, relative to the affairs of these places.—Venice, 6 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 4.

May 6. **373.** Advices from Italy, etc.

1. Rome, May 27. Settlement of the disputes between the Ambassadors of France and Spain for precedence in the Pope's

A.D. 1564.
May 6. chapel. The corsairs have been doing mischief at Elba. Tumults at Rimini and Ascoli.

2. Constantinople, May 6. An ambassador has come out of the Indies to ask aid against the Portuguese. A Greek has been tortured for saying that Christ's religion was better than Mahomet's.

3. Milan. The Emperor means to marry his daughter to the Prince of Florence.

4. Vienna. The Emperor's sickness continues; the Duchess of Bavaria has taken her leave of him. The King of the Romans also is sick.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

May 6. **374.** ADVICES.

1. Rome, May 6, 1564. Cardinal Carpi died on 2nd inst., much lamented. "His pleasure in his lifetime was to get things of antiquity, and of that kind he hath left good store, amongst the which is a Virgil written as is thought 1,200 years past, which he hath bequeathed to the Pope." "To Cardinal Farnese he has bequeathed a cup of much value, for that it is thought the matter thereof will receive no poison."

2. Intelligences from Genoa, Vienna, and Poland.

Endd.: 13 May. *Pp.* 3.

May 7. **375.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Received his by Mr. Garter, with certain knowledge of the Queen's mind to what end he shall travail with the Queen of Scots. Intends to-morrow to take his journey towards the Scottish Court.—Berwick, 7 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 7. **376.** The QUEEN to the DUCHESS OF PARMA.

1. Has received two letters from her by M. De Hallewyn, Sr. De Zweveghen; one relative to the conclusion of the peace with France, the other relative to the interruption of the commercial intercourse with Flanders. Complains that the Duchess had prolonged the period of the exclusion of the English cloths from Candlemas to Easter, whereupon the writer in March sent Shers to her to offer means for the restitution of the traffic. She now hears of the general arrest of the English made upon the coast of Spain in January last, and of the arrest of eight merchant ships at Gibraltar, and of the imprisonment of 240 Englishmen, until whose full release the English merchants would not trade with the Low Countries, of which the Duchess was informed by Shers on March 28. The Queen therefore, being grieved to find that her subjects are thus unable to trade as formerly with Spain and the Low Countries, proposes that some one should be sent by the Duchess to discuss this matter in England.

2. The Queen means to forbid commercial intercourse only with the Low Countries, and will not arrest ships driven into her ports by stress of weather.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 7 May 1564. *Pp.* 12.

A.D. 1564.

May 7. **377.** Translation into French of a portion of the preceding (imperfect).

Corrected draft. Endd.: 7 May 1564. *Pp.* 10.

[May 7.] **378.** Commerce with Spain and Flanders.

Proclamation by the Queen declaring that vessels belonging to the subjects of the King of Spain which may be driven into England by stress of weather shall not be molested.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: May 1564. *Pp.* 3.

May 7. **379.** ——— to Shers.

The Duke of Urbino has arrived. The Ambassador from Spain is still at Milan. The intelligence of the death of the Emperor is hourly expected.—Venice, 7 May 1564. (*Signature torn off.*)

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

May 7. **380.** Advices from Italy.

Intelligences from Venice, Poland, and Ferrara, upon the affairs of those States.

Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

May 8. **381.** The Queen to the Council of Berwick.

1. Accords to their request to increase to 600 the number of labourers for the completion of the bulwark by the Cowgate, on which 300 are at present employed. The Mayor and Treasurer shall find a watch during this time, besides their ordinary watch. The Governor may distribute 10*s.* daily to the soldiers there, not already sufficiently considered. The controversy between Lee and the Treasurer about the fields within the Snook shall be settled by the Governor; as also that between Lee and the Controller for a house which the latter keeps from Lee.

2. Sir John Forster thinks that certain lands in debate (called Threpelands) should be divided between England and Scotland, on which she wishes that the Governor should confer with him, so that motion thereof may be made to the Queen of Scots.

Draft, corrected by Cecil, and partly in his hand. Endd.: 8 May 1564. *Pp.* 4.

May 8. **382.** Embassy into France.*

The Queen to Sir Robert Rich, Sir George Speke, and nine others.

Appointing them to attend Lord Hunsdon during his embassy to the French King.

Corrected draft in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 8 May 1564. *Pp.* 2.

* Written upon a portion of a letter dated 4 May, and signed R. Dudley.

A.D. 1564.
May 8. **383.** EMBASSY into FRANCE.

The names of such as the Queen has appointed to attend the Lord of Hunsdon in his journey to France. Two lists of names.
Endd. Pp. 2.

May 9. **384.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Received hers of the last of April on the 5th inst. by young Sadlier, servant to Smith, and has accomplished the contents to M. De Gonorre. The Prince of Mantua does not make this voyage. The train of M. De Gonorre (as he showed him) is not abridged, having in his company his nephew, the Count of Brisac, the Bishop of Coutance, bastard son to his late brother the Marshal, and M. De Fleurimond, lieutenant to M. De Gonorre. The whole number to be horsed from Dover to her Court amounts to eighty persons. He also requires to be furnished with ten carts for the baggage. M. De Gonorre departs from this town on the 15th inst. and arrives at Boulogne on the 17th or 18th inst., where the first payment of 60,000 crowns should be ready to be viewed and transported, according to the treaty. M. De Gonorre assures her that the payment shall be better by 2,000 or 3,000 crowns than the treaty requires; so he says it shall be but loss of time and trouble to enter into the matter of assay making. The writer assured him that she would delegate such as should not be contentious.

2. Gonorre said further that if she wished to have the other 60,000 crowns paid before his departing from her realm he would satisfy her in that and all other things.

3. Has also visited Marshal Montmorency, who came lately to this town, and abides here as Governor of the same.

4. The going of the Admiral into Bretagne does not hold; he is at Châtillon, his own house, having been lately in Burgundy with his brother D'Andelot.

5. The Count of Mansfeld has been deputy for the King of Spain at the christening of the Duke of Lorraine's son, which was solemnized at Bar le Duc, where the old Duchess of Lorraine met the French King. It is said the King departs from Bar le Duc towards Dijon about the 10th or 11th inst.; and Lord Hunsdon is like to find this King at Lyons.

6. Of late here was great rumour through this realm that the King would permit no exercise of the Huguenot religion, but now understands otherwise; and that it is resolved that the accord made for that purpose shall be entertained according to the pacification made at Orleans.

7. Three things of late have revived the spirits of the Huguenots; that such as committed disorders at Vitri against the ministers of the said religion were punished; that a preacher delegated by the Cardinal of Lorraine at Metz was apprehended and imprisoned, and that the inhabitants of the same have obtained the King's permission to have their chil-

A.D. 1564.
May 9. dren instructed in the common schools publicly, after such form as is devised and accorded in their churches; that the Chancellor of France has sent informations to the Court of Parliament of Paris against the Duke of Lorraine and his ministers, who impeached the French King's principal almoners and other delegated to give grace in the King's name to condemned persons, and those criminally detained at Bar le Duc. This matter is greatly stomached by the house of Lorraine and Guise, and greatly applauded by the Huguenots.

8. On the 9th inst. the King sent the writer's passport for his return, at which time the Queen Mother wrote him a courteous letter.

9. Understands that the French King has delivered his ratification of the treaty to Smith. Hears there are secret assemblies of horsemen and footmen by both factions in this realm, for they are afraid of each other.—Paris, 9 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 7.

May 9. **385.** THROCKMORTON to CECIL.

Doubts whether the first payment will be made so soon as M. De Gonorre says, for he will not depart this town till he hears from the Court. Nevertheless he assures the writer that he will be at Boulogne with the Treasurer on the 17th or 18th inst. Has searched for charts and finds none new; the last are of 1560, by Lazius, one of Switzerland by Conradus Lycosthones, one of Poland by Vencolas Grodecio, Polonois, one of Naples, one of Spain, one of the Low Countries, and one containing "*Fasti magistratuum Romanorum ab urbe condita.*" Jaques De Pins assures him that he has them already. Being destitute of them intends to buy them, and if Cecil shall like them when he sees them they shall be at his command. Intends to be in England as soon as he can. Herewith sends him Hotoman's Charity towards Baldwyne.—Paris, 9 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

May 9. **386.** PHILIP II. to the MAGISTRATES of BRUGES.

Orders them to protect and encourage the merchants of the English staple frequenting their town.—Brussels, May 9, 1564, and exemplified by the echevins, etc., of Bruges, 9 May 1564.

Notarial copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 4.

May 10. **387.** GEO. BATT. AGORELLO to ARMAGILL WADE.

According to the direction of the Secretary called this morning upon his Lordship, whom, however, he did not find at home. Now discusses with Wade the objections which had been advanced by his Lordship against making London a free port, and to which the writer would have replied, had the opportunity been afforded him. Illustrates his argument by

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May 10. the example of Antwerp, which by its commerce in a brief time has risen to wealth and eminence. Cites also the example of Henry VIII. who having exempted the foreign merchants from the payment of customs for seven years, many such traders (especially Venetians and Ragusans) settled in London. Dissuades the English from establishing a trade at Emden.—London, 10 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 3.

May 11. **388.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Marvels that both the Queen and he find fault about the time for publishing the peace; the twelve days are for the publication at Paris and London only, and at other ports in so convenient time as may be.

2. Is sorry that in this calming of foreign matters there should at home arise a storm. But if by that occasion the Queen should marry so that her subjects may have some hope of succession, or to clear those doubts and fears that trouble many men, as John Hales and those that have meddled in those matters. Has been asked many times, and of late of the Prince of Mantua, if God should call her without succession of her body, who should be the right inheritor? He always answered as he thought, viz., that he could not tell, and that he thought the sword should be judge.

3. The rider Hercules Trinchetta, the Italian, (whom he provided for Lord Robert at De Mauvissiere's commendation,) has served him well. Sent him by Somers twenty crowns towards his charge, as he required to go into England.

4. Prays him again to attempt his suit for the 2,000 crowns. Except he obtains it he cannot tell what shift to make for money, and by the time he comes to Lyons he shall not have a penny left. Has written to the Queen.

5. Has been earnest again and again with the Queen and the Chancellor for Mr. Haddon's book, but they dare neither give privilege nor dissemble, especially for Estienne, to whom the Chancellor is a great friend, and is in fear for him. Their letters and paper are known. Has told Barlow his mind, and bidden him take Sir Nicholas' advice in that matter, if he be at Paris.—Bar le Duc, 11 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

May 12. **389.** SMITH to the QUEEN.

1. On the 6th inst. received hers of the last of April, and the next day (the 7th) declared them to the King and Queen (in her chamber in the castle of Bar le Duc) with how good will she had accepted the peace, he and his colleague according to a less sum.

2. The King said he esteemed her love and amity more than gold or silver; also that in recompence of the honour

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May 12.

done him by the Queen in electing him of her Order, if a woman might be of his Order he would send it her.

3. The Queen Mother said that whereas they at the first had appointed the Prince of Mantua and M. De Gonorre, now they thought one enough to go into England. So the King has appointed M. De Gonorre only, and the Ambassador there, to take the oath.

4. The writer said he had two things to move to the King; one, that there were ships of war now armed forth of the ports of Normandy and Picardy, and on the seas, which in time of war did not stir; which thing might put the merchants on either side in fear, and so hinder the course of merchandise. She said they were those which were commanded to stay about Calais and Boulogne to convey over the noblemen that should go into England, and the money which should be paid. And she would not have them disarm themselves till that was done. Another thing is, he said, that the King should take order for apprehending the pirates. That was reasonable, said she. That must be done, said the King; but they have more English that are pirates than the French have, and more armed ships.

5. Smith said he was required by Throckmorton to thank the King and her for the honour shown him now at his being at Paris; and declared what courtesy and presents the Provost of the Merchants, Marcelles, and M. De Gonorre had showed him; for the which, and for the chain of gold which on the King's behalf was presented unto him, he required him to render thanks.

6. De Mauvissier is come again, well contented. He can never say good enough of her, Lord Robert, and all the Court. And he is not a little proud of the chain given him.

7. After other such like words he took his leave, being invited by her (as he had seen the King on foot essay himself in armour and fight with spear and sword,) the next day to see him do the same on horseback.

8. This was the 7th inst., on which day the Duke of Lorraine's son was christened at Easter. His godfathers are the French King and King Philip, his name is Henry. All the next day was spent in running at the tilt and shocking of troops of horsemen together with spears and swords, and other such pastimes.

9. On the 9th De Mauvissier came to him from the Queen, and declared that they had resolved still upon M. De Gonorre alone, as the Prince of Mantua goes home to his own country. Smith answered that if they were so resolved he would send so soon as he could make his despatch, but his man was not yet returned. Shortly after he brought word from the Queen that the King's resolute answer was sent him by De Mauvissier yesternight, and that it was finally resolved upon M. De Gonnorre.

10. De Gonnorre has been sent to Paris to prepare the money, and to furnish himself to this journey. He was

A.D. 1564.

May 12. Governor of Metz when it was besieged of the late Emperor with 100,000 men. He is brother to Marshal Brissac, lately deceased, and is in great credit with the Queen. He shall come with a train of sixty or eighty gentlemen, amongst whom is his nephew, Conte Brissac, Marshal Brissac's son.

11. Sends the treaty ratified with the King's hand and his great seal. It was delivered him on the 1st inst. Repeats in effect what he wrote at the beginning of his to Cecil the 11th inst. touching the time for the publication of the peace.

12. Neither the Prince of Condé, nor the Admiral, nor any of that faction have been about the Court since it parted from Chalons, nor like to come to the Court before it is at Lyons, or at least till it is passed out of Burgundy, for fears which they have. At Chalons he could not speak with any of them. So soon as they shall come to the Court he will move them as she commanded. There are divers Englishmen in Calais and at Rouen who are hardly dealt with.

13. After he had written this far the Queen sent to tell him that Gonorre was kinsman unto her, and by the mother's side of kin to the King. He is much favoured by the Queen, and gladly would she make him Marshal in his brother Brissac's room. Advises that Lord Hunsdon may bring over 2,000 French crowns from her in prest for him.—Bar le Duc, 12 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 9.

May 12. **390.** Challoner's Allowances.

Allowances demanded by Challoner for sums disbursed by him in the Queen's service, from 26 Aug. 1563 to 12 May 1564, amounting to 77*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, with supplemental claims amounting to 4*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

Orig., in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him. Pp. 8.

May 13. **391.** Bedford to Cecil.

Has sent the letters directed to Randolph and Cecil's request for the merchants that go into Scotland. The Earl of Lennox is looked for in Scotland, for which purpose his men have the Queen's letters to pass thither. The first day of "trewe" will be the 16th inst., where will meet him (besides the Lord of Cessford) Lord Maxwell and the Justice Clerke. Thanks him for hearing Mychell. Yesternight came here a Frenchman with Mr. Mellvyn and another to go towards Scotland, by whom he received Cecil's letter, and one to Randolph, which he sent this morning. Prays him remember Mr. Marshall here for his licence to go to meet his wife.—Berwick, 13 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 13. **392.** Randolph to Cecil.

Has received the two enclosed letters from Murray and the Controller, for the deliverance of a Scotsman taken amongst pirates.—Edinburgh, 13 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1564.

May 13. **393.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Recommends the bearer to him as a man to whom he is much beholden, and who for his friendship to the English has received much evil of divers persons.—Edinburgh, 13 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 14. **394.** The DUCHESS OF PARMA to the MARGRAVE OF ANTWERP.

Advertised him on the 10th ult. of the suspension of traffic between the Low Countries and England by an edict of the Queen. No vessels are to sail towards England, France, or Spain without her licence; and in case of their being driven into any port of England, care must be taken not to sell any goods and thus afford pretext for seizure.—Brussels, 14 May 1564.

Attested copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

May 15. **395.** FORSTER, PERCY, and LEE to the QUEEN.

Having repaired to Berwick they received her instructions, wherein they cannot give her satisfaction, as two of them are void of judgment therein. The Treasurer also has sent his books of accounts hence before their arrival. They have asked for Mr. Brown's opinion respecting the mass of victuals. —Berwick, 15 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 15. **396.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. M. De Gonorre intends to depart this town on the 15th inst., and to be at Boulogne by the 20th. He means to observe the order of payment according to the treaty; yet the whole sum is carried to Boulogne with him. Within these two days here arrived from Antwerp a merchant, whose merchandise was prepared for this great assembly at Bar le Duc. Has seen his jewellery, and thinks she would gladly either have such things for her own use or be glad to make some of them a present to the French King, to whom she sends her Order by Lord Hunsdon. Has covenanted in her name to pay for a clock sounding, for a chain, and for another jewel, which may either serve for her Order to wear, or to wear as a pendant, 1,500 crowns within twenty days after the date hereof; and he to deliver the same jewels to him that shall pay unto him the said sum. In case she shall not buy them then, for staying them unsold for twenty days, she must give him fifty crowns, which the writer has given him already that he shall show them to none. The like will not be recovered for 2,000 crowns, nor under twelve months space for the workmanship. At his arrival will show her more particularly the fashion of these things. Herewith she shall receive the contract betwixt the merchant and him; and also a memorial of the stone and pearl, together with an estimation of the gold and workmanship.

A.D. 1564.
May 15. 2. Condé is at his house, where his wife is sick. The French King is at Langres in Burgundy. He means to keep his Pentecost at Dijon, and from thence repair to Lyons, where he means to make some abode.—Paris, 15 May 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

[May 15.] **397.** Valuation of Jewelry, etc.
The valuation of clock, a chain, and a ring, referred to in the previous letter; total, 1,770 crowns of the sun.
Copy. Endd. by Throckmorton. Fr. Pp. 2.

May 15. **398.** Throckmorton to Cecil.
Repeats what he this day wrote to the Queen touching Gonorre, who desires their Commissioners to be at Boulogne by the 18th or 19th inst. Also repeats what he wrote therein touching the cause of his stay here, and refers him to the same about the jewelry. If there be either presumption or folly by this judged in him, prays Cecil to qualify the opinion until the writer can tell why he was so hazardous.—Paris, 15 May 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 16. **399.** Lee to the Privy Council.
Sends a note of the charges of the works since his departing until now, amounting to 29,791*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Of the fortifications he has sent them a plat, which declares what has been done since his first departing. They must have double the number of carriages that were first appointed for carrying away the earth.—Berwick, 16 May 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[May 17.] **400.** The Order of the Garter.
List of articles to be prepared for the investiture of the French King with the Order of the Garter, viz., mantle, kirtle, collar, garter, cushion, and book of the Statutes of the Order.
Endd. Pp. 2.

[May 17.] **401.** The Order of the Garter.
Commission appointing Lord Hunsdon, Sir Thomas Smith, and Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms, to present the Order to the French King.—Richmond, [*blank*] May 1564.
Corrected draft. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

May 17. **402** Order of the Garter.
Commission for Lord Hunsdon and Smith to proceed to France for the purpose of conveying the Order of the Garter to the French King.—Richmond, 17 May 1564.
Orig. Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1564.

May 18. **403.** The Marquis of Winchester and Sir Richard Sackville to Cecil.

1. Being together this Thursday for granting leases, they find small appearance by reason that the feast is so nigh. The castle of Carlisle is decayed, also the citadel and the city walls, and the money for the citadel is spent to little purpose.

2. The castle of Norham is in great decay, and there they find no captain, only a soldier or two.

3. Harbottle is mending according to the Queen's order. Sir Ralph Gray does nothing at Wark, but suffer it to decay. The Queen's house at Etal is greatly decayed, scant able to lodge the captain.

4. The country does nothing in the statute of inclosures, because the Commissioners do nothing themselves; and till that go forward the Queen's lands cannot be let nor the waste grounds ordered. Advise that the castles, forts, and waters be reviewed in the survey last made. The verderers and wardens have done nothing these seven years, and were wont yearly to pay 2,000*l.* Winchester has paid Gresham 2,000*l.* —18 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 18. **404.** Intelligences from Italy and Germany.

1. Rome, 20 May. A congregation was held this morning. Information respecting Cardinals Pacheco, Farnese, and Cornaro, etc.

2. Genoa, 20 May. Don Garzia De Toledo has arrived from Spain with ten galleys. The corsairs have landed in Corsica.

3. Vienna, 18 May. Arrival of the Cardinal of Augusta. News as to the Turks and Muscovites.

Ital. Pp. 4.

May 19. **405.** Lord Hunsdon to Cecil.

Troubles him with certain matters which ought to be considered. The Order has never been sent to a King by any meaner man than a baron, therefore fears it will not be gratefully accepted if the Queen now send a meaner; especially as the Duke of Savoy will be there, to whom it was sent by the Lord Admiral.—Cannon Row, Friday. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* 19 May 1564. *Pp.* 2.

May 20. **406.** The Queen to Lord Scrope.

The Master of Maxwell, Warden opposite to him, desiring to come to Carlisle before the end of this month, she allows this proceeding. Maxwell having entertained him at Dumfries, she would that at his coming to Carlisle he might find Scrope not ungrateful, who shall lodge him in the castle there. And for that he requires licence to give him and some

A.D. 1564.
May 20. others three or four geldings, she is content, although she would have it appear that he hardly obtained licence to bestow them.
Corrected draft, in Cecil's hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 20. **407.** BEDFORD to the QUEEN.

Has received her letters on the 13th inst., the resolution to increase the labourers and her benevolence to such lieutenants and soldiers as have had least for their service; he trusts both shall be employed to her satisfaction, and the things mentioned in which shall be executed. Has been two days at the "trew." —Berwick, 20 May 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 20. **408.** BEDFORD to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

1. On the 16th inst. rode to the day of "trewe" holden for Tividale at Ridingborne, where he met the Laird of Cessford, the Master of Maxwell, and the Justice Clerk.
2. On the 19th inst. rode to Coldstream to meet Lord Hume, for the day of "trewe" for the March, where was also the Justice Clerk, who afterwards came to him hither, whom he used with all courtesy.—Berwick, 20 May 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 20. **409.** BEDFORD to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Asks them to show favour to Captain Sturley, by them commanded to go to Newhaven.—Berwick, 20 May 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 20. **410.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. Concerning the matters in variance for the Snowke and the house wherein the Controller dwells, it would have been better had they been resolved before their Lordships.
2. The Master of Maxwell (who is the opposite Warden to Lord Scrope) is a man of religion, wisdom, and of great justice, who not long before this meeting executed eight outlaws at one time, and two at another. The Justice Clerke is also wise, and thinks Lord Scrope happy to be so well matched in justice as he is. Cessford (Warden over against the writer) has many under his charge, who are more winked at than equity would. Finds him not so fervent thereto as the rest are. Hume is a Papist, yet he likes him better than Cessford for Tividale, and thinks him an utter enemy to the thieves, and void of corruption.
3. These Marches in the writer's charge are slenderly manned, especially with horsemen; yet was well accompanied on the first day of "trewe" with 700 or 800 horse; whereunto

A.D. 1564.
May 20. came the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches, with gentlemen and others of his wardenry.—Berwick, 20 May 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

May 20. **411.** THOMAS NICHOLAS to CHALLONER.

Whereas Kingsmill has advertised him of their imprisonment in the Islands of Canary, by the justices spiritual and temporal, informs him that a certain confessor and others accused him to the high priest of being a liver according to the English law; whereupon, without any foundation, they arrested his master's goods, valued at 14,000 ducats, and laid him in prison for two years, without sight of sun or moon. And when he came to publication of witness they laid proof against the Queen, with certain articles, how she was an enemy to the faith, etc., by which proof they would also have proved him likewise an enemy to it, and this done they detained him other two years in prison. Upon the King's letters he was brought hither and delivered into the castle of Seville, where he remained night and day in chains for seven months, and then was brought into the public court in Seville in March past, where they gave him quit; and yet condemned him never to depart out of Spain nor return to the Islands of Canary; and at his deliverance out of the castle the high priests commanded him not to depart out of Seville. Now, when he has requested to have their sentence for releasing his master's goods, they refuse. Asks that justice may be done to Kingsmill and himself.—Seville, 20 May 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: From Tho. Nicholas, servant to Mr. Castlyn and Mr. Hickman. *Pp.* 3.

May 22. **412.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Sees no likelihood of the interview for this year. Though they lay many causes he knows two in special whereof they make no mention, but which are able to stay their deliberations.

2. The Duke is sent for, and they that are here are musing what answer shall be given to the Queen, whereof this Queen is very studious. He purposes to come therewith himself, with ample report of this Queen's will as well towards the former motion of his Sovereign touching her marriage as her desire other ways. The bruit is more common that some are in the Tower for making a book against this Queen. By their imprisonment, though he told her it was not in the Tower, she thinks much kindness in the Queen.

3. It is here granted to the Lord of Lennox that he shall come home and sue his own right.

4. There arrived here out of Denmark eight days past one from the King, whose errand was that this Queen would suffer none of her subjects to serve the King of Sweden, his enemy,

A.D. 1564.

May 22. being advised that divers already were arrived there and more shortly to follow. Her answer hereunto is doubtful, though she be indifferently minded to them both; but this King she holds in suspense because of certain injuries done unto her subjects of late, and to demand justice thereof despatches immediately the Laird of Whittingham. They look also shortly for some one from the King of Sweden, or (as some say) the Duke of Holst. Lethington desires now to be excused for not writing of long time unto him. He can assure him that it proceeds rather of sloth than evil thought. Argyll thanks the Queen for her licence. The writer's diets so increase upon him that to think of them is more grief than any care he has.—Edinburgh, 22 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 22. **413.** Philip II. to the Council of Brabant.

The English merchants having determined to establish the staple of their commerce at Emden, he orders that whilst they do so no wares of the Low Countries are to be exported thither or to England, nor are the cloths and wares of those places to be imported into the Low Countries.—Brussels, 22 May 1564.

Copy. Endd.: 22 May 1564. *Pp.* 4.

May 22. **414.** Philip II. to the Council of Artois.

To the same effect as the previous entry.

Printed "En Anvers par Guilaume Silvius, imprimeur du Roy, Anno M.D. LXIII." 12o.

Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 16.

May 23. **415.** The Controller of Berwick.

1. At Berwick, 23rd May 1564. Lee and Thomas Jenyson being called before the Earl of Bedford about the lodgings in the store houses, it is answered by Jenyson, as follows:—

2. That the said lodgings have always been used by him who had charge of the storehouses.

3. That the lodgings are part of the storehouses, and are under one roof.

4. Denies that he ever required Lee's tolerance to remain there in Lord Grey's time. If removed from the storehouse, he will be unable to fulfil his charge.

5. He is an officer continually resident, whereas Sir Richard comes but at certain times.—*Signed:* Thos. Jenyson.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 4.

May 24. **416.** Lee to the Privy Council.

In four days he shall have the workmen and labourers whom the Queen has appointed. Asks for a commission for pulling down the Bell Tower, for it injures the new fortifications. Here is no money to relieve the necessities of the men.—Berwick, 20 May. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Blotted. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1564.

May 24. **417.** M. La Ferte Frênel to Cecil.

The bearer, Captain Barol, has desired him to write in his favour. He will let Cecil understand what has happened in these last wars in France. — London, 24 May 1654. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Pp.* 2.

May 25. **418.** The Queen to Wm. Drury.

Bedford shall be licensed to repair unto Yorkshire, and to be absent for fifteen or twenty days.

Corrected draft in Cecil's writing. Endd.: 25 May 1564. *Pp.* 2.

May 25. **419.** The Queen to Bedford.

1. Memorial of things to be considered by Bedford, Lee, and Sir John Portinary for the fortifications of the town of Berwick, especially in regard to the N.E. bulwark next the Cowgate, which is in hand to be built otherwise than was first intended. She sends Portinary, herein to declare his opinion.

2. Finds by Portinary that it would have been better at the beginning to have had the fortifications carried from that bulwark easterly to the sea side, and so to return along the cliff towards the south-east, including the ground called the Snowke, and so advancing to the town towards the haven as the old wall runs, and to proceed in the fortification as now intended from the north-east bulwark to the great bulwark next the Snowke. Perceives his intention is to make the town towards Scotland by land strong with walls, bulwarks, and ditches, from the river Tweed on the castle side unto the sea by the Snowke, and upon the seaside and along the haven and river, which he would have fortified with a ditch and wall, and certain platforms and flankers to scour them. Has seen a plat of this device and willed him to show it to him, Lee, and others, that it may be debated and compared with the other already intended.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 25 May 1564.* *Pp.* 4.

May 25. **420.** Bedford to the Privy Council.

1. Asks them to send money hither. Lee thinks the Bell Tower should be pulled down, for it lies without the new fortifications.

2. There was since the Queen's reign a commission for severing, dikeing, and quick setting of the bounds and batable grounds joining Scotland. Asks that the same may be proceeded with.—Berwick, 25 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Pp.* 3.

* On the back Cecil has written :—"Make a passport for Portynary for post horses, and a warrant to ——."

A.D. 1564.

May 25. **421.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. With his letters received the packet, which was next morning conveyed to Randolph. Scotland is quiet. Asks to have the resolution of the Council touching his request that the batable grounds of his wardenry might be severed.

2. There is in these parts of Northumberland great decay of houses and tillage, and much disorder for conveying of money, horses, and leather out of this realm into Scotland. Sharp letters should be directed for the execution of the same, wherein the gentlemen do much offend. The Warden of the Middle Marches desires to have twenty arquebusiers sent to Harbottle Castle, for the better keeping of Tiviotdale and Riddesdale. Trusts their Lordships will not burden them here, having so few. Touching the Magdalene fields and the Snowk, finds the title belongs more to the town than to any other; and for the Controller's house, finds some difficulty because the matters are long, which he will signify to their Lordships and leave to their determination. Mentions certain regulations made at their last meeting with Lord Hume at their day of "trewe."—Berwick, 25 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

May 26. **422.** The Queen to William Pelham.

He shall repair to Berwick and consult with Portinary, Concio (an Italian), and Lee about the fortifications there.

Draft in Cecil's hol. Endd.: On same sheet of paper as undated instructions to the Lieutenant of the Tower concerning the Earl of Hertford. *Pp.* 2.

May 26. **423.** Citadel of Carlisle.

Detailed estimate for repair of the citadel at Carlisle, 147*l.*—26 May 1564. *Signed:* John Lamplugh.

Endd. Pp. 2.

May 26. **424.** The Queen to Smith.

Joins him to Lord Hunsdon, to whom she has given commission to require the oath of the French King. Desires to hear the answer of the Prince of Condé and the Admiral as to the money which they owe her.

Corrected draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 26 May 1564. *Pp.* 2.

May 26. **425.** Instructions for Lord Hunsdon.

Authorizes him to witness the French King's oath for the observation of the Treaty of Troyes, already ratified by herself.

Corrected draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 26 May 1564. *Pp.* 4.

A.D. 1564.

May 26. **426.** Charles IX. to Lord Hunsdon.

Sends M. De Mauvissier to bring him into his presence.—Dijon, 26 May 1564. *Signed:* Charles, — De L'Aubespine.
Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

May 26. **427.** The Queen Mother to Lord Hunsdon.

Letter of welcome on his arrival, and of credence for M. De Mauvissier.—Dijon, 26 May 1564. *Signed:* Caterine, — De L'Aubespine.
Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

May 26. **428.** Challoner to Tipton.

1. Requires him to signify what number of ships and of what bulk, artillery, and victuals, and for what parts the King Catholic makes ready at Cadiz, Malaga, and other parts, and also what Spanish soldiers are there; and for what enterprise, either against some place in Barbary or elsewhere. Also, whether any of their English adventurers lie about the Azores. Prays him to certify the state of their countrymen, prisoners. —Madrid, 25 May 1564.

2. P. S.—Asks him to send to Malaga to know the truth of some of their English merchants there, and whether they look for any Almains to come thither to embark at Genoa. Also to learn from any of their merchants at Lisbon what preparations the King of Portugal makes to join with this King's army by sea.

Orig. Draft, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him: 26 May 1564. M. to Mr. Tipton, and another (*mutatis mutandis*) to Mr. Cuerton. *Pp.* 3.

May 27. **429.** John Fitzwilliams to Cecil.

The magistrates of this town are earnest to recover the traffic with England, promising assurance for the merchants and their goods. The Governor and others have by letter promised that some shall come to England to treat of the matter. The merchants here have some comfort of the Regent and Council, who, however, have issued a proclamation that no commodities shall be carried out of the country to Emden nor for England, neither shall any commodities of England be brought into these Low Countries, upon pain of confiscation. The Magistrates have been great suitors to stay it, but could not. But only here it is not proclaimed. No news of the arrival of the fleet at Emden, but good hopes that they are there.—Antwerp, 27 May 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

May 27. **430.** The Burgomasters of Antwerp to Cecil.

Complain of the damage done to the commerce as well of the Low Countries as of England by the late restraints and interdicts published by the Queen of England and the King

A.D. 1564.
May 27. of Spain, and desire his assistance in restoring matters to their former footing.—Antwerp, 27 May 1564.
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Broadside.*

May 27. **431.** Stopio to Mason.
Wrote last Saturday. The Pope has decided in favour of France, and has appointed certain Cardinals to examine the claims of Spain.—Venice, 27 May 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 2.

May 28. **432.** Fields near Berwick.
The answer of Rob. Arderne, servant to Val. Browne, Esq., Treasurer of Berwick, to Sir Ric. Lee, Knt., touching the Snowke, Magdalene Field, and Guisnes Law, made before the Earl of Bedford at Berwick, 28 May 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 28. **433.** Instructions for Lord Hunsdon, Smith, and Garter.
1. After the delivery of the mantle and collar, if Lord Hunsdon should be required to go to the church with the King he is to say that he will attend him to the church and continue in his presence as long time and at as many of his ceremonies as his conscience may bear; and when he shall be compelled to withdraw he will so use the same that he trusts no offence shall grow, but will return to his presence as soon as some few ceremonies not agreeable to his conscience shall be finished.
2. In* this matter Smith is beforehand by indirect means to deal with some of the Council so as this may not be thought strange or offensive, and if he perceives that it is not likely to be allowed without great offence of the King, then the Lord Hunsdon shall forbear to use such speech as aforesaid, and rather continue the whole time of the Mass; nevertheless manifestly forbearing to give any signification of approving any part of the ceremony.
3. In the point of the oath and other matters of ceremonial they are to proceed as near as they can to the King's contentation.
Draft, corrected by Cecil, and partly in his writing. Endd.: 28 May. *Pp.* 4.

May 28. **434.** Heralds' Wages.
Warrant for an allowance of 10*s.* per day diets and 5*s.* per day in reward to Sir Gilbert Dethicke, Garter King-at-Arms; and of 5*s.* diets and 2*s.* for reward to Lancaster Herald, appointed to accompany Lord Hunsdon into France.—Richmond, 28 May 6 Eliz.
Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

* The whole of this section is in Cecil's hand.

A.D. 1564.

May 28. **435.** Procession in Antwerp.

"A tract containing certain new points set forth in the procession of the Holy Circumcision (as they term it) in the town of Antwerp, devised in Anno 1564."

Apparently a copy of a tract "Imprinted at Antwerp in the Chamber Street at the sign of the Rape, by John of Laet, and translated out of Dutch into English, as near the same as might be, following the phrase, by me, William Algoe."

Endd.: 28 May 1564. The manner of a procession in Antwerp, after the peace was made. *Pp.* 4.

May 29. **436.** The Mayor and Burgesses of Berwick to Bedford.

Their claims to the fields called the Snowke and Magdalene fields being by grant under the Great Seal of England, of 6 March, 24th Hen. VIII., together with all other commons and feedings within the liberties of Berwick, to them and their successors for ever, they ask him to stand their good lord in maintaining their said liberties according to the grant.

Endd.: 29 May 1564. *Pp.* 2.

May 29. **437.** John Bennett to the Privy Council.

Controversy depending between Lee and Jenyson for a house wherein the latter dwells, (parcel of the storehouses for the works) states that he, Bennett, Master of the Ordnance here and elsewhere in the North, enjoys the same by Letters Patent dated at Westminster, 22 Nov. 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, during his life; with certain fees thereto belonging. Wherefore he asks them to have consideration hereof.—*Signed.*

Orig. Endd.: 29 May 1564. *Pp.* 2.

May 29. **438.** Storehouse at Berwick.

Sir Ric. Lee states there was never a surveyor of any works but the keeping of the storehouse at Berwick was incident to his office; and that he allowed Mr. Jenyson to remain at the entreaty of certain persons.—*Signed by Lee.*

Orig. Endd.: 29 May 1564. *Pp.* 2.

May 29. **439.** Vitus Wolfius Von Scufftenburg to the Queen.

Sends the bearer with the preface to a book which he is about to publish upon military matters.—Dantzic, 29 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Mason. Lat. Pp. 2.

May 29. **440.** Another copy of the above.

Add. Endd. Margin torn. Lat. Pp. 2.

May 29. **441.** Instructions for Melchior Ruff.

Directs him to put himself in communication with some one of the Council through whom he may offer his warlike

A.D. 1564.
May 29. invention to the Queen for the sum of 24,000 ducats, and a pension of 400 for three lives.—Dantzic, 29 May 1564. *Signed:* Voith Wolff.
Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 7.

May 30. **442.** Bedford to the Privy Council.

1. Lee has bargained with the Master of the Ordnance and one Fleming for 1,000 marks to remove a mass of earth near the Cowgate; therefore asks them to send money.
2. Touching the controversy between Lee and Mr. Brown for the Snowke, Magdalen Fields, and Guisnes Law, upon hearing whereof, and the matter between Lee and the Controller for the house, finds the right to the grounds belongs to the Mayor, etc., and the house to the Master of the Ordnance; therefore thinks himself discharged from dealing therein.
3. Finds the wardenry which Mr. Selby, gentleman porter here, enjoys to be in good order.—Berwick, 30 May 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

May 30. **443.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. By the enclosed he will see not only the number of acres of ground in question, and the claims to them and to the house, but also new demands and titles. The Snowke might serve for the cart horses, and the Treasurer have the Magdalen Fields.
2. Prays Cecil to remember his licence to go to meet his [Bedford's] Lady, he having also business to do in Yorkshire. —Berwick, 30 May 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 30. **444.** Lee to the Privy Council.

Is about to let out by task the mass of earth that lies alongside the bulwark above Cowgate, to carry and fill certain valleys in the Snowke, and the rest into the sea; for doing whereof thinks he shall agree for 1,000 marks, for which he desires them to send money hither.—Berwick, 30 May 1564. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 31. **445.** Somers to Cecil.

1. Wrote to him from Boulogne of his arrival there, and of his intention to go that day to Calais, but could not get out of Boulogne until the next morning. On Thursday the 25th inst. he arrived at Calais, and began viewing and telling the payment, wherein they were occupied until Saturday night. It was sooner done for that it was all in French crowns and very good.
2. On Wednesday, at 5 a.m., he embarked in company with two French ships of war with the treasure, arrived at Dover at 3 p.m., and by 6 the treasure was on land in Mr. Gresham's

A.D. 1564.
May 31. hands. Palliseau and La Ferté embarked at 8 p.m. in the French ships.

3 At Calais he told, weighed, and tried the whole sum of 120,000 crowns, leaving the same in M. De Gonorre's guard. Minds to take sea again this night towards Calais, in the Queen's ships, with the Provost of Paris and De Moy, and will keep them aboard till the other part of the money is brought thither in Calais road, as the treaty appoints.

4. Gonorre has appointed to be here to-morrow with all his train. Has informed the gentlemen here of his coming, and the number of his train, etc. They will provide 120 horses for all, with eight or ten carts. Means to see him horsed here, and then come himself to the Court. Lord Hunsdon minds to embark to-morrow for Boulogne.—Dover, Wednesday, 31 May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

May 31. **445.** Clough to Challoner.

Most of the men who owe him money are at London. Matters fall out very ill between England and this country, daily worse and worse. Intercourse of merchandise has been forbidden with England and Emden. The Queen goes in a progress into Warwickshire, where she will remain awhile at Lord Robert's house. She has given the Earl of Warwick 500*l.* a year in land. The Earl of Bedford is in Scotland, whence men suspect that the Queen of Scotland might come into England this summer.—Antwerp, last of May 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp.* 4.

May 31. **446.** Advices from Vienna and Rome.

1. Vienna, 31 May. The Emperor has improved in health. Intelligence from Cracow about the Muscovites and Lithuanians.

2. Rome, 3 June. The French Ambassador maintains his precedence in the Papal Court. Don Hernando Di Torres has gone to Civita Vecchia to meet Don Garcia Di Toledo, on his arrival from Genoa. Intelligence from Lyons about the King of France and the Huguenots.

Orig. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

May & June. **447.** Advices from Abroad.

1. Rome, 17 June. The Pope has given the palace of St. Mark to the Venetians, with bond that they shall keep it in repair. The Genevans are excepted by plain words out of the accord betwixt the Swiss and the Duke of Savoy.

2. Vienna, June 16. The Emperor mends. Intelligence from Cracow.

3. Spain, May 31. It is certain that the Queen is with child. The marriage of the Prince of Spain with the

A.D. 1564.
May & June. Princess of Portugal will shortly take place. The King spends much time in setting forward his enterprise, for which he has collected money and soldiers.

Orig., with seal. *Add. to Cecil. Endd. Pp.* 3.

June 1. **448.** The QUEEN to BEDFORD, FORSTER, PERCY, and LEE.

1. Authorizes them to examine any persons upon oath, both for the state of the victuals in Valentine Browne's charge, as of other things in her former instructions.

2. Has sent thither Portinary, Pelham, and Concio, to consult upon her fortifications, and the causes for taking down the Bell tower, which (if necessary,) they may cause to be taken down and employed to her service there.

3. Hears scant good report of the Governor's charge of the East Marches and of Sir John Foster's upon the Middle Marches, whereupon she charges the Governor and Foster to confer together upon them, and to proceed to the amendment hereof.

Draft in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 1 June 1564. *Pp.* 4.

June 1. **449.** LORD HUNSDON to CECIL.

1. Arrived here this Thursday afternoon with all his company, and was very well met by M. De Mouy, lieutenant to M. De Morvilliers, Governor of this town, and conducted to his lodging, after whose departure came M. Octaviano Bosco, from the King, a valet de la chambre.

2. Means to morrow to pass forward, and to abide two or three days at Paris. At his arrival he was saluted with four or five pieces of ordnance, out of the "Old man."—Boulogne, 1 June. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 1. **450.** SOMERS to CECIL.

Last night he embarked for Calais, and this morning got the latter payment brought aboard and despatched the hostages, and by 8 a.m, came his way. By the same tide M. De Gonnorre embarked in his ships, and they arrived here this afternoon. Gonnorre to-morrow night will be with the Archbishop of Canterbury. The rest of his train must lie at Canterbury. On Saturday the gentlemen will bring him to Sittingbourne, and Sunday to Greenwich. There is a plague at Rochester and Gravesend. Has brought over the latter payment, and delivered it to Mr. Gresham. Lord Hunsdon departed hence this morning towards Boulogne. Gonnorre's train comes to 120 horses. Dover, Thursday, 1 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 1. **451.** RETINUE of MM. DE GONNORRE and BRISSAC.

List of the gentlemen who accompanied MM. De Gonnorre and Brissac, together with the number of their horses, amounting to 123. 1 June 1564.

Orig. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1564.

June 1. **452.** Eric XIV. to the Queen.

Informs her of his war with the King of Denmark, whom he has defeated both by sea and land, and taken several of his castles and towns, both in Livonia, and Norway. As he intends carrying the war into the enemy's country, he desires that she will encourage her subjects to bring victuals and other necessaries for the use of his army.—Stockholm, Cal. Junii, 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

June 2. **453.** Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Queen.

Labanoff, i. 216.

Desires redress for certain of her subjects whose ship, returning from Rochelle, being driven into the haven at Carlingford in Ireland, was there plundered and spoiled by O'Neil and Fardarroch Mac Neish, and their followers.—Holyrood, 2 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

June 4. **454.** Memorial to the King of Spain.

Memorial to the King of Spain, presented by Challoner, 4 June 1564, in favour of certain English mariners imprisoned by Don Alvaro De Baçan, more than forty of whom have died through ill treatment.

Corrected draft in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him. Span. Pp. 16.

June 4. **455.** Fair copy of the above.

Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 4.

June 4. **456.** Advices from Abroad.

Advices from Rome, 1 July; from Genoa, 23 June; from Constantinople, 4 June; from Vienna, (*no date*); respecting various matters, chiefly connected with those localities.

Copy. Endd by Mason. Pp. 6.

June 5. **457.** Scrope to the Queen.

He and the Master of Maxwell have kept divers March days, and they have redressed and delivered the bills saving four, and on the 27th inst., will deliver these also. Likewise all attemptates committed since his government here, being but five bills on either part. Commends the Master's execution of justice, and his entertainment of her commissioners at Dumfries. Has caused divers of the most notable and disorderly persons to be apprehended, and has them ready to abide their trial.—Carlisle, 5 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.. Pp. 3.

June 5. **458.** Scrope to Cecil.

1. Has received the licence for entertaining the Master [of] Maxwell in her castle here, and for giving him and other

A.D. 1564.
June 5. Scottsmen three geldings, together with Cecil's advice in writing to the Queen, for which he thanks him.

2. Recites what he wrote to the Queen this day touching the Master and his entertaining him here, and adds that he came here about noon on the 2nd inst., and departed at 6 p.m., his Sovereign having by letters commanded him to repair immediately to her Court with such prisoners as he had lately apprehended in Liddisdale.—Carlisle, 5 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 5. **459.** RANDOLPH to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

By his last he promised to be with him within twenty days, and yet must pray him to add to his former promise ten or twelve days more. Within six days after this Queen's return from Lady Murray he hopes to be with him. Edinburgh, 5 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 5. **460.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Yesterday full resolution was taken by this Queen and her Council that the interview for this year is not like to take place. This day she is gone over the water to visit the Lady of Murray, not being yet well of her late travail, besides the sorrow she takes for the death of her son.—Edinburgh, 5 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 5. **461.** The PRIVY COUNCIL to CHALLONER.

The same as that of 5th June. Windsor, 9 April 1564. *Signed:* W. Northampton, R. Dudley, W. Howard, E. Rogers, F. Knollys, W. Cecil, and Ab. Cave.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

June 6. **462.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

1. Is not less affected towards the amity betwixt the two Queens and nations than he has always been. It is true that he has not these last twelve months dealt so rashly in these cases as he was wont to do, not for any change of mind, but for avoiding of danger. Nevertheless he is ready to return to his accustomed manner of proceeding whensoever it shall be likely to do any good. Cecil knows in what terms he left him at their last communication. In the same he yet stands. If a conjunction be earnestly meant, and Cecil will draw it on as was opened up by his mistress's last answer, Cecil shall find conformity enough on this part; but if time be always driven without further effect than has yet followed upon any message passed betwixt them these three years, he shall in the end think himself most happy who has least meddled in the matter.

2. The place which they both occupy in mending their Princes' affairs requires another kind of conference than

A.D. 1564.
June 6. the common sort use. In these great cases betwixt their Sovereigns the writer has ever found this fault with Cecil that, as in his letters he always wrote obscurely, so in private communication he seldom uttered his own judgment. So he fears in giving advice Cecil walks too warily, observing rather to speak nothing which may hereafter hurt himself than to speak what might further the matter. Lochleven, 6 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

June 6. **463.** Challoner to Mason.

1. His Chancellor, Coldwell, (who brought him the unwelcome packet for his longer stay here,) delivered also Mason's letters of the 5th and 23rd of March. The English consume their time in framing and reframing laws for pins, and such like, and never at a point; whereas they of Flanders espied out their time to buffet them. Is sorry to see a nation that lives by their bread kick against them. But Mason knows Cardinal Granvelle's word "durate." Takes Emden most to the purpose, for though their dealing is not to be forgotten yet it is not by this way to be requited, for it seems they are to be made of [for their own sake, and afterwards dispelled for remembrance's sake.

2. Sends a few verses, which, if he likes, prays him to give to the Queen. Hopes to expel himself hence shortly. Prays him if any at home rise to keep him here, to stand hard to the helm that he turn not sails. Trusts to bring with him a cuero or two of so good wine as, when he drinks it with him, he [Challoner] shall make verses extempore.—Madrid, 6 June 1564.

Corrected draft, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him. Bottom corners torn off. Pp. 4.

June 6. **464.** Thos. Nicholas to Challoner.

Repeats his letter of the 20th ult. Here are four English ships in the river of Seville, which will be ready to depart for England in fifteen or twenty days. Seville, 6 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add.: To Challoner, at Madrid, *and endd. by him. Pp.* 3.

June 7. **465.** Cecil to the Magistrates of Antwerp.

Theirs of the 27th ult. brought him into admiration in that he should be solicited to intermeddle in what was brought to the hands of the Princes. These prohibitions of late published by both the Princes much hurt the ancient intercourse betwixt these two nations, and will probably do more hurt if more moderation be not used. Sees no reason why his Sovereign should be by him, upon their solicitation, first moved to alter her purposes without some signification of the goodwill of the Prince there. Has received theirs of

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June 7. the 27th ult., entreating that those former edicts on both parts might be suspended; and at the same time new edicts in the King's name dated the 30th of the same, of extremity against their nation and of severity against the intercourse. The remedy for these evils must grow from themselves.
Copy. Endd.: 7 June 1564. *Pp.* 4.

June 9. **466.** CHALLONER to the QUEEN.

1. Yesterday, Sunday, had audience with the King, and, perceiving his countenance not bent on severity but rather smiling on him, said when he was most desirous to all good office, impediments either by delay of time or otherwise hindered him. He lamented that his sickly disposition moved him by easy journeys from Barcelona to anticipate his coming hither, leaving the following him to Valencia for the prosecution of suits. The King said he was sorry for his sickness, and allowed his departure afore him. Challoner then presented her letters of the 20th March last, which, after he had read, he said, howsoever matters here or out of Flanders have been set forth unto him, yet he has hope that by the tenor of her letters he conceives the sincerity of her meaning both towards himself and his subjects, the redress of whose complaints she has commanded to be looked to.

2. He began at the cause of her enterprise, viz., that she had hoped through the pawn of Havre de Grace to have recovered Calais, which exploit no reasonable judgment could otherwise than allow. The French, attributing her abandoning the place more to their chance than the case deserved, not only continued their wars, but possessed the seas with armed ships, endangering her subjects all they might. Therefore she was driven to give licence to her subjects to arm to the seas, but meaning nothing less than that any of them should touch or molest the subjects of King Philip; which, though in some part it had otherwise fallen forth, yet as soon as she understood thereof she put all such order for the remedy as she could, and as he doubted not the King would allow.

3. The writer exhibited to the King three copies of her edicts for the repression of such insolence of their adventurers against his subjects, and translated into Spanish a clause in her letter (of which he encloses a copy) considering her offer to him to follow what reasonable means he should himself devise herein for the expedition of justice to his subjects. He delivered the clause to him, and endeavoured to persuade him that he could not wish more to be done for the indemnity of his subjects than she was willingly bent unto; adding that more than 400 sail of adventurers had served during these wars at their own charges, which could not contain less than 25,000 or 30,000 mariners and soldiers. It were scarce possible among so many (what order soever she took to the contrary), but some would in such a scope of the seas abroad play some lewd parts.

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June 9.

7. From this he came to the matters of Flanders, repeating to him the whole context thereof, following therein a great part of the instructions sent in Mr. Secretary's letters, such as amongst other papers translated into Spanish he presented to him, of which he sends her herewith a copy. He also presented sundry other papers on the same question. He exhibited so many papers, because he had learned by experience that the King is very diligent in perusing such writings every night when he retires, and afterwards endorses them to such of his ministers as the cases import.

5. From this the writer fell to speak of what hurt ministers about Princes might do, though the Prince were never so well bent, in giving wrong suggestions or in the depraving of matters committed. The King in reply remarked that whereas since Aquila's death his room has 10 months rested vacant, it was no marvel that most part of things lay hid in clouds.

6. This was in effect the whole of Challoner's conference, not without some short answers of the King, but those very few and in few words at some such points as he thought meet. This is not to be marvelled at, seeing to all Ambassadors he uses the like. For as he has great patience to hear at length and note what is said, receiving gently what memorials or papers are presented to him, so hardly (as I have hitherto perceived) shall a stranger by his countenance or words gather at any time any great alteration of mind either to anger or rejoicement, but after the fashion of a certain still flood. Nevertheless both his looks and words unto him gave show of a certain manner of extraordinary contentation, where he seemed tenderly to regret Challoner's sickly disposition. He excused the delay of his audience, and promised that when they were come to a settled place the matters he complained of should be heard and determined with expedition. He commended him for deferring to present his letter of revocation, which, whensoever he should think it expedient to put in use for recovery of his health, he would gladly accept.

7. They say that after Midsummer the King, Queen, and Princes will remove hence to his house called El Bosque, besides Segovia, to spend the rest of the summer in hunting; and chiefly to avoid the pestilence which from Aragon creeps hitherward and is come to a town not ten leagues hence. For this cause yesterday proclamation was made that all suitors at law should avoid this town, and repair to the ordinary Court of Chancery at Valladolid.

8. Wrote thus far on Monday the 5th, but thought meet to stay three or four days longer to see the resolution of the Council in the matter of these arrests. In the meantime he visited here the Prince of Spain and the young Princes of Bohemia, who showed great hope and towardness. The eldest is like the King, who makes much of them, and the younger like the Emperor Charles with a chin of Austria. The Prince is not pleased with their coming hither. Yesterday from

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June 9. Italy came a courier with letters of advice that the Pope by decree of the Consistory in the matter of precedence pronounced in favour of France.

9. The Emperor is "Ethicke" and but draws away. The Turk by the last letters from Constantinople was removed to Adrianople on hunting, and is not arming for this year any of his galleys. This has been the occasion that since March last they have concluded upon some exploit by sea kept secret; nevertheless, supposes it will be against some piece in Barbary, either Engia or Pennon de Velez. Has been informed that ten or twelve of their venturers are about the isles of Azores, being the trade homewards of their fleets coming from the Indies. The King has caused fifteen ships to be armed and set forth from Cadiz to apprehend them.

10. The King of Algiers and Dragut Raiz have been abroad these six weeks with forty sail upon the coast of Italy.

11. The King since Tuesday last has had a tertian. On Tuesday (being the ordinary day of assembly for the Council of the Wars) nothing was treated touching the arrests, and yesterday they treated thereof but awhile, and having put it over till another day, thought not good to stay the bearer longer.—Madrid, Friday, 9 June 1564. *Signed.*

12. P. S.—As he was ready to despatch this on the 10th, Secretary Erasso sent to ask to speak to him and he went to his house, where he digressed to him how the Council treated upon the matters he had propounded to the King respecting three special points. The writer answered much after his former conference with the King.

13. Sends copy of the letter he sent Erasso on the 11th. The Duke of Alva returned hither yesternight, whom he will visit and prove, he being of the contrary faction to Ruy Gomez.—12 June 1564.

14. P. S.—Has spoken with the Duke of Alva, who made himself ignorant of what had passed in his absence, but he informed him of the substance thereof, and of her good opinion of his ministry about the King; and he seemed to hearken to his reasons better than any of the other did. He told him he would move the King for the release of the prisoners (a few of the principal excepted) till the matter were more fully discussed, and that he should have sight of those processes he desired.—Madrid, 14 June 1564.

15. P. S.—Complains of the delay which has occurred here in the conclusion of her business. Her subjects here have been treated cruelly, as may appear by the paper he sends; yet their insolences during the last wars have been great and many, and such as he prays God he may hear no more complaints. The Council's delay is to hear from Flanders and England. Urges his recall.—Madrid, 15 June 1564.*

Orig., partly in Challoner's hol. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 19.

* A separate copy occurs of this P.S. of June 15.

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June 9. **467.** CHALLONER to CECIL.

1. When he read Cecil's letters condoling his troubles, and his own a great deal more at home, the compassion he took of him made him in a sort forget what he felt himself, albeit what he complains of in his letters is not nothing. Asks him to think whether it is not to a free mind an insupportable burden two years and three quarters together to bear his cross in Spain, a place and nation misliked of all others save themselves. Seeks not to come home of purpose to live idle, but will be ready always to serve again after a breath taken. Has reason to suspect his health. Complains of the Spanish white wines, which they mix with lime and other filthiness to make it look the whiter. Complains of his countermand, where if it had not been for his pity and compassion for their poor countrymen's cruel handling here he had been at home some four months past.

2. His stay here is not further tolerable, both for his sickness and for the want both of money and credit.

3. This Arragon journey since the beginning of September last has cost him above 75,000 reals, whereof what he owes yet upon interest it is needless to recite.

4. Begs that upon the receipt of this he will forthwith let him have some letter from the Queen, to the end he may have his leave taking reconfirmed with all the rights appertaining.

5. Congratulates the peace *ex animo*. They need never fear the re-having of Calais, for these two great Princes can never long agree, as he will see when the French King grows a little more in years. These men's pride will at last give them a fall in their turn, and make all their friends weary of them. In the meantime, for the greatness and reputation of the Queen and England the right part is the accrue of their finances, without which they need never think of conquests, nor yet to keep their own. No country has so apt or many means thereof as England without straining, and that know others well enough.—Madrid, 9 June 1564.

Hol. Passages in cipher, deciphered. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 10.

June 10. **468.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Three days since received the Queen's letters, by Portinary and Contio, and the second day after came Mr. Pelham hither. They have not yet proceeded with this comission regarding the victuals. Mr. Marshal here having brought his wife hither, the writer has spoken with Sir Thos. Gray for his house at Horton to place her in.—Berwick, 10 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 10. **471.** STOPIO to MASON.

Has heard from Florence that Don Garzia had passed to Leghorn, with thirty-seven galleys, thence to various other

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places, with what design is uncertain. The Duke of Urbino has gone to Pesara.—Venice, 10 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 2.

June 11. **472.** Fortifications at Berwick.

1. Articles agreed upon between Lee, Portinary, Pelham, and Contio, before the Governor at Berwick.

2. The N.E. bulwark above Cowgate shall be finished as it is begun; the flankers, called the casemate, of every bulwark shall be thirty-four feet in breadth and fifty in length.

3. From the middle bulwark beneath Cowgate, Portinary and Contio mean to fortify to the Snowke, according to the plats they send, with their opinions thereupon.

4. The opinion of Lee and Pelham is to have the new work go forward as it is, with a cut only overthwart the Snowke, from the north-east bulwark to the sea, according to a plat sent together with their opinions; which fortifications and the cut, with repair of the old walls of the base town, will be sufficient.

5. Should the Council determine to take in the Snowke, according to Portinary's plat, the fortifications of the base town will be slender; and if no part of the Snowke be taken, then the new fortifications of the base town to go forward to be fortified as strong as the high town.

6. It is agreed that as soon as the works shall come to any perfection, the castle, Bell tower, and the rest of the old works, shall be laid flat to the ground.

7. It is agreed that the bridge shall be of stone.

8. The entry into the flankers being thought by Portinary and Contio too narrow, for that the cannon cannot be conveyed into the same, and by Lee and Pelham thought to be large enough, the same is left to the Council's determination.—Berwick, 11 June 1564. *Signed.*

Endd. Pp. 3.

June 11. **473.** Copy of the above.

Pp. 3.

June 11. **474.** Frederick II. to the Queen.

Desires her to pay as soon as possible the money due in February last, to his agent Henry Rantzowe.—Copenhagen, 11 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

June 11. **475.** Challoner to Secretary Erasso.

Statement of the arguments for the liberation of the English prisoners detained in Spain under the charge of piracy, urged against them by Don Alvaro De Bazan.—Madrid, 11 June 1564. *Signed.*

Corrected draft in Challoner's hol. Endd. by him. Span. Pp. 10.

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June 12. **476.** PROPOSED by the FRENCH.

Articles proposed by MM. Gonnorre and De Foix, chiefly as to the liberation of the French prisoners in England; also of John Rybaud, Augier, and Estrille, and of those detained by Capt. Appleyard's lieutenant.

Orig. Endd.: Given 12 June 1564. *Fr. Pp.* 4, *with a rider.*

June 14. **477.** LORD HUNSDON to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

At Boulogne he was met by the lieutenant of the town, who brought him to his lodging. Afterwards came Octaviano Bosco, by M. Gonnorre's command. At Amiens, M. Movysyer came to him from the King, who brought him letters from the King and Queen Mother. Has been well used all the way, and perceives he shall be so. Was this afternoon at St. Denis, where he saw at least 2,000 horses of all sorts, and at such prices as, if he had been there, is sure he [Lord Robert] would have bestowed 1,000 or 2,000 crowns. The fair lasts till Midsummer. They come daily out of Flanders, Germany, Denmark, etc., saving Italy and Spain. —Paris, Wednesday, June 14. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 14. **478.** CONFERENCE with FRANCE.

Answer made by way of conference between MM. De Gonnorre and De Foix on the one part, and the Marquis of Northampton, Cecil, Mason, and Dr. Wotton, on the other part, chiefly respecting the delivery of the French hostages in England and other matters at issue between the two realms.

Orig. Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 14 June 1564. *Pp.* 6.

June 14. **479.** Translation of the above into French, together with a schedule in Mason's hand.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 7.

June 14. **480.** Corrected draft of the above.

Endd. Pp. 7.

June 15. **481.** BEDFORD to the QUEEN.

Received on 6th inst. by Portinary and Contio her letters of the 25th ult., the contents whereof he recites, as also the articles agreed upon between Lee, Portinary, Pelham, and Contio, and sent to her, dated the 11th inst. Thanks for her care of this piece and for advancing the number of pioneers here. Trusts that she will send some persons of credit hither, that they may consider and view the ground, whereof (albeit he has some understanding by seeing the plat of Berwick) he finds a great diversity between that on paper and that viewed; and also may advance the number of pioneers here next spring,

A.D. 1564.
June 15. that the thing so well begun by her may go forward. Portinary means to return within three or four days.—Berwick, 15 June 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Pp. 4.

June 15. **482.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Lee and Portinary have varied in some points and agreed in others, but in all they have proceeded quietly and deserve praise. So do Pelham and Contio. Concerning the Treasurer's doings, shall be void of malice and affection.—Berwick, 15 June 1564. *Signed.*
2. P.S.—Asks for money, and also resolution for the Snowke.
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

[June 15.] **483.** Portinary to the Queen.

Report by John Portinary upon the new fortifications at Berwick; his opinion as to the strength of the fortress, and suggestions as to the mode in which the works should be continued.
Orig. Hol. Endd. Ital. Pp. 8.

June 15. **484.** Portinary to the Privy Council.

Similar report to the Lords of the Privy Council.—Berwick, 15 June 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 8.

June 15. **485.** Lee to the Privy Council

Perceives by the commission to Bedford the complaints touching the fortifications, and recites certain articles agreed upon between him, Portinary, and others touching the same. Portinary showed here three plats for fortifying the Snowke, which the writer thinks a marvellous charge for such a purpose. Has made two plats, and sent them by the bearer; either will be enough to defend the Snowke without any other charge upon it.—Berwick, 15 June. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 15. **486.** The Queen to Lord Hunsdon and Smith.

1. She caused M. De Gonnorre and the Ambassador to dine with her on Wednesday [*blank*] of this month, and to see certain pastimes of running at the ring, hunting and killing three stags upon the green at Richmond before her gate. The next day was spent by Gonnorre at Hampton Court in viewing the house and hunting there, and at night beholding the barriers and other pastimes in her hall. On Friday she appointed the Marquis of Northampton, her secretary, Mason and Wotton, to hear these matters, who (because on Saturday the French departed to London) could not confer with them before Sunday, at which time they heard them. After this the matters were by the French put in writing, to which she caused answer to be made yesterday (Monday), which was

A.D. 1564.
June 15. also put in writing. Herewith both the request and answer shall be sent to them, of all which she sees no great cause for them to deal in, but in the matter of the prisoners.

2. Would have Smith help that her subjects, who are prisoners, be delivered from the galleys, where they are cruelly used.

Orig. Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 15 June 1564, *Pp.* 5.

June 15. **487.** Lord Hunsdon to Cecil.

1. Octaviano Bosco met him by M. De Gonnorre's command, but he was very well used thereby, for the country is very bare of horses. At Amiens came M. De Movissier, who brought letters from the King and the Queen Mother, which he sends herewith. Has been very well used by the way, and presented with wine and fowl according to the custom of the country in every town.

2. Came hither yesterday, and immediately after alighting came one of the provosts and a dozen of the chiefest of the town by the King's command, and after sent him a present of conserved fruits and comfits, etc. Then came to him from Marshal Montmorency M. De Rayson, to tell him that the Marshal had been at St. Denis to meet him, and would visit him this day.

3. Barnaby, the bearer, tells him that M. De Ramboulliet came here to accompany the writer to Lyons. Perceives by Movissyer that he shall be met by divers noblemen ere he comes to Lyons.

4. Wishes that the King's Garter had been better considered of, for it is neither rich nor fair; and besides it is so great as he can neither put it on nor wear it. Asks Cecil if it be possible to get one of King Edward's or King Philip's sent. Has had divers chains here to buy one for the King, and as yet can see none that can for shame be given him. He would scant wear any of them himself; those of stone are too dear for him. Asks him to desire Her Majesty to consider these things, for they touch her honour more than any chain or garter or George is worth. "I assure you if I had such as my Lord Robert hath, a should have one of mine." The Duke of Savoy will be there, who had so fair a garter, chain, and George, sent him by Queen Mary, which he will wear now.

5. As he was writing this came M. De Montmorency with a great company to see him. Not being ready he prayed to be excused.—Paris, Thursday, 15 June. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 15. **488.** Challoner to Cecil.

1. Prays his help that he may be stayed here no longer. Has not a penny to speak of left him. The weather is outrageously hot, and this is like to be a pestilent year here towards

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June 15. August, when fruits come in. Trusts by the way of Flanders he will send some answer to his to the Queen.—15 June 1564.
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

June 15. **489.** Copy of the preceding entry.
Pp. 2.

June 16. **490.** ROGER BODENHAM to CHALLONER.
Remembering his acquaintance had in the time of Sir Harry Knevet and his friendship with William Fullwood, offers him his services in these parts. Has come but lately out of the Indies, where he had success, so purposes to remain in this city and travel no more, unless it were to do his country a good turn. If he did not know him he would not write thus, for he has here his living, and his wife and children, which might receive danger by less matter than this.—Seville, 16 June 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp.* 2.

June 17. **491.** JOHN FITZWILLIAMS to CECIL.
The messenger has returned who was despatched to Brussels, where the magistrates are soliciting at the Court. The merchants of this town long to have good news, and wish some good end were made, so that some traffic might be here again, all trades being at a stay. There is good hope of vend of cloth at Emden, where the company of merchants by continuing therein shall not only do the Queen service, but also benefit themselves. Mentions a quarrel between certain mariners, that came with Gresham and the mariners of this town. Mr. Fisher sent his servant to talk with John Browen touching the debt which he [Browen] owes the Queen, and to see whether he can persuade with him to come home, which he will not consent to, nor yet find money to satisfy it, but rather wilfully remains in prison. Will put the magistrates in remembrance of him.—Antwerp, 17 June, 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

June 17. **492.** OLIVER HARRIS, WM. GAUDE, and OTHERS to CHALLONER.
1. By Rob. Clarke, and sundry times before and since, have written to ask him to procure their deliverance from prison, where they have remained almost eight months in such penury that half of their men have died for lack of food, and the rest live by alms of the country, where they are utterly abhorred and ordered like Turks.
2. This day they received letters out of France from Gregory Cocks of Plymouth, who was taken into St. Malo by three ships of war; but it being the day after peace was proclaimed, they think to recover their ships and goods. Cocks brought letters for him from the Queen and Council,

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June 17. the copies whereof are inclosed herein. Cocks writes that he will go into England to obtain other letters from the Council for him, for that the said letters were torn by Frenchmen. Six days past four of their men found means to break away, and one being very "hunger baned" died by the highway side before he was three leagues out of the town.

3. The General of this province has carried from this town unto Fontarabia their best ordnance and shot. They have learnt that his servant, James Coldwell, has misinformed him in behalf of Captain Oliver Harris; they ask him to take no indignation against them.—Saint Sebastian, 17 June, 1564. *Signed by* Oliver Harris and Wm. Gawde in the name of the mariners of the Mary Hollowaie of Plymouth.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp.* 4.

June 18. **493.** Points to be answered to the French Ambassadors.

The French Ambassadors desire clearer answers on the following points, viz., as to three French prisoners; the revocation of the order prohibiting the importation of wine and wood in French vessels; and that the clause permitting free importation and exportation to France should be expressed more plainly.

Orig. Endd.: June 18, 1564. *Fr. Pp.* 3.

June 18. **494.** Challoner to the Queen.

1. After closing this packet the Duke of Alva sent word that order was then taken in the Council about their mariners and ships, after the manner of that conference had between them.

2. This afternoon Eraso told him their resolution is that the mariners (masters excepted, who must bide a further rescript,) shall be put at liberty, and also that the ships upon caution shall be set at liberty. But as for the cases of their folks at Saint Sebastian, seeing the King has written for the whole process to be sent hither, therefore no order was taken therein, but, it would (he said) not be long ere it came, and it should thereupon be decided. Although this kind of dealing with her subjects has been cruel, yet a great part thereof proceeded of the dealing of their adventurers, or rather pirates, during the last wars, whereby they are wondrously moved, both King and Council. Believes the men who fell into Don Alvaro's hands would not long have been by the heels for their own fault only, if other captains and English adventurers (whom they can name here) had not by force broken the jurisdiction of this King's ports, and taken Frenchmen out of them. Sundry of the Council have complained to him that in Galicia upon certain of their merchants or mariners being detained by the corrigidor of a port town there, the town was shot at by the English ship, and four or five of the townsmen slain and hurt.

3. It was full time the peace was took up, or else he weens they would have spoken louder. If hereafter she would avoid these troubles, their folks going to sea must be looked to, and

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June 18. specially that they enterprise no voyage to the Indies and the islands of this King's navigation.

4. The Duke of Alva asked if the writer had the capitulations of the peace. He said no. Thinks he should have been advised of the peace from her as well as the French Ambassador. A special gentleman sent from the Court of France imparted it to the King more than a month past. If she were pleased either to write or give him commission on her behalf to thank the Duke of Alva, perchance it would serve to some stead hereafter. If their new Ambassador there were used so as to have cause to report well hither, it would much avail for their time. Her last letter to the King was very well liked. Asks for his revocation, seeing he is no longer able for fault of health and money to continue here.—Madrid, Sunday, 18 June 1564. *Signed.*

5. P. S.—On Saturday last the King and his son sat among his councillors, and after he had been awhile at the debating of a matter left the Prince, who sat in his father's place. This was the commencement or first introduction to train him henceforth in public affairs. The Council liked his words and answers. Mentions a bruit that the French since the peace had taken Dover. Likewise a bruit that they arm in Flanders both horsemen and footmen. Since last coming hither never heard by letters of their merchants from Seville or Cadiz how the prisoners do; only from Spaniards he has advice that already the prisoners are out of Don Alvaro's hands, and kept in the castle of Port Saint Mary; also that the eight ships are sore decayed, and if they be not quickly repaired are like to be past service. Doubts whether for the rest any merchant of their nation there will enter caution if the matter touch not his own case, such love they have showed in this common cause to their countrymen. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Pp.* 5.

June 18. **495.** Draft of the above, with a P. S., (which was in his letter to Cecil,) that Secretary Erazzo told the writer's man that the English prisoners must pay the charges for their keep.

Corrected draft, in Challoner's hol. and endd by him: For Farnham. *Pp.* 16.

June 18. **496.** Challoner to Sir Ambrose Cave.

Thanks him for his of the 20th of March last. Is tied here by the heel with a countermand about the arrest and embargo of their ship and mariners. Asks him to help that he may be here no longer.—Madrid, 18 June 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

June 18. **497.** Challoner's Allowances.

Allowances demanded by Challoner for his expenses in the Queen's service in Spain, amounting to 38*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, paid to him by Henry Kyllygre.

Orig., in Challoner's hol. and endd. by him. Pp. 4.

A.D. 1564.

June 18. **498.** POST EXPENSES from SPAIN to ENGLAND.

Challoner's demands for money prested by him to Rob. Farnham, despatched from Madrid to the Queen with the packet of letters of 18th June 1564 (27*l.* 20*d.*), with Challoner's receipt for the same, paid by Henry Killygre.

Orig., in Challoner's hol. and endd. by him. Pp. 2.

June 19. **499.** TIPTON to CHALLONER.

Sent answer to his by Rob. Harvy. Three days past eight ships came into St. Lucre's from St. Domingo, and coming by the islands of the Azores met an English ship of Bristol with eighteen mariners, and four merchants laden with cloth, which they brought to sell in the said islands. They shot at her and bade her amain, which they did without resisting, and so took the men and carried them aboard their ships and put them in irons, and they are now here in prison among thieves, chained two and two together. He may declare unto the King and Council that they are true men, and have not offended his law, as those that have signed this with the writer testify. The owner and master of the ship is called Walter Dowll, the merchants of the same are Gyles White, Richard Baret, and Thomas Smyth. There are two ships of Bristol in the islands, lading wood, and no man-of-war.—Seville, 19 June 1564. *Signed by Hen. Typton, and twelve others.*

Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

June 19. **500.** Translation of the above into Spanish.

Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

June 20. **501.** CHALLONER to the QUEEN.

The day after the departure of this bearer, his servant, the King's secretary of the Council for the wars sent him a placard or provision, confirmed by the King's hand, for the releasement of the mariners, etc., detained by Don Alvaro, whereof the copy is enclosed. Is almost smothered with heat. Asks leave to return.—Madrid, 20 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Pp. 2.

June 20. **502.** Draft of the above.

In Challoner's hol., and endd. by him: Sent by a foot post, at a half ducat per diem, fifteen leagues a day. *Pp.* 4.

June 20. **503.** CHALLONER to CECIL.

By letters from Flanders this day received, he understands he is noted as being slack of advertisements. The fault should be rather imputed to their slow resolutions. Trusts he will help him home.—20 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner's secretary. Pp. 2.

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June 20. **504.** Copy of the preceding.
Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

June 20. **505.** English Prisoners in Spain.
Copy of the King of Spain's provision for the release of the English ships and mariners detained at Gibraltar by Don Alvaro de Baçan.—Madrid, 20 June 1564.
Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 3.

June 21. **506.** Forster to Bedford.
Robert Fenwick, of Green Lightone, and John Red, of Troughewhene, with others of their confederates, are fled to London for their pardons. Fenwick has had the benefits of three pardons, viz., for conveying the Earl of Huntly into Scotland, for murder, and the Queen's general pardon. A letter in both their names should pass to the Queen for the stay of both their pardons.—Harbottle, 21 June 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 21. **507.** The French Ambassador to Cecil.
Requests that L'Estrilles (who has been brought prisoner into this town) may be set at liberty on giving his faith not to quit London until judgment is given in his case.—London, 21 June 1564. *Signed:* Paul De Foix.
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp.* 2.

June 21. **508.** Challoner to Farnham.
The packet the writer sends he shall deliver to Mr. Secretary, and the letter to Lord Robert. This morning received letters out of Flanders, and amongst others one from Raven, who writes that for his last diets of March he has received 370*l.* Bids him make haste away, and if there is no ship, to take post through France.—Madrid, 21 June 1564.
Copy. Endd. by Challoner: 22 June 1564. *Pp.* 2.

June 21. **509.** English Shipping in Spain.
Process respecting the English ship called the Anne of Corvel, belonging to John Fletcher, merchant, seized in Spain.—Cadiz, 21 June 1564.
Notarial copy. Span. Pp. 43.

June 22. **510.** English Shipping in Spain.
Process respecting the English ship called El Henrique Sacqueforte, belonging to Robert Grimbel, seized in Spain.—Cadiz, 22 June 1564.
Notarial copy. Span. Pp. 61.

A.D. 1564.

June 22. **511.** BEDFORD and FORSTER to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Certain offenders who are gone to the Court to sue for their pardons are men of great disorder. The writers mean to hold a warden court at Newcastle, and if these men obtain their pardons, the writers do service to the Queen.—Berwick, 22 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 22. **512.** FORTIFICATIONS of BERWICK.

Report by Jacobo Acontio respecting the new fortifications of Berwick, more especially in regard to the conflicting opinions for the defence of the part towards the sea, called the Snuke.

Orig. Endd.: 22 June 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 6.

June 22. **513.** CHALLONER to CUERTON.

1. Sends this foot post after his servant, Rob. Farnham, with letters, which he requires Cuerton to deliver him when Farnham comes to Bilboa, for which he departed hence yesternight.—Madrid, 21 June 1564.

2. P. S.—Have Awdry's and Challoner's folks embarked?

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

June 23. **514.** MAITLAND to CECIL.

1. Cannot imagine from whence it proceeds that an end in the matters is deferred where there is such demonstration of good meaning on both parts. Sees not how they shall be excused if they omit to employ themselves diligently to the furtherance of so good a cause.

2. If Cecil shall frankly admonish him what lack he finds in him therein, as he [the writer] will gladly do the like, they shall both be more able to mend if anything has been amiss. Trusts he will judge the Queen's answer to Mr. Randolph for a secret conference to be had with the Earl of Bedford, or some other, under colour, to be no unfit beginning to draw the whole into a small compass.

3. Has presently directed his man Grahame with letters to the Queen, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Pembroke. in a matter wherewith he has troubled him oft.—Edinburgh, 23 June 1564.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil: By Greyme. *Pp.* 2.

June 23. **515.** MAITLAND to the EARL OF PEMBROKE.

Puts him in remembrance of the order taken by the Duke of Norfolk and him with the writer at his last being in that Court for satisfying of certain merchants, his countrymen, after their suit, by payment of 1,200*l.* Refers for particulars to Randolph and the bearer.—Edinburgh, 23 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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June 24. **516.** Proclamation of Charles IX.

Whereas by the edict of March 1562–3, liberty was given to those of the reformed religion to exercise their rites in certain towns and other places; it is now ordered that such permission shall cease during the King's sojourn in any of the said places. Those of the reformed religion may practise their rites in private in their families, and baptisms and marriages may be celebrated in the nearest places which have permission granted to them for that purpose.—Lyons, 24 June 1564. *Signed.*

Printed à Lyon, par Claude Ravot, 1544. *Sm. 4to. Fr. Pp.* 6.

June 24. **517.** Thomas Aldersey to Cecil.

1. On the 2nd inst., advertised him of their arrival here, and what he heard of certain licences to be granted to Italians. Hoped no such licences had been granted; but perceives that what lately passed has no little hindered things here. The restraint against the traffic to this place being determined at the Court, the subjects seeing themselves likely to sustain great loss thereby, made suit to stay it. As soon as it was known that such licences were given, it was answered that the English had need of their commodities; and that in keeping the same from them here they should be so wearied that they would shortly relent. The practices are marvellous to keep merchants from them, as the company advertised the Privy Council on the 10th inst., since which time neither Italian nor Dutch have come unto them, so they see they think to weary them.

2. Certain Esterlings persuade others that are willing to buy that they should forbear, and promise within six weeks to deliver them better cloths than the writers will sell them by 5*l.* or 6*l.* in a pack; affirming that they will ship a number of cloths out of England.

3. What was declared by the commissioners of the Earls here was well liked by all except the commissioners of Cologne, who hinder other men from giving aid and showing friendship. By these means, and others, the writers are so straitened that unless the Queen and her Council provide that her restraint be kept, they shall sustain loss and shame. —Emden, in East Friesland, 24 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 8.

June 25. **518.** Advices from Abroad.

Advices from Spain, June 25; from Rome (*no date*); from Florence (*no date*); on the affairs of those parts.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 4.

June 26. **519.** Bedford to Cecil.

Portinary has tarried here somewhat longer to make a more perfect plat, and more ample declaration. Hopes he

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June 26. has had no cause to complain of his usage here. Things between Lee and him have passed quietly. The fortifications go forward. Concerning the Treasurer and his matters they return their certificates to Lord Robert, being one of the Commissioners for hearing of his accounts.—Berwick, 26 June 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 26. **520.** ANSWERS to the ARTICLES from ENGLAND.
Answers by the French King to the articles submitted to him from England, chiefly concerning the liberation of prisoners and commercial intercourse.
Copy. Endd. by Cecil: 26 June 1564. *Fr. Pp.* 3.

[June 26.] **521.** MEMORIAL from the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.
Reply in writing of the Queen Mother's intention on the conference between the Lord Hunsdon and Smith with the Bishop of Orleans, L'Aubespine, and Bourdin touching the liberation of the prisoners on both sides, abolition of tolls, and the suppression of piracy.
Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 27. **522.** HUNSDON and SMITH to the QUEEN.
1. On Thursday 22nd inst. Smith met him as he came forth of Bresle; and halfway between Bresle and Lyons, at a village called La Tour, the Duke of Nevers met him. On his arrival at Lyons he proceeded at once to the Court, where were the King, the Queen Mother, the Lady Margaret, the old Duchess of Ferrara, the Queen and Prince of Navarre and the Constable. His letters were well received. The Duke of Orleans was sick. The Cardinal of Bourbon presented the Prince of Navarre, whom the writer embraced, as also the Cardinals of Bourbon and Guise, the Dukes of Montpensier and D'Aumale, and the Prince of Mantua. He was brought to the King's bedchamber by the Prince of Roch-sur-Yon, who afterwards conducted him to his lodging.
2. On Friday the 23rd, the writer sat in Council with the Constable, the Bishop of Limoges, L'Aubespine, and Bourdin, where all was concluded as to the oath and other ceremonies. The Constable then added, (which also the Bishop confirmed,) that in the church of St. John (the cathedral and most ancient church of Lyons) there were two or three singular things which we would like. The one, that there was never image in it. The other that there were never at any time books of service, but all said or sung by heart. And (as we remember also) none but one Mass said in the day; and that at the saying they did not kneel, but stand upright.
3. On Saturday 24th inst. Hunsdon was conducted by the Prince of Roch-sur-Yon, and Smith by the Duke De Nevers to the cathedral, where they found the King kneeling in the quire. At their entry he rose up and they waited upon

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June 27. him to the altar, where he laid his hand upon the Bible and read the oath.

4. Then the trumpets were blown and the Te Deum sung, which done they went with the King to the place where he dined, and Hunsdon and Smith dined at his table, where that day neither the Queen nor any other person sat.

5. The King returned to his chamber and they with him, where were the Chancellor, the Constable, the Princes of the blood and others. The commission being read, Smith made the harangue in Latin to which the Chancellor answered also in Latin.

6. Then Smith offered the oath which the King took, after which he was arrayed in the Order, and so Lord Hunsdon accompanied him in the habit of the Order to the church, where the seats and all things by Mr. Garter being set in order they heard evensong.

7. After evensong with trumpets they waited on the King to supper, where only the King and Hunsdon supped at the table.

8. After supper they were both sent for into the King's barge, where the King, the Queen, Lady Margaret, and the Duchess of Guise were to take pastime, and where three of the Queen's gentlewomen sang songs very pleasantly.

9. On Sunday the 25th Hunsdon was sent for to see the King as he was rising, where in his chamber he put on the King's shirt and stood by while he was made ready and broke his fast. In this time Smith moved M. De Bourdin upon other matters for the peace. These were settled by the Bishop of Orleans, MM. De L'Aubespine and Bourdin. Afterwards one showed them that the Chancellor felt himself evil of colic and also the Constable. That day they were invited to supper by the Cardinal of Guise at De Bonvise's house, a banker of this town, brother to Anthony Bonvise, where was Madame De Guise, etc. After supper at the Court they saw the King and his sister dance.

10. On Monday the 26th, M. L'Aubespine, the Bishop of Orleans, and De Bourdin came and communed with them.

11. That day they dined with Marshal Vielleville at his lodging in the town. The King, the Queen, and the Constable rode out of the town to dinner, meaning he should have come after dinner to see some hawking, and have supped there, but the weather was so foul that they were glad to return. And that night he supped in the great hall here, where the King, the Queen, his brother and sister supped.—Lyons, 27 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 9.

June 27. **523.** SMITH to the QUEEN.

Upon Tuesday, the 20th inst., he was presented from the King with a cupboard of gilt plate, weighing 1,154 ozs., which may be esteemed betwixt 500 and 600 marks. The writer gave the messenger 40 French crowns. Next day he went to

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June 27. the King and thanked him. There never was an ambassador better liked than Lord Hunsdon.—Lyons, 27 June 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

June 27. **524.** Smith to Cecil.
That rumour of the twenty-five galleys has no truth in it. De Gonnorre's entertainment is much praised here. Has often wished that Hunsdon had come when some other came who thought he knew the French better. The plague is in this town extreme and fever; he thinks it was never more in London last year, yet the Queen is obstinate to tarry here the coming of the two Dukes. Has not time to write all. Thinks Sigr. Gusman will not conclude so soon but that the writer may have space to declare his fantasy before Cecil goes through.—Lyons, 27 June 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 7.

June [27]. **525.** Challoner to the Count De Feria.
Asks his assistance in favour of the English mariners imprisoned by Don Alvaro, the details of whose sufferings will be furnished by the bearer, Leonard Chilton. Their treatment has been cruel in the extreme. Forwards various papers connected with their case. Regrets the disputes between the English and the Flemings on matters of commerce. Cannot send the particulars of the peace with France. Complains of his continued ill health, and hopes to be ordered home. Commendations to the Countess and Don Lorenzo.—Madrid, [*blank*] June 1564.
Draft. Endd. by Challoner: 27 June 1564. *Span. Pp.* 4.

June 27. **526.** Challoner to the Countess De Feria.
Has written to the Count. Hopes ere long to be going homewards, and wishes that the Count for three or four months would visit the fields of Buckingham, where the writer intends to make his nest. Is sorry he cannot go to Safra.—Madrid, 27 June 1564.
Copy. Add. and endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

June 27. **527.** Challoner to Henry Sakefurthe.
For answer to his of March last, and touching his own travails here about the restitution of their ships and folks, the writer refers him to the bearer, Mr. Rob. Harvey. Bids him tell the Queen that he is not longer able to continue here.—Madrid, 27 June 1564.
Copy. Add. and endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

June 28. **528.** Challoner to Hugh Tipton and others.
The Spaniards affirm that the ship mentioned in their letter of the 19th inst. is a corsair. They should have procured a provance on the matter, and should have a procurator

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June 28. to further their causes, for which office he recommends Alonzo Truxillo. Leonard Chilton will show them what the King has done for the deliverance of the ships and mariners detained by Alvaro Bassan, respecting which they should have sent a courier at the first. They should clothe and feed the mariners now delivered from prison until they depart for England. They should consider W. Fayres's pains.—Madrid, 28 June 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: To Hugh Tipton and the rest of the merchants at Seville of the English company. Sent by Alex. Chilton. *Pp.* 4.

June 30. **529.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

News from Scotland is of certain powder, &c., landed, or shortly to be landed, as a present by the Queen Mother to the Queen of Scots, particulars whereof he encloses. Desires to know their pleasure touching the 2,000 men appointed him out of Yorkshire for aid upon the sudden, whereof he signified his opinion how hardly the same will at such time be had. Will advertise them of what will ensue of the convention at Edinburgh.—Berwick, 30 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

[June 30.] **530.** STORES for SCOTLAND.

List of the ordnance and munition given by the Queen Mother to the Queen of Scotland.

Copy. P. 1.

[June.] **531.** CHARGES at BERWICK.

The monthly wages of the officers of the fortifications there between Midsummer and Lady Day 1563, during which time the works ceased, saving in certain repairs about the bridges, and making provision for the works for the next year, 182*l.* 17*s.*

Orig. Endd. by Mr. Browne: 1564. *Pp.* 2.

[June.] **532.** CHARGES at BERWICK.

The monthly wages of the officers of the fortifications at Berwick in the summer, 1564.

Orig. P. 1.

June 30. **533.** The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to the QUEEN.

1. This country is in good quietness, and the common people tractable touching religion in obedience to her; and the transgressors of her laws are in fear of execution of the same. Touching ministers and the administration of Sacraments they are now thoroughly agreed in these parts according to the law; and every preacher through his charge quietly applies to his office. The stay against religion in these parts was only the nobility, gentlemen, and clergy; and although the nobility remain in their wonted blindness, yet the gentlemen begin

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June 30. well to reform themselves, and the clergy also, to whom the example of Doctor Palmes, whom for his obstinacy the writer has detained in prison these two years, and now, being driven thereunto, has ministered the oath unto him according to the Act of Parliament of the last session, which he refused. Thereupon the writer certified the same to her bench, which example he thinks will suffice for that sort of men in his diocese. The example wrought not so much as his ignorance, being set at liberty to say what he could for himself; wherefore wishes her this way to be partly eased, for he and others of her council here have determined to use such vigilance, diligence, etc., as in such cases is required.

2. He and her Council here will ride to Newcastle the second week of August next, and there abide, for the better order of those parts and administration of justice.—York, 30 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Stained. Pp. 4.

June 30. **534.** The Duke of Saxony to the Queen.

Recommends Henricus Husanus, whom he sends to her.—Grimestein, Prid. Cal. Julii 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

June 30. **535.** The Duke of Saxony to Cecil.

Recommends the bearer, Henricus Husanus, and desires that he will procure for him an audience with the Queen.—Grimestein, Prid. Cal. Julii 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

June 30. **536.** The Magistrates of Antwerp to Cecil.

Desire that he will endeavour to obtain from the Queen a revocation of the interdicts upon the commerce between the Low Countries and England; and they for their parts will do the same with the Regent.—Antwerp, 30 June 1564.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp.* 5.

June 30. **537.** The Burgesses of Antwerp to Gresham.

Desire him to be a means with the Queen of England for the revocation of the proclamations prohibiting free commerce with the Low Countries.—Antwerp, 30 June 1564.

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

June 30. **538.** Oliver Harris and Others to Challoner.

Copy of their letter of the 17th inst., adding that the General of this province has carried all their ordnance to Fontarabia.—Saint Sebastian, 30 June 1564. *Signed:* Oliver Harrys and William Gaude, in the name of the whole company of the Mary Hollowaye, of Plymouth.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 4.

A.D. 1564.

June 30. **539.** Robert Farnham to Challoner.

Since sealing this came hither in a Plymouth ship Mr. Hollowaye, owner of Harres' ship, who is gone to Saint Sebastian. He says that all is quiet, and that of late there has been an Ambassador out of France, who was made much of at the Court.—Portugalet, 30 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp.* 2.

June 30. **540.** Barbara Deyarca to Challoner.

Requests him to send her a letter of recommendation to the Archbishop of Seville and the Inquisitors at Calahorra, her husband having fallen under suspicion in matters of faith.—St. Sebastian, 30 June 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner:* From Sakeford's wife. *Span. Pp.* 2.

[July.] **541.** —— to Challoner.

Marvels that he has not thanked Mr. Secretary for his gentleness towards him. Wise Mr. Francis, Challoner's brother, wrote him that the writer had spoken ill of Challoner. Each knows here that he has nothing to do but invent lies, and some say he is too deep to mean honest dealing. Francis has made more to do for Challoner's woman than any other, and of the usage of his house, to the hearing of all that lists, as he fears that she will be his hindrance if such time should lapse as he looks for. Of the two he judges it were better bestowed on her, for some good fellow should be the better for it, but he never the richer. Has never evilly spoken of him for having her. Challoner's estimation is good here, and the Queen thinks well of him; and for the writing, there was none. Mr. Secretary offered to show him the Queen's letters; and besides Mr. Somer, that deciphered her letters, told him there was no such writing. Understanding it, he said it might be the negligence of his secretary. But they said the Queen's letters used not to pass the Ambassador's hands without knowing what was in them; and what report he made of him to Lord Robert and the Council they can report. His books and all his stuff, saving the gown he gave him, were lost at Alleredo going into the ship; and the Queen's letters were saved, but all the merchants' letters were drowned. Lord Robert was made Lord of Denbigh and Earl of Leicester on Michaelmas Day last. All is quiet. No sickness. The Parliament is prorogued till the last of April. Many are here taken for conveying leather beyond the seas.

Orig. Pp. 2.

[July.] **542.** English Shipping in Spain.

Relation of proceedings in Cadiz respecting the English ships upon which an embargo had been laid by Don Alvaro De Baçan.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1564.
July 1. **543.** Wm. Raven to Challoner.

Has made over to Clough his diets due the 4th inst., 260*l.* and 10*l.* paid to Mr. Patten for his brother Francis, of whom he has received 33*l.* He would have had the whole to have been defalked out of his [Challoner's] diets, which Raven would not condescend unto. Asks him to send whether it were his pleasure that he should any more receive them, for his brother complains of him and Taylor to Mr. Secretary and others of the Council.—1 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp.* 3.

July 3. **544.** The Plague in Lyons.

1. Proclamation for the security and health of Lyons, providing that visits are to be made twice a day by those appointed, and persons affected with the plague shall be removed to the hospital. Persons of quality may remain in their own houses, which however are to be fastened by a padlock. The corpses shall be removed at night, and buried at once and their clothes burnt.

2. The surveyor of the town shall sit twice a day and receive reports in the Hôtel de Ville. A physician and four master surgeons are appointed to assist the searchers in their visits. As such calamities are generally brought on by want of cleanliness and bad food, the town shall be kept clean, and all filth cast into the stream of the river, and not allowed to lodge on the banks. A large fire of scented woods to be kept up between every ten houses in the street. No pigs, pigeons, or coneys to be kept in the town. The slaughter-houses to be confined to two localities. The meat, fish, vegetable, and other provision markets to be visited, and all that is bad or stale to be thrown into the river.—Lyons, 1 July 1564.

Printed pamphlet, 4to. "*A Lyon, par Pierre Merant, en la Rue Sainct Jehan.*" 1564. *Endd. Fr. Pp.* 13.

July 5. **545.** Challoner to Captain John Hawkins.

1. Wrote by Robert Farneham what he conceived of the success of his suit here for the recovery of his negroes, hides, etc. This is the worst time between them for twenty years for expedition of any suits by favour, further than bare justice of the cause will bear. Advises him to procure some favourite about the King to ask the whole as a forfeit. For example, to promise to give 4,000 or 5,000 ducats to one that should ask the King the whole, and be bound to render to his factors the rest. The power he sent his servant is not sufficient in that nature for so great a sum.

2. Parkehurst, who returns, is desirous to come in time to go with him in his next voyage.—Madrid, 5 July 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: To Hawkins of Plymouth. *Pp.* 4.

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July 6. **546.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. In the matter of traffic two things are chiefly to be considered, the profit of the Queen and the conservation of amity with the adjoining realms.

2. That it were more profitable that both the staple of their wools and the mart of their cloths were in England is manifest. Antwerp itself, in the memory almost of their fathers being little or nothing, shows what profit it is to a place to have the mart, traffic, or vent of things. Has heard that before Calais was won, Boston was the haven and Lincoln the staple; Southampton the haven and Winchester the staple; London the haven and Westminster the staple; Hull the haven and Derby the staple; but takes it that Bristol is the haven and Chester the staple.

3. Mused when he heard, after Calais was lost, that the staple of their wools should be at Bruges. Antwerp is full of dyers, shearers, trimmers of cloths, etc., who live by the resort of men thither, and a great sort more, because their cloths are carried thither half unwrought, undyed, and half dyed. These will not only weep and cry, but fight and kill their magistrates who shall keep away their traffic.

4. About sixteen years ago he was sent thither in ambassade with Sir Edward Carne, Ambassador resident there, and Sir Thomas Chamberlain, then governor of the English merchants, on account of a difference betwixt their merchants and the English, to whom they denied divers privileges. They were there a month, and he perceived the Flemings dallied with them. They despatched a post home requesting that the King should prevent English merchants from trading to Antwerp till these differences were resolved one way or the other. The proclamation was made and well executed. The Ambassadors were then at Brussels, and met but once or twice a week, when suddenly, at Antwerp, as the Burgomaster had been at Council, and came forth to show the people that they must pay an impost which was not great, there were 3,000 or 4,000 of those kind of people above written, some with their wives and children crying, and others murmuring, who got the Burgomaster by the beard, saying, "You rich villains, you do undo us, our wives and children, by your pride and glory, striving with the Englishmen, by whom we must live, by whom we get more in a month than by you in seven years." The matter was appeased by the rest of the Burgomasters, and promise that they would agree with them, and that the meeting then was chiefly for that purpose. If the trade could be removed from Antwerp and settled in England, it would be the fairest diamond in the Queen's crown.

5. The other point is for the conservation of peace with their neighbours. King Philip can take it no unkindness, and possibly the wars of France made the matter to be attempted, and it was the device of the French. But since the English have had such trade in the Low Countries, the house

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July 6. of Burgundy could by no provocation be brought to have war with England six months together. With France England shall now and then be at war, so long as the English remember what they have had and do yet claim. So he may call the peace with France one of discretion; with Flanders and Brabant one of necessity.

6. Prays him take this as a discourse made upon his question, whilst driven out of Lyons by dead men assaulting him on every side of his lodging there. Lays a mile and a half off, in his host's country house.—Piemante, 6 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 7.

July 8. **547.** Intelligence from Abroad.

Venice, July 8. Almain troops under Annibal Altemps have passed through the Venetian territory. King Philip is sick of a double tertian. His son is appointed to sit in council. On 11 July Secretary Villeroy's son came to Rome to thank the Pope on the settlement of the dispute with Spain. A strange sickness at Rome among the animals. The Bull for confirming the Council of Trent is published. Overthrow of the King of Sweden.

Orig., in Shers' hol. Pp. 5.

July 9. **548.** Bedford to the Privy Council.

1. The ship with artillery, etc., out of France has landed with such of the same as he wrote to Mr. Secretary. The convention at Edinburgh is ended, and things have passed for the Protestants as they desired. The Queen has condescended to their motions, and not only taken order for the payment of the ministers' stipends, but also has punished four of her guards for making bonfires at their old accustomed times of Popery. Sues for a commission to join with the Master of Maxwell and the Justice Clerk for the debatable lands.

2. Cannot satisfy their request for Brian Cotes, lieutenant of Mr. Gilbert's band; for the number here of such as have served, some as lieutenants and some as officers, being above twenty, and that the benevolence to them of 10*s.* a day is at most not above 6*d.* and where least is 2*d.*—Berwick, 9 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 9. **549.** Bedford to Cecil.

The news in his of the 3rd inst. of the ship with artillery and munitions is true; they have since been landed, as Mr. Randolph (to whom he sends letters out of Scotland) will give information. Repeats what he wrote this day to the Privy Council touching the Convention at Edinburgh, and as to the Commissioners for the division of the debatable lands. Not four days since the Scots made a foray upon the English ground within the debatable, and drove away cattle and hurt

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July 9. some of her subjects, which the English revenged. The root of the mischief will not be pulled up till Commissioners on both sides have appointed bounds to each. Lee prepares to come up, and will be there about the 26th inst. In the Treasurer's matters the writer has showed as much favour as he could.—Berwick, 9 July. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

July 11. **550.** CECIL to the MAGISTRATES of ANTWERP.
Suggests that they should procure the abolition of those things which vex the English merchants in the Low Countries, and promises to urge the Queen to take measures for the greater freedom of commerce.—Greenwich, 11 July 1564.
Copy. Add. by Cecil and endd. by his secretary. Lat. Pp. 2.

July 11. **551.** MARY SAMPERE to CHALLONER.
Complains that Challoner had given her brother leave to run over the country so far and waste his money. She has had to maintain him in his pride and prodigality, on which account he shall never have pennyworth of what she purposed giving him in England.—Safra, 11 July. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

July 11. **552.** CUERTON to CHALLONER.
1. On the 6th inst. James Conant sailed from Portugallette and Mistress Adrea and the rest that came with her, and Farneham and Harvy went with them. Has made sundry payments, which, with 15,222 Challoner owed before, make 25,013 rials, which he asks him to send. Here are no vessels making ready, but a captain about to make 300 men to go to the rest that are in Andalusia.—Bilboa, 11 July 1564. *Signed.*
2. P. S.—Would be glad that the men and ships of England were at liberty, specially one at Gibraltar, of one John Wekes, merchant of Exeter, who came after the eight ships that did the folly. Yesterday were brought hither four Englishmen taken with Phetipas.
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp.* 3.

July 12. **553.** SMITH to CECIL.
1. Whether the stealing of the Spanish cipher has discovered the practice which was meant against Geneva and the Huguenots of France, or whether time and place have not been thought proper now, it seems that the coming of the Duke and Duchess of Savoy will bring forth no great matter, and will end with a talk of the money due to him for his marriage, and another of the towns of Piedmont, which the French yet keep.

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2. D'Anville came yesternight to the Court, which, for fear of the plague, is at Trevieu, five long leagues hence. They are fain to fetch their meat and corn at Lyons, and yet there they are not free. One of the Cardinal of Bourbon's chamber died yesterday of the plague. Lyons is the most miserable and inhuman town he ever saw. One or two died in the street before his chamber before he dislodged. Now his men that go for his daily provision meet sometimes ten and twelve corpses lying in the streets dead of the plague, some naked, and there they lie till night, or till the deputies for those matters, clothed in yellow, come. They almost have no place to bury them. A great number they cast into the river, because they will not be at the cost to make graves. Almost every third house is shut up of the plague. This day, from break of day till 10 a.m. there laid a man naked in the street, groaning and drawing his last breath, not yet dead. Round the town there are tents of the pestiferous, besides those which are shut up in their houses. The third or fourth day rids them either to death or hope of health, and then they are almost in as much danger to die of hunger, by the fear and inhumanity of the people, as they were afore of the plague. And it is thought that almost as many die of hunger and lack of tending as of the plague. This is the manner of Lyons now; and yet they are so greedy of preaching that since the Court went hence they have preached daily, and 5,000 or 6,000 auditors at every sermon. So that in one way they show themselves so unfearful that they seem more than Christians; and in the other (in works of charity towards the sick and dead) they show themselves more fearful and inhuman than Pagans.

3. This day the Duke of Ferrara and the Duke of Florence's son are looked for.—Piedmonte-beside-Lyons, 12 July 1564. *Signed.*

4. P.S.—Sends the acts of the Synod of the Ministers held at Ferté sous Jouarre, which was calumniated, that he might show the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London the fashion of the Synods; also an answer to that calumniation, and the copy of the calumniation as it was spread abroad amongst the other Ambassadors; also an edict for the order of the plague, and the edict for those of the reformed religion in the King's absence.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

July 12. **554.** Damascene Stradling to Challoner.

1. Has done between Mrs. Mary [Sampere] and her brother, the bearer, all she could, and so have his friends, but they have prevailed little. Mr. Thurland departed hence fifteen days past to England.—Jalapa, 12 July 1564. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Prays him to be good to the bearer, whose father and mother were the writer's great friends.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

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July 12. **555.** English Shipping in Spain.

Relation of proceedings in Cadiz respecting the English ships seized by Don Alvaro De Baçan.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 4.

July 13. **556.** The Earl of Murray to Cecil.

Has received a letter from Mr. Randolph and seen another from Cecil to Lethington, by which he perceives that some of Queen Elizabeth's best friends here mislike the home coming of the Earl of Lennox, and would have the writer persuade his mistress that Lennox might be stayed for this year. Assures Cecil that he [the writer] never meant anything to the contrary of Lennox's coming, and that such report is untrue. To labour for the stay of Lennox he cannot, neither thinks it can stand with Queen Elizabeth's honour to be the occasion thereof, seeing his passport was granted at her request. As to the factions that the coming of Lennox might make for the matters of religion, thanks God their foundation is not so weak that they have cause to fear, "seeing we have the favour of our Prince and liberty of our conscience in such abundance as our hearts can wish. It will be neither he nor I, praised be God, that can hinder or alter religion here away, and his coming or remaining in that cause will be to small purpose." —Edinburgh, 13 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

July 13. **557.** Maitland to Cecil.

1. Has received his letter of the 6th inst. touching the causes of Lennox's stay in England, which he cannot well understand. Is bold to say that neither himself or Murray have any misliking in the matter, but rather have been instruments to further than to hinder his coming. The other reason touched in his is that Queen Elizabeth thought it not expedient; whereof he does not marvel a little, seeing how earnestly she recommended Lennox's cause and his Lady's to the writer at his being in the Court of England. He never had acquaintance or intelligence with the Lord of Lennox or his Lady before the time that Queen Elizabeth spoke unto him in their favour. So that although other causes might have moved the Earl of Murray to have favoured the grant of the licence, as he is her Ladyship's nephew, and he and his Lordship both of one name, yet no private respect so much moved him thereunto as the Queen's earnest recommendation, which he also thinks was the chief cause of his Sovereign's inclination that way.

2. The religion here does not depend upon Lennox's coming, neither yet do those of the religion hang upon the sleeves of any one or two that may mislike his coming. Whether he come or not he takes it to be no great matter to them, up or down. That the stay should grow upon Queen Mary's side would somewhat touch her honour, having permitted him licence, unless she might shadow the change by

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July 13. Queen Elizabeth's request, which he perceives is not her meaning, who would that Mary should take the matter upon herself, which she thinks too hard; and it is no honourable colour for her to allege that her own subjects mislike it. To be short, she sees no danger in this matter, which may move her to put her reputation in doubt before the world by breach of promise. Refers him to Murray's letter on the subject. Has used the best means to recover the Queen's letter, that he might have returned it again to her. Although this is the first advertisement that the Queen or they have had of Lennox's stay, yet it was known to some of this realm above twenty days past, and from them conveyed to him. "I have according to your desire returned unto you your own letter."—From the Court, 13 July 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Pp. 4.

July 13. 558. Lord Scrope to Cecil.

1. On Tuesday the 4th inst., he and the Master of Maxwell held a March day at Gretna Kirk, from whence he brought him to Carlisle, where, continuing till the Saturday following, he delivered unto him such bills of attemptates as he demanded on behalf of Scotland, of the West March of England. This done, the writer with the Bishop of Carlisle and the Master repaired to Dumfries, and continued till yesterday and received all such bills as he had to demand of him for England.
2. A chaplain of the Bishop of Carlisle, a Scotsman called Mawbraye, and two of the prebendaries of the same church, preached there several days to great audiences, who liked their sermons and doctrine.—Carlisle, 30 July 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

July 13. **559.** Gurone Bertano to the Queen.

A year ago began to correspond with her, as it was in his power to furnish her with important information, but has had no reply save one letter from her secretary to the effect that information would be very acceptable. Is not deterred thereby from informing her of an attempt which is being made by the Court of France prejudicial to her interests respecting the peace of Câteau Cambresis, of which he sends details. These she should communicate to the King of Spain, who at the present time is annoyed by the decision of the Pope respecting the precedence of France. Begs her to keep this matter a great secret.—Rome, 13 July 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 6.

[July 13.] **560.** Memorial to the Papal Court.

Memorial addressed by the Court of France to the Pope praying that he would continue the abrogation of certain debts due by King Francis I. and his successors to King Henry VIII. and his successors.
Copy. Lat. P. 1.

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July 13. **561.** Lucia Bertana to the Queen.

Professions of affection, and of her desire to serve her.—Rome, 13 July 1564.

Orig. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

July 13. **562.** Anthony Parkhurst to Challoner.

Mrs. Audrye took shipping at Porto Galleto on the 6th inst. Sends thanks to the Lord Prior for his goodness to him.—Bilboa, 13 July. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

July 14. **563.** Bedford to Cecil.

Lee has gone up and taken such plots with him as are requisite. On the 6th inst., received a packet from Cecil and therein one to the Queen of Scots, and another to Murray or Lethington. Received in the same packet his letter only from the Court.—Berwick, 14 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

July 14. **564.** English Shipping in Spain.

Provanza for Leonard Chilton, whose ship had been seized in Spain.

Notarial copy. Endd. Pp. 14.

July 15. **565.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.

Labanoff, i. 218.

Desires a passport for George Hopper, merchant of Edinburgh, to come into her realm by sea or land, to trade. Holyrood House, 15 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

July [15]. **566.** Smith to the Queen.

The Duke of Savoy's coming hither brings no such effect as was feared. The edict of religion is rather confirmed than (as the Papists looked for) broken, and by that reason France is in repose, except for the plague and dearth of things. The plague is at Lyons, Vienne, and all about this country. Lord Hunsdon did well to carry away Mr. George, his son, from hence. Neither the Prince of Condé nor the Admiral have come near the Court since the peace was concluded.—Piedmante beside Lyons, [*blank*] July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary:* 15 July. *Pp.* 2.

July 15. **567.** Smith to Cecil.

Has sent the bearer, Thomas Cheveley, with this, to see to his [the writer's] private affairs. He is and has been his secretary all the time of his being in France, and before, and is one whom he may trust in any secrecy.—Piemante beside Lyons, 15 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

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July 15. **568.** Lord Robert Dudley to Challoner.

The bearer has offered his service to the Queen, whom, having no occasion to employ, she has licensed him to return.—Court, 15 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

July 15. **569.** Hugh Tipton to Challoner.

1. Of the English ship taken by the Spaniards at the Azores, they can send him no other testimonial till their provance is made. He may declare they are all true men, and were brought hither and robbed of their goods. All the mariners of the eight ships are put to liberty, and are worse than they were before, having neither meat nor drink, nor raiment; and half a dozen of them are sick at his house here. Asks him to write to the Queen and Council to confirm their privilege there that they may recover such impositions ordained to be taken upon such goods as come out of England and are laden from hence thither; and then they shall have money and be able to defend such wrong matters as are laid daily against their nation and help such men as these in time of need.

2. Has a suit in the Court of Spain committed to Alonso De Trugillo, and asks his aid therein.—Seville, 15 July 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: The original I sent to the Queen. *Pp.* 2.

July 16. **570.** Bedford to Cecil.

Has heard from Cecil nothing but of the christening of his young daughter. Is pleased that the Queen would come in such familiar sort abroad and to visit his house. Has held two days of truce, where good justice was done.—Berwick, 16 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 16. **571.** John Duche to Challoner.

Challoner's servant, Mr. Ryce, delivered his letters unto his [Ryce's] unkind sister, of whom he had not so loving entertainment as either answered his [Challoner's] expectation or her own honesty. After much ado she gave him a horse and money to bring him back, and promised her mistress and Duche that if he continues in his favour and service he shall find her a good sister. Thanks him for having by his means obtained his Lord's favour, who is not contented that he should remain a yeoman, but maintains him as one of his gentlemen. Craves his word to the Queen that she will show her clemency towards him. He served her father and brother truly in the wars these thirty years. Was sick for two years, and in the midst of it was put to a pension of 6*d.* a day, having nothing to live upon but that and his wife's labour, notwithstanding eighty-six were pensioned at the same time, and not sick, yet most of them had 8*d.* and 10*d.* a day. And

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July 16. when they came to be paid quarterly out of the Exchequer by warrant they could never come by it except they would give in a manner one half to have the other. Asks him to reveal this and other complaints to the Queen, and ask her to pardon him for having departed without licence. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 8.

July 17. **572.** Boundaries between England and Scotland.
Commission for the Earl of Bedford and Sir John Forster to treat with the Master of Maxwell and Mr. Justice Clerk of Scotland for determining the boundaries between England and Scotland on the East and Middle Marches.
Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 17 July 1564. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

July 17. **573.** Draft of the above in English.
Corrected by Cecil, and partly in his hand. Endd.: 17 July 1564. *Pp.* 3.

July 18. **574.** Challoner to Cecil.
1. Was told that at Barcelona among other forces they put in their account their English prisoners, but the King bade them not trust to that account. Seeing the Ambassador Don Diego De Guzman is arrived, would wish him so used that his report may make them here ashamed to have delayed. "For the rest, I wish my masters of Flanders were well jerked."* Begins to put himself in way to return.—Madrid, 18 July 1564. *Signed.*
2. P. S.—The secretary of the Council says that the charges for keeping the ships and prisoners must be discharged by our folk.
Orig., with armorial seal. *The P. S. in Challoner's hand. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

July 18. **575.** Draft of the above.
In Challoner's hol., omitting the P. S. Endd. by him: Per Farneham. *Pp.* 7.

July 18. **576.** Leonard Chilton to Challoner.
1. At Saffra he delivered his letters to the Count and Countess. At Seville he was informed of the sale of three of their ships. At Cadiz he presented the King's provision to Don Alvaro's deputy, Gasper Curtes, avezino of this city, who next day liberated all their men, most of whom came forth in that sort that if he had tarried but eight days longer half of them would have followed their fellows.
2. At their delivery here certain ships being ready for Flanders, they found shipping among them for forty and odd

* In cipher.

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July 18. mariners; and here may be thirty, most of them sick, and the rest are strayed abroad to get passage.

3. His [Challoner's] letter was read both in Seville, St. Lucar, and Cadiz to the whole nation, but the contents are not well observed. The most part excuse themselves, and the men are neither clothed nor yet so refreshed as he would wish they were. Has a warehouse full of them and other English.

4. Three of the eight ships were sold before he came, whereof one is Mr. Sackford's, which he has stayed, and hopes the sale shall be nothing. Sends copy of the order of Alvaro, under colour to sell the ships to his friends for half that they were worth. The armado is preparing, it is thought for Velez De Gomera.—Cadiz, 18 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 4.

July 18. **577.** English Shipping in Spain.

Relation of proceedings in Cadiz respecting the English ships seized by Don Alvaro De Baçan.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 4.

July 19. **578.** English Shipping in Spain.

Copy of the memorial presented to the King of Spain by Challoner in the matter of the English ships and prisoners detained in Spain.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: 19 July 1564. *Span. Pp.* 2.

July 19. **579.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. by Challoner: 19 July 1564. *Span. Pp.* 3.

[July 19.] **580.** Copy of another memorial to the same effect, but with additional particulars.

Draft, partly in Challoner's hand. Endd. Span. Pp. 7.

July 20. **581.** Oliver Leson to Challoner.

1. This morning received the enclosed letters from Chilton to send him. Mentions the delivery of the men in Cadiz and their lack of victuals, etc. They have seen the King's letters for the delivery of the ships. Doubts whether they shall find sureties, for the Spaniards will take none but landed men here, and when the ships are gone they shall stand in a weak case if Don Alvaro demands anything.

2. The Spaniards have brought also a vessel of Bristol from the islands, in which they use much cruelty. The English have had great loss by them within these four years, and small redress, and are daily cruelly handled.—Seville, 20 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

July 22. **582.** Hieronymo Brun to Challoner.

Has married the daughter of one of the chief men of this town.—Barcelona, 22 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 3.

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July 24. **583.** Proclamation against Pirates.

1. All vessels which have gone to sea without giving caution not to injure the subjects of the French King shall be recalled immediately; and no vessels allowed to sail without giving security.

2. Prohibits the harbouring of pirates in any port of England.

3. The Queen's officers shall not be allowed to retain any part of goods recovered from pirates, but shall be paid their expenses in money.

4. In order to avoid expense, whenever any goods are recovered, a schedule shall be sent to the Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

5. No recovered goods shall be sold by the officers until after six months.

Copy, sent by the French Ambassador to Cecil. Dated and endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 3.

July 27. **584.** Maitland to Cecil.

Could not sooner answer his of the 20th ult. What danger can come to either of them writing freely to each other he does not see, specially as it was Queen Elizabeth's mind that by letters betwixt them their Majesties' matters might be somewhat digested. Knows the matter is just and profitable to both countries, and that the best sort of both countries do not mislike it. His own mind goes with that of his mistress. —S. Johnston, 27 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

July 29. **585.** Challoner to the Queen.

1. Despatched to Seville on 23rd ult. the King's scedola for the release of her subjects, of whom Tipton writes that they are at liberty, but nothing of the ships. Is told that three of the ships are sold to pay the charges of the keeping of the prisoners. Of the prisoners at Saint Sebastian three are dead of penury, which he will declare to the King. The amity of these men with France cannot long continue, and then she will be prayed to join with Spain for the recovery of Calais.

2. Sends the protestation made by the Spanish Ambassador at Rome on the precedency, which is here highly taken. The Pope takes it highly that the acts of the Council are not published in Spain.

3. The marriage of the Prince of Spain is concluded with the King of the Romans' daughter.

4. The Queen is said to be with child, which is kept more secret because three months past the like was more plainly spoken, and it failed. If it takes success the King would be glad, misliking the properties and sickly disposition of his son.

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5. Emden, Hamburg, or other ports more to the north, shall prove incommodious for winter trade, the seas being half the year frozen. Has heard nothing out of England since the 20th of March, not so much as of the peace concluded, whereof the Duke of Alva and others have asked him to his discredit.

6. Hears that from this part some secret solicitations have continued towards the Queen of Scots. The Prince here has been very inquisitive of her estate and partly at himself, and as appears his own affection bends most that way. His marriage with Maximilian's daughter is no less pressed on her father's part.

7. The King has willed Don Garcia De Toledo to repair to Malaga to set upon the secret enterprise he wrote of. Their number shall be eighty galleys and 10,000 soldiers.—29 July 1564.

Draft, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him: From Madrid. *Pp.* 28.

July 29. **586.** Challoner to the Duke of Alva.

Asks the Duke to forward his memorial to the King in favour of the English at Saint Sebastian.

Corrected draft. Endd. by Challoner: 29 July 1564. *Span. Pp.* 2.

July 29. **587.** Intelligence from Abroad.

Venice, July 29. The Duchess of Mantua has been brought to bed of a girl. Don Garcias Di Toledo has left Corsica for Spain. The seven galleys of Malta, which had taken a Turkish ship, being nearly surprised by Dragut Reis, with difficulty saved their prize in Syracuse. The Duke of Nemours tarries at Lyons, finishing a new fortress. The Protestants preach and are as hot as ever they were. The merchants have agreed with the French King to take 5 per cent.

Orig., in Shers' hol. Endd. Pp. 4.

July 31. **588.** The French Ambassador to Cecil.

Desires that, according to promise, he will let him have the reply made to his demands in writing, and also the Queen's letter to the Queen Mother.—London, 31 July 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp.* 2.

July 31. **589.** Henricus Husanus to Cecil.

Having reached London to day he sends him letters from his master the Duke of Saxony, and desires him to inform the Queen of his arrival.—London, Prid. Cal. Augusti. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 2.

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August 1. **590** INSTRUCTIONS to treat with the SPANISH AMBASSADOR.

1. First, that the trade may be open on both sides, and that all proclamations to the prejudice of the intercourse on either part may be suspended.

2. That the edicts made in the Low Country prohibiting the bringing of English cloths thither, or the resort of any of the Low Country to Emden, may be revoked or suspended.

Hol. Draft by Cecil, and endd. by him: 1 Aug. 1564, ap. Enfield. *Pp.* 2.

August 3. **591.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. Received on 22nd ult. his letters, the commission for the debatable grounds, and the letters of instruction to him and the Warden of the Middle Marches. Has ridden the ring of his wardenry and seen every place.

2. Hears that Lady Margaret shall come into Scotland with the Earl her husband, and asks his advice or rather Her Majesty's pleasure herein, as well for having him to the walls as also because peradventure some gentlemen of Yorkshire would accompany them into Scotland.

3. Is without money, for the 500*l.* for the works is gone already upon imprests.

4. The soldiers now, at Michaelmas, are behind for a whole year, and in these parts there is none to be had.

5. He and the Lord Warden mean to meet the Lord President at Newcastle, and after the assizes to keep their warden courts.

6. Received his of the 27th ult., and perceives his indisposition and lack of legs to walk.—Berwick, 3 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

August 4. **592.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. The Princess of Condé is dead. The Duke of Boullion has again his government of Normandy. The Duke of Savoy the 30th ult. came through this town from the Court with 200 or 300 horses and mules home to his own country, but the Duchess tarries still at the Court. The Duke of Ferrara is in the Court, and the Duke of Florence is looked for. The Court is yet at Roussillon. The plague continues at Lyons, and in this town and almost all about. At Lyons and hereabouts, and about the Rhone, men dare eat no fish, nor fishers lay their engines and nets, because instead of fish they take up the pestiferous carcasses which are thrown in.

2. The twenty-five prisoners in the galleys at Rouen desire order for their deliverance. It is bruited that the King will return back, because the plague spreads southwards, and victuals wax dear and scarce.—Vienne, 4 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

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August 4. **593.** ADVICES from ITALY.

1. Genoa, 4 Aug. Arrangements for the protection of Corsica.

2. Rome, 12 Aug. The Spanish Ambassador has departed hence. The Duke of Nemours has applied for a divorce from his wife upon the plea that she is a Huguenot.

3. Vienna, 10 Aug. The body of His late Majesty is still in the chapel, and will be removed to Prague.

4. Ferrara, 15 August. The exequies of the Emperor Ferdinand were performed here very sumptuously.

Orig. Ital. Pp. 3.

August 5. **594.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Before departing from the Court moved him for two tithes lately belonging to this charge. Prays him to speak to the Lord Treasurer that the same be called in, as was promised him; also to send money for the works and the soldiers, and to hasten the resolution for the Yorkshiremen, or others in their places.—Berwick, 5 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 5. **595.** LEONARD CHILTON and JOHN FLETCHER to CHALLONER.

1. The deputies of the owners of the eight ships arrested by Don Alvaro De Bazan and of the nine arrested by the Corrigidor at Gibraltar have certified that they will follow the suit no further; but the present writers will not give over with the rest. Chilton will prosecute for the Harry Sackford and Fletcher for the Anne of Orwell, and the process goes in the name of Robert Grimbell. They have written to Alvaro De Trugillo to take pains therein, whom they will pay at Seville. Thirty mariners are still in captivity, most of whom cannot get bread, and if one is shipped another comes in his place. They are more burdened with burying them than with maintaining them.

2. Of the armado, the galleys are not come to Malaga, and only fifteen "challupas" are appointed to go, which are is Port St. Mary.—Cadiz, 15 August 1564. *Signed.*

3. P.S.—A new Corrigidor is appointed for this city, named Follano Benavydes. *Signed by Chilton.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Torn. Pp.* 4.

August 6. **596.** CHALLONER to MASON.

Asks him to help him hence; he cannot longer continue here without loss of life.—6 August 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Despatched by Coldwell.

Pp. 2.

August 6. **597.** ADVICES from ABROAD.*

Venice, 6 Aug. The Emperor died at Venice on 25 ult. The Venetians have appointed Ambassadors to congratulate

* *See* Shers to Lord Robert Dudley, 26 Aug. 1564.

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August 6. the new Emperor Maximilian. Many strange sicknesses in Rome. San Pietro Corso has given a great overthrow to the Genoese, who have offered 4,000 crowns to him who shall kill Corso. The Pope has dispensed with Don Loize D'Avola to keep his promotions though he is married.

Orig., in Shers' hol. Pp. 3.

August 7. **598.** The French Ambassador to Cecil.

Desires that he will procure access to the Queen for the bearer, who is a Hungarian nobleman on his travels.—London, 7 Id. Aug. 1564.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 2.

August 8. **599.** The Queen to the Duke of Saxony.

Has received his letters by Henricus Husanus. The additional particulars which he communicated rather raised her esteem for him than fear for the plots of her enemies, the strength of her realm being amply sufficient to repel all their attacks.—Cambridge, 8 August 1564.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by his secretary: By Henricus Husanus. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

August 8. **600.** Cecil to the Duke of Saxony.

The Duke's envoy came at a very inconvenient time, the Queen being on her progress, and he having hurt his foot could not obtain for him such an audience as he could have wished.—Cambridge, 8 August 1564.

Draft, in Cecil's hol., and endd. by his secretary: By Henricus Husanus. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

August 8. **601.** Henricus Husanus to Cecil.

Being desirous to return, requests a licence to buy two pacing horses for the wife and sister of his master; and also that he may be allowed to export some cloth.—Cambridge, 8 August. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 3.

August 8. **602.** Challoner's Instructions to James Coldwell.

1. He shall post through France to deliver the Queen's letters, and shall come back to Bilboa by sea.

2. He shall send Challoner's letter to Mr. Hooker, whom, if he returns by Exeter, he shall visit.

3. He shall move Challoner's brother to know Lord Mountjoy's price for Hogsden house.—Madrid, 8 August 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

August 10. **603.** English Shipping in Spain.

Relation of proceedings in Cadiz, respecting the English ships seized by Don Alvaro De Bazan.

Notarial copy. Span. Pp. 26.

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August 11. **604.** CHALLONER to CECIL.

Has waited for the decree which the Duke of Alva promised to send. The Queen last night had a fit. Encloses two letters from Seville, whereby he may see how loth they are to become sureties for the ships. His stay costs the Queen every month 100*l.*, and himself 50*l.*, and since the 4th of April, when he returned to Madrid, he has spent above 23,000 rials of plate. Complains of the heats and sickness, and asks him for the love of God to procure his letters revocatory forthwith.—Madrid, 11 August 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: For Coldwell. *Pp.* 3.

August 12. **605.** N. STOPIO to MASON.

Wrote last Saturday, and now sends the enclosed additional news. The King of Spain will aid the Genoese in their expenses in the war of Corsica.—Venice, 12 August 1564.

Orig. Hol. with seal. *Add. Endd.:* 13 July [*sic*] 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

August 12. **606.** INTELLIGENCE from ABROAD.

1. Turin, 12 Aug. 1564. The plague has entered into Avignon.

2. Milan, 16 Aug. The King of Spain intends to marry the Prince either to the Princess of Portugal, or to Maximilian's daughter, or to the daughter of the Duke of Cleves.

3. Genoa, 18 Aug. King Philip has sent to the Genoese ten galleys and 1,500 soldiers at his own charges, for the defence of Corsica.

4. Rome, 19 Aug. The Spanish Ambassador has been recalled for the injury done to Spain by the precedency given to France.

5. Cracow, 12 Aug. The King of Poland is marching into Muscovy.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 4.

August 12. **607.** ROGER BODENHAM to CHALLONER.

1. This day received letters from his son-in-law, Francisco De Salzedo, who writes that Challoner has showed him favour, which the writer cannot recompense. Craves his aid in certain matters that he has there.

2. It is a pity to see how ill handled the Englishmen are that were taken in the ship that Don Alvaro spoiled, and the ships (if there be no remedy) lost, and the ship of Bristol is ill handled.—Seville, 12 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp.* 3.

August 12. **608.** ENGLISH SHIPPING in FRANCE.

Provanza for Antonio Cruz, Englishman, captain of the Isabella, and other English imprisoned in Spain.—Cadiz, 12 August 1564.

Orig. Notarial copy. Endd. by Challoner: Provance from Leonard Chilton. *Span. Pp.* 14.

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August 13. **609.** Intelligence from Abroad.

Venice, Aug. 13. News of the Emperor's death reached the Pope on the 4th inst., which he took heavily, and on the 5th he called the prelates to determine the ceremonies at his exequies. The cause of the Archbishop of Toledo is prolonged for five months. San Pietro Corso maintains himself in Corsica. Maximilian, Emperor elect, has refused the payment of 100,000 florins to the Turk, for the part his father kept in Hungary. Ferdinando, the third brother, has come to Vienna, and the father is carried to the church but not yet buried.

Orig. in Shers' hol. Pp. 4.

August 15. **610.** Intelligence from Abroad.

Intelligence upon foreign affairs (unconnected with England) from Rome, 16 Sept.; Genoa, 8 Sept.; Vienna, 15 Aug.; Cracow, 9 Sept.; and Constantinople, 18 Aug.

Orig. Endd. by Mason, and again by Cecil: 23 Sept. 1564.

August 16. **611.** Anthony Crewes to Challoner.

1. Complains that his process is joined with that of the eight ships arrested at Gibraltar, and asks him to persuade that it may be seen to by itself.

2. Herewith sends an inventory of what is lacking in the ship which was robbed, when the Spaniards were put in possession of her, worth 800 ducats, which, with other charges of keeping the ship and men in prison, etc., come to more than 1,500 ducats.—Cadiz, 16 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp.* 2.

August 16. **612.** Leonard Chilton to Challoner.

Has sent the proceeds, etc., touching the eight ships and men, and has written to Wm. Fayer, by way of Seville, touching this suit with Don Alvaro, etc. Anthony Crusse herewith sends a provance of what was taken out of the ship. He writes also to Alonso De Trugillo that he will see him paid for his pains and charges. The masters are still in prison; but Don Alvaro's brother, Don Alonso, says he will carry them with him in the chalupas to Malaga. The King of Portugal's armada, (viz., eight galleys, one frigate, four carvells, and a great gallion,) are in this bay, and order given them to go to Malaga.—Cadiz, 16 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

August 17. **613.** Guzman De Silva to Cecil.

Desires that he will forward the suit of a certain merchant, the bearer.—London, 17 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Lat. Pp.* 2.

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August 17. **614.** Richard Barret and Others to Challoner.

Richard Barret and others, owners and mariners of a bark of Bristol bound to the island of Terceira, complain that they were seized near the island of St. George by the Spaniards as pirates and brought to Seville, where after trial their ship and goods were delivered to them upon sureties. Their goods are spoilt by the wet; and as they cannot here have justice, they require his aid.—Seville, 17 August 1564. *Signed:* Richard Barret, Walter Dowlle, William Ellys, Robert Bockinge, Tho. Smyth.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 4.

August 18. **615.** The King of Spain to the Corregidor of Guipuscoa.

Proceedings and documents connected with the detention of the English ships at Cadiz and the imprisonment of the sailors.—Madrid, 18 August 1564.

Copy. Endd by Challoner. Span. Pp. 5.

August 18. **616.** The King of Spain to the Corregidor of Guipuscoa.

Orders the liberation of the English ships detained at Saint Sebastian.—Madrid, 18 Aug. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 2.

August 18. **617.** Intelligences from Abroad.

1. Nice, August 18. Account of a great earthquake on 20 July.

2. Corsica. Progress of the rebellion, and measures for its suppression.

3. Cracow, August 27. Defeat of the Tartars.

4. Vienna, August 31. Proceedings in the Imperial Court.

Copy. Endd. by Mason: 9 Sept. 1564. *Pp.* 5.

August 19. **618.** Bedford to Cecil.

The bearer, Sir Henry Percy, will report the dealing of the Laird of Cessford with him at their last day of truce, wherein he has written to their Lordships.—Newcastle, 19 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 19. **619.** N. Stopio to Mason.

The enclosed news have arrived since last Saturday. The Spanish fleet will go to Corsica to aid the Genoese to expel the rebels.—Venice, 19 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 2.

August 19. **620.** Advices from Venice.

The Pope has deferred the exequies of the late Emperor until he has further advice from his nuncio at Vienna. He has committed to prison his physician Don Francio. The Duke of Nemours has a dispensation to be free from his wife,

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August 19. because she is a heretic. The Turks and Moors not far from Genoa have taken a great ship. San Pietro Corso is King of almost all Corsica; the Genoese hope in King Philip's aid. The late Emperor gave by his will all his jewels to his two younger sons.

Orig., in Shers' hol. Endd.: Advices from Venice sent to Mr. Sheres. *Pp.* 4.

August 20. **621.** CHALLONER to SECRETARY JOHN VASQUEZ.

Requests that he will furnish the Englishmen, the bearers hereof, with a letter of recommendation to the Corrigidor of Santander, whither they are going.—Sunday, 20 August 1564.

Copy. Add. by Challoner: 15 [*sic*] Aug. 1564. *Span. Pp.* 2.

August 20. **622.** LEONARD CHILTON to CHALLONER.

This morning came into this bay Don Garcia De Toledo with twenty-five galleys to cause the armada of Portugal to go to Malaga with speed. Since Don Alvaro's coming to the port the five masters are taken out of prison, and two of them go at liberty by Don Alonso's licence. Is sure it cost them 200 ducats for their ransom.—Cadiz, 20 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

August 20. **623.** INTELLIGENCES from ABROAD.

1. Milan, August 23. Information respecting Corsica, Switzerland, Savoy, and Geneva.
2. Rome, August 26 Intelligences from Spain
3. Vienna, August 24. Intelligences from the court of Vienna.
4. Cracow, August 20. Intelligences from Warsaw.

Copy. Endd. by Mason: 3 Sept. 1564. *Pp.* 4.

August 21. **624.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Received by Mychell, his written from Burley. For matters of Scotland, the Laird of Cessford and he have not well agreed at their last day of truce. Has written thereof to the Lords of Scotland; and till he hears from them, means not to meet Cessford. Requests money. Is about his Warden Court here, and has these few days past sat with his Grace and the Council, where great justice has been done. Hears that the Parliament is like shortly to be called, and will send up his proxy to the Queen to name whom she shall please for the same. Asks for some aid of men for this winter; 300 is the least that can be had. The winter is dangerous, and the town is marvellous weak and open.—Newcastle, 21 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

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August 21. **625.** JOHN FITZWILLIAMS to CECIL.

Has received a letter from the merchants at Emden, who are informed that, upon suit from the Low Countries, the Hanse towns have consented to the banishment of all English cloth out of their countries for six years, unless they find some reformation in England, as well for the great customs they pay, as also for their privileges. Understands all things are referred till their meeting at Lubec. The English have no better friends on this side than the magistrates of Antwerp. There is small likelihood of amendment at Emden. Credit for Englishmen is scant for particular bonds. John Browne, who is indebted to the Queen, has been set at liberty by the magistrates.—Antwerp, 21 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

August 22. **626.** BEDFORD to the QUEEN.

The bearer, Douglas, a free denizen, but a Scottishman born, served in the ministry in the days of her father and brother in sundry places of her realm, and lastly, since her reign, in Berwick, and repairing to the south to make his abode desired this testimony of his service.—Newcastle, 22 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 22. **627.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

The bearer, Mr. Douglas, through the abatement of his living at Berwick, repairing south, Bedford writes in his favour to Queen and Council, and craves Cecil to favour his suits.—Newcastle, 22 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 22. **628.** SMITH to CECIL.

It has been reported to him by Italians that the goods and bodies of all the Florentines are arrested in London; also, that Lord Arundel has given over his staff, and is in displeasure of the Queen. Prays him to let him know the truth of these matters. Fears his suit of returning home is forgotten in this hunting and progress. Is sorry for the prisoners, but will take order that one may visit them at Rouen, and know their estate. The Court goes hence to Avignon, Marseilles, Narbonne, Toulouse, Bayonne, and Bordeaux.—Valence, 22 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

August 22. **629.** The SPANISH AMBASSADOR to the QUEEN.

Having learnt since his departure from London that certain vessels are being armed in her realm under Hawkins of Plymouth [Achines De Plemua,] he begs that they may be restrained, so that his master's subjects may not suffer the same losses as they formerly have done.—London, 22 August. *Signed:* Guzman Di Silva.

Orig. Add. Endd. Span. Pp. 3.

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August 22. **630.** Challoner to the Merchants of St. Sebastian.

After long suit has obtained the King's schedula enclosed to set at liberty certain English prisoners. Trusts to obtain the deliverance also of Oliver Harrys and the rest excepted in the schedula.—22 August 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by Holway, Preston, and Clerk. *Pp.* 2.

August 23. **631.** The French Ambassador to Cecil.

Complains of the depredations of the English on the French, concerning which he has received three packets from the Queen Mother and one from the Duke De Bouillon, Governor of Normandy.—London, 23 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp.* 2.

August 24. **632.** Mary, Queen of Scots, to the Queen.

Labanoff, i. 221.

Desires her to grant a passport to James, the son of the late William Murray, of Tullibardine, to trade with England for the space of one year. — Gartulie, 24 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

August 24. **633.** Oliver Leson to Challoner.

1. The Henry Sackeford is sold and remains, yet all her best brass and ordnance are sold and gone. The Bristol ship is not released. The men of the nine ships are at liberty, saving the masters, and almost all are gone out of the country.

2. Two small ships from London have come to Cadiz to lade at Rota, and in Vigo are three more bound for this place. They bring news that the ships that went for Emden are returned, and had good despatch of their wares, and brought home wares of Flanders from thence; and that many hundreds of men are gone out of Antwerp to Emden. They say the Queen has delivered certain ships to Mr. Stukley, and he is bound to Florida; and to Hawkins, and Cobham, and others, who are bound for Guinea and the Portugal Indies.—Seville, 24 August 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

August 26. **634.** John Shers to Lord Robert Dudley.*

Visits him with his Italian advices.—London, 26 August.

Orig., in Shers' hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

August 27. **635.** Challoner to the Queen.

1. By his of the 10th inst. (by Coldwell) advertised her of the Queen Catholic's sickness. On Saturday night, the 5th inst.,

* Forwarding the Advices given under 6 Aug.

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August 27.

she had tokens that she was with child, reckoning from the 27th of May last, and that on the Sunday following, a solemn triumph having been prepared to have showed her pastime, she fell sick of a fever. On Monday, the Spanish physician, contrary to the opinion of her own doctor, an Italian, let her blood, and on the next day she gave birth to two female children, to the sorrow of all. About the sixth day of her falling sick she began to rave and so fell into a profound lethargy; and on the 14th day her physicians pronounced that she was not like to escape, yet on Lady Day, the 15th inst., she amended, but on Saturday night, the 19th inst., she fell speechless, and her mouth was drawn up to her ear with apoplexy, and her right arm and side benumbed. At this instant, "*hora noctis undecima*," the 19th inst., she lies at the mercy of God. The palace gates are shut, and the lamentations of the Court, both men and women, are very tender and piteous. The chapel is filled with noblemen praying for her; and generally an unfeigned moan is made on all parts, as well for the favour her virtues and gentleness obtained of all, as for the hope they had she should have been the mother of many Princes; and lastly for the fear men have lest, as this matrimony allied such Princes as her husband and brother, so this change may breed he wots not what hereafter, or as least accelerate it.

2. This far he wrote on Saturday night, having purpose, in case the Queen had then deceased, to have sent the bearer with it, but on Sunday she began to come to herself again. On Tuesday the 22nd inst., her paroxysms, etc. returned, and the "ventoses" applied prevailed not. On Wednesday she received Extreme Unction. At last, by means of agaricum she amended, and is now counted past danger, with no small rejoicement on all sides. The writer is as glad as any for avoiding of that casualty he touched in his of the 6th inst. Assures her that amongst the Ambassadors and others of this Court, account was already made that the King would be suitor in that way. But, though this occasion is passed, the writer will never think the case well assured till that party be married out of these folks' reach, or any other Prince whose power may embrace any quarrel or claim that is pretenced. Howbeit in this behalf believes the French would be as unwilling as the English that these men should become their neighbour in Scotland, and would let it all they might, how ready soever those of Guise would be to set it forth.

3. Six days past come news of the emperor Fernando's decease, and the King, two days past in mourning, visited and condoled with his nephews of Bohemia.

4. St. Pedro Corso has (the fortresses excepted), the whole of Corsica at his devotion; and it is thought that next spring he shall have aid from the Turk.—Madrid, 27 August 1564.

Draft, in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him: Sent by the ordinary of Flanders, per Artus. *Pp.* 15.

A.D. 1564.
August 28. **636.** Challoner to Leonard Chilton.

Received his a month past with the provance, etc., and thereupon has obtained of the King the second sedula enclosed. Prays him to send a note by testimonial of the 200 ducats received for the dismission of the two masters. Their prisoners, ships, and goods at St. Sebastian are released, saving five perons.—Madrid, 28 August 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

[August 28.] **637.** The Enterprise of Peñon De Velez.

1. The army departed from Malaga on Monday the 28th of August, and on Thursday, the last of August, (being within 30 miles of Peñon,) they left the shore of Spain and made towards Barbary; and they, sighting them, shot pieces off to give warning to the coast.

2. They made altogether to Alcala, where Don Garcia commanded they should draw to shore and land; every soldier carrying his necessities for Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Upon Thursday they began a fort, which by Friday was achieved. On Saturday, the sea being high, the rest of the victuals could not be landed. At this time arrived the galleys of Portugal and Malta, with the galleon, and about noon they landed all things necessary. On Sunday they marched forward. This day there was a skirmish made upon the arriereward, in which some Almains were slain, whereof the Moors had no cause to boast; and skirmishes failed no day, with the death of some on both sides. The vanguard arriving within view of Velez, discovered a good number of horsemen and footmen, who after small defence retired into the town. The Almains fortified themselves upon the hill, and two thirds of Spaniards in the valley. On Monday morning Don Garcia sent certain in a frigate to summon the place, who, perceiving they could have nothing but shot, came away; whereupon order was given to disbark the rest of the great ordnance. Tuesday morning they began the battery from the sea side, but perceiving their ordnance lay farther off than could annoy them in such sort as was requisite, they planted six pieces nearer the fort upon the hill. About 3 a.m. on Wednesday, two Turks came from the fort, and told the General that a great number of runagates had abandoned the place, and that such as remained had agreed to render it. On the same day, Sor. Juan Andrea was sent to parley with them, and they concluded to yield up the place; whereupon the writer was despatched with a letter of credence to the King, having first seen in Peñon above 1,000 of their best soldiers. The army marvelled that the castle was given up so lightly, it being judged impregnable.

Headed: The report of Captain Francisco De Herazo.

Endd. Pp. 4.

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August 30. **638.** Oliver Leson to Challoner.

Complains of the delay in taking the witnesses, which is done to weary them out. Not one of their countrymen will be surety for them without the thing being deposited in his power. The Spaniards have sold the best ships for less than half the money that the worst are worth. There is news that divers ships are fitting out in England.—Seville, 30 Aug. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

August 30. **639.** English Shipping in Spain.

"The copy of the sentence pronounced by the licenciado Maldonado De Salazar, against Thomas Davis and his company, upon the King's scedula."—30 Aug. 1564.

Copy. Endd. Span. Pp. 3.

August 31. **640.** The French Ambassador to Cecil.

Sends the bearer to conduct three French gentlemen to him, who desire to be presented to the Queen. The merchants still complain that they are not allowed to sell their goods for the gentlemen. Desires a passport.—London, 31 Aug. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp.* 2.

[Sept.] **641.** English Shipping in Spain.

Memorial of Challoner concerning the imprisonment and cruel treatment of the English mariners arrested in the bay of Gibraltar by Don Alvaro de Baçan.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Span. Pp. 28.

Sept. 1. **642.** Smith to Cecil.

1. Has received Cecil's letters of 2 July. On 24 August had audience with the King and Queen, and asked for conference with the Council. The Queen asked him to tarry for the coming of the Bishop of Orleans, who arrived on Friday, and on Sunday the 27th they had conference on Cecil's answer to their articles.

2. As to the prisoners, they think that none of those left in either realm can pay their ransoms and charges. He said there were more French prisoners in Rye and Sandwich, and no English save in Rouen, who were almost dead of famine. It was agreed that a certificate of names, &c. on either side should be delivered. They will not allow the judgment of Ogier D'Estreille, and wonder that the Queen will allow such a sentence. They like the order of the commerce, saving the exception of fine cloths and kerseys not to be conveyed into Picardy and Normandy. They asked him to translate into French the order of the traffic, which he did. The Queen and all the court were weeping and lamenting for the evil news come from Spain.

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Sept. 1.

3. There * is a great practice and continual haste to make a straighter alliance betwixt Scotland and France, and to break the amity betwixt England and Scotland. It is their great study, whereof he is certain, which they cannot do (he thinks) except they make away with, or tread under foot, the Earl of Murray and such lords and great men as are the great favourers of religion there. They think themselves now in great forwardness to do some great enterprise that way, which makes all the Scots and others which are of the religion to be in marvellous fear for the Lord of Murray. Some do not let to say to Smith with tears that the earl is now in as great danger as he was when the Earl of Huntly died, and his sons were taken. These bishops here, and the Pope's council amongst them, are as busy as may be. These men who complain suspect Lethington, whose brother is at "Bruges," and who sues by letters by the Bishop of Glasgow and others for a pension promised to Lethington by the French King, and has one already, they say, of the King of Spain. They here bruit that the Queen of Scotland shall be married to Lord Robert; and say they have advertisement thereof both from England and Scotland. But they mean a far other marriage and practice, as well to reduce the realm to the old Pope as to break the love betwixt England and Scotland. Prays him to give Murray warning to look about him, and to work so warily and strongly that he may be before his enemies and prevent their doings, as he has done other times. Now, since the fresh news of the danger or death of the Queen of Spain, they have in this court married already the King of Spain to the Queen of Scotland.—Valence, 1 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

4. P.S.—A post is come with news of the Queen of Spain's amendment.

Orig., portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

Sept. 2. **643.** Bedford and Others to the Privy Council.

1. Ask for men and money for the garrison and works. Ask for increase of the horsemen's wages, which is but 6*d.* the day, and was lately 8*d.*; and for that of the twenty watchmen, which is 3*d.* the night, and was 4*d.* Many of them suffer imprisonment rather than tarry sixteen hours upon the walls.

2. The Scots have of certain years sowed corn in the English ground, which the Lord Grey used to destroy. For that purpose issued out of this town Mr. Marshal with 250 footmen, at whose coming the Scots made bravery, and came far upon English ground. The Laird of Cessford offers to do justice, whereunto he has been pricked by some of the councillors of that realm. The Queen of Scotland has returned

* From this point to the end, partly in cipher, deciphered.

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Sept. 2. out of the north, and come near to Edinburgh.—Berwick, 2 Sept. 1564. *Signed:* E. Bedford, William Lee, William Drury, and John Selbe.
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Sept. 2. **644.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Here is no money for the soldiers or other things. The Scottish Queen is returned from the North. Great alteration is feared by the Protestants. The coming of Lennox will nothing amend the matter on their side. Bedford's intelligence thence comes not so thick as it was wont to do; such as resort hither are had in great jealousy, which makes some withdraw. There is great fear of the plague in Edinburgh through two ships that came out of Danske.
2. The day of meeting for division of the debatable grounds is appointed to be after the 20th inst.—Berwick, 2 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Sept. 2. **645.** John Fitzwilliams to Cecil.

Wrote last on 21st ult. of the proceedings of the Easterlings. It will be shortly known wherefore the meeting is at Lubeck. The first worker for the keeping of the English cloth out of these Low Countries is said to be the Cardinal, who with the President devised this stay of the English cloth, in consideration of the death in London, whereby the town of Antwerp and all the country were fearful for infection. After the Cardinal was forced to depart from the Court, the noblemen began to come into the Council, which they would not do so long as he was there, who understanding of the edicts passed for the stay of traffic between England and this country, (whereunto they were not made privy,) the President declared unto them the circumstances. The magistrates of Antwerp perceive that the meaning which the Cardinal and President had against the Queen was for religion's sake and against them, because they have withstood having a bishop in Brabant. They would gladly be suitors again.—Antwerp, 2 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Sept. 2. **646.** Challoner to the Queen.

The Queen Catholic waxes stronger. The King, she, and the Prince for accomplishment of their vows will visit our Lady of Guadaloupe. News from Corsica. Hopes for his revocation.—Madrid, 2 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 2. **647.** Draft of the above.
In Challoner's hol., and endd by him: 2 Sept. 1564, per G. Goldwell. *Pp.* 5.

A.D. 1564.

Sept. 2. **648.** CHALLONER to CECIL.

The bearer, Mr. Goldwell, who has had here a fruitless suit, asks him to help him towards his charges, which are quadruple what he received, viz., fifty ducats. Is sorry for the accident of Lady Catherine's case, and also for Mr. John Hales, his friend.—2 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Sept. 2. **649.** LEONARD CHILTON to CHALLONER.

1. Since coming here has sent letters and such provances and testimonials as were to be had touching the suit with Don Alvaro. Excuses himself from the charge of slack writing, and sends information touching the progress of the suit for the restitution of the said ships.

2. At the last shipping there went to Emden forty-eight merchant ships and four of the Queen's to conduct them, where they had good entertainment; and the young Duke and his wife, who is the King of "Swayland's" sister, were feasted aboard the Queen's ships. There is great preparation in England of fifteen or sixteen ships to go to Guinea, and Mr. Hawkins for captain; they will be ready to depart the 15th inst. Wrote him of Don Garzia de Toledo's coming hither, where he tarried but two days, and on the 28th ult. departed from Malaga with ninety-two galleys, fifteen chalupas, and other "foists," brigantines and munitions to conquer Barbary.

3. They have buried here Richard Cawsten, Mr. Tipton's old factor.—Cadiz, 2 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—Longs to hear whether he can obtain the suit of Don Alvaro to be committed to some other judge.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 4.

Sept. 3. **650.** SMITH to CECIL.

A messenger has arrived from the new Emperor, and the Court removes to Estoil and forwards to Avignon. It is impossible to get a good rider here, there are none. Has written to Lord Robert what trouble he had for the Italian he sent him. And Mauvissier is threatened also to be beaten or slain for that matter. The Duke of Longueville, D'Anville, and two or three more were about having him. The Court has two designs; one to break the amity betwixt England and Scotland; the other, to reduce at once the Huguenots in subjection to the Papists. It is easily known how fair the Pope, King Philip, and the House of Lorraine would serve their turn. It is possible that Nenion Cocborne* may come shortly into England, either with Villeros* or of some other errand. If Cecil handles him well he may learn somewhat of him; but he must not let him pass away (as he did the last time) without reward.—Valence, 3 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

* In cipher, now first deciphered.

A.D. 1564.

Sept. 3. **651.** WILLIAM HOLLWAY to CHALLONER.

1. Has delivered the King's sedula to the corregidor, who will make no delivery of the ships, men, and artillery without a new suit. Beseeches him to advertize the King, that he may have redress hereof. All his mariners are delivered saving the captain and two masters, who were carried to Tolosa in irons.—St. Sebastian, 3 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Since writing, the captain and the two other men are condemned to death.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Pp.* 3.

Sept. 4. **652.** The EARL OF MURRAY to RANDOLPH.

Wrote to him before touching one of their countrymen who has been held in captivity at Wales. Thanks him for purchasing the man's pardon, which has been delivered to his keeper, Pirot, who retains the same, and the man is not yet restored to his ship nor goods. Asks him to procure a letter from Cecil.—Dynnottar, 4 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Pp. 2.

Sept. 4. **653.** ENGLISH SHIPPING in SPAIN.

Sentence pronounced by Maldonado de Salazar upon Oliver Harris and others, on 4 Sept. 1564.

Copy. Endd. Span. Pp. 2.

Sept. 4. **654.** INTELLIGENCE from ABROAD.

1. Rome. The Pope announced in a consistory held on the 5th inst., that he would help the Emperor in Transylvania; also that the decrees of the Council of Trent had been accepted by the King of Poland. The Cardinal de Sta Fiore died in his journey between Venice and Milan. There has been another earthquake in Piedmont.

2. Vienna. The Emperor has sent 800 men to Transylvania against the Vayvoda. The ambassador appointed by the late Emperor to go with the pension to the Turk has departed. The Emperor will accompany the corpse to Prague, where the Archduke Fernando is preparing all things for the solemnity. The Emperor has received the embassy from Venice.

Pezaro, Oct. 1. The Duke of Mantua has arrived with forty horses.

4. Cracow, Sept. 24. The King will give battle to the Muscovites.

5. In Spain, the bishops proceed with rigour against the clergy, to make them accept the Council. The Queen not yet recovered; the Prince continues with his tertian.

6. Constantinople, Sept. 4. The Turk prepares an army, moved thereto by the doings of King Philip in Africa.

Copy. Endd.: 14 Oct. 1564. *Pp.* 4.

Sept. 5. **655.** OLIVER HARRIS and OTHERS to CHALLONER.

Although the corregidor was by the Council commanded to restore all ships and goods against which nothing was

A.D. 1564.
Sept. 5. alleged, yet will he not deliver theirs. Are in prison in irons. Are accused of being companions of Phetiplace. St. Sebastian, 1 September 1564. On the 4th the corregidor pronounced sentence against them. They ask him to seek their release from this condemnation.—From prison in Tolosa, 5 Sept. 1564. *Signed:* Oliver Harris, Wm. Gawde, John Perdue, Stephen Nayler, Richard Yarde.
Orig. in Harris's hol. Add. Pp. 5.

Sept. 5. **656.** Advices from Abroad.

1. Spain, Sept. 5. The army for Pegñon de Velez was ninety galleys, sixty ships, 11,000 foot, 400 horses, &c.
2. Rome, Sept. 23. The secretary of the Duke of Savoy excuses the Duke because his master has been compelled to permit the exercise of their religion to such places in Switzerland as have been rendered to him. Sr. Visconti has commission from Rome to make suit for a marriage between the Prince of Florence and one of the Emperor's daughters. The Pope has taken measures to keep the plague out of the city, and has shut all the gates save five. Two Turks have lately been christened at Rome. It is reported that the Turk has asked the Pope to send five theologians to instruct him in the Christian faith, and says he will come to Rome to be christened.
3. Cracow, Sept. 17. The King of Poland with 40,000 horse approaches Muscovy.
4. Vienna, Sept. 21. The Turks have taken two fortresses near Vienna, and are lying before a third.
Endd: 30 Sept. *Pp.* 4.

Sept. 6. **657.** Bedford to the Privy Council.

Has sent the bearer, his servant, Mychell, to solicit help in their necessity.—Berwick, 6 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 6. **658.** Bedford to Cecil.

Solicits a supply of men and money to be sent hither. Is glad to hear that he is well again, and that he has been at Bever and elsewhere abroad.—Berwick, 6 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 6. **659.** George Gilpin to Lord Robert Dudley.

It is talked that next spring the Prince of Spain comes hither; and a marriage is concluded upon betwixt him and the daughter of the King of the Romans. Preparation was made by the King of Spain by sea, pretending to be against Algiers, having secret intelligence with some captains and rulers there. The same is revealed and the practisers put to death. Flanders and other places which make cloths find such gain in the utterance of theirs since the restraint began,

A.D. 1564.
Sept. 6. as if they may have English wools come to them, they would wish their cloths banished out of all places of the Low Countries. —Antwerp, 6 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 6. **660.** Sir Francis Englefield to ——
There is some hope of the finding out of the forger of those letters which were lately let fall in the court, to the infamy of Mr. D. Awbrey and himself. In order that the devisers of the former lewd libel which belied him two years ago may also be found out, he begs the person addressed will be a means with Lord Robert that the same may with diligence be examined. The Queen by such suggestions has been procured to believe worse of him than he deserved.—Antwerp, 6 Sept. 1564. *Signed:* "Your own poor cousin."
Orig. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 6. **661.** William Preston and Others to Challoner.
Complain of the Corregidor of Tolosa, who will not put the men to liberty or deliver the ships. He has made them pay above 1,200 ducats, besides the maintaining of all their mariners for these eight months, and also the pay of forty or fifty soldiers put on board to keep the ship. Harris and four others are sentenced to be hanged.—St. Sebastian, 6 Sept. 1564. *Signed:* William Preston, Robert Clarke, and Wm. Holburne.
Orig. Add. Pp. 5.

Sept. 6. **662.** Robert Clarke to Challoner.
The Corregidor of Tolosa has set all the mariners of the four ships at liberty except five, but he would not deliver ships or goods without sureties to answer what should be laid against them. Two mariners are condemned to be hanged, but place of application is given them, so that their hope of life is through Challoner's help. *Signed.*
P. S.—This coreo departs Thursday, 6 Sept., and must be in Madrid by the 13th.
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Sept. 11. **663.** The Queen to Smith.
The French ambassador here travels to advance the trade of the merchants of France, taking occasion of the abstinence of the intercourse betwixt her countries and the countries of Burgundy, and daily presses her with the words of the treaty, which promises free intercourse to the French without exception of country. He may declare that during this abstinence of intercourse of merchandise betwixt the Low Countries and her's given last year, the merchants of Antwerp and the Low Countries (intending to get into their hands the monopoly of all the commodities coming either from her countries or theirs), procured a prohibition that none of her

A.D. 1564.
Sept. 11. subjects should either bring thither or hither any commodity or merchandise. After the plague ceased, they continued their prohibition, devising new pretences; whereupon she was forced to proceed in like manner against them. Antwerp, finding itself greatly damaged, has made suit to have the intercourse set at liberty; and therein she has been lately moved by the ambassador of the King of Spain. In the meantime, they have sought how they may release themselves by suborning merchants of France to bring the commodities of the Low Countries into Picardy, and from certain ports there to bring the same into her realm; and in like manner to return with the commodities of her countries into Picardy, or other parts of France. Wherefore she doubts not but that the King will not mislike that his subjects might be moved to forbear intermeddling in this cause betwixt hers and the merchants of the Low Countries, whereby such manifest benefit to them and detriment to hers may ensue. And if herein he would admonish the ambassador here, not to follow so much the appetite of particular merchants in this point as it seems he does, he shall therein show friendship to her. * He is to make solicitation for the liberty of the prisoners in the galleys. If he cannot get them full liberty, yet that they be released out of irons, that they perish not, as many of them have done, by famine and oppression.

Corrected draft in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 11 Sept. 1564. *Pp.* 6.

Sept. 11. **664.** Clough to Challoner.

Has arrived out of England; and encloses letters from thence. Details of money matters. The progress is now ended, and to-morrow the Queen will be at his master's house by Brentford, where she tarried four meals. The Earl of Pembroke lies at God's mercy. Lord Robert, the Earl of Warwick, and Throckmorton are in great favour. The controversy between them and this court hangs as it did. Has been in England almost three months. Their being at Emden is not well liked amongst their merchants.—Antwerp, 11 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

Sept. 13. **665.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Cecil's letters to the Queen of Scotland were delivered, but the messenger could get no answer. Mr. Abington is come, and has brought no money, nor looks for any where it was appointed. Asks him to send some forthwith.

2. The Scottish Queen comes to Edinburgh on Saturday next. The Earl of Caithness is committed to prison, for a brawl between him and the Earl Marshal. The Duke is gone to a castle called Arran; and his second son is shipped to

* The whole of this paragraph to the end is cancelled.

A.D. 1564.
Sept. 13. Italy or Spain with licence to be absent. For the division of the debatable grounds the meeting will not be till October. The Earl of Lennox will be here on the 19th inst.—Berwick, 13 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Sept. 13. **666.** The LUBECKERS to the QUEEN.
Complain that they have been summoned by the Lord Mayor to account for their privileges, and of other interferences with their liberty of commerce.—Lubeck, 13 Sept. 1564.
Orig. on vellum. Add. Endd. Lat.

Sept. 16. **667.** The REQUESTS of the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.
Requests made by the French Ambassador to the English Privy Council respecting the exchange of prisoners, increased facilities for trade between the two countries, the seizure of the goods of French merchants, and piracies committed by the English off the coast of Normandy.
Copy, with a few marginal notes by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 6.

[Sept. 16.] **668.** ENGLISH PIRACIES against the FRENCH.
On May 3, Jehan Conrel was plundered to the amount of 1,500 crowns by two English vessels off the castle of Guernsey. About the same time two other Frenchmen were plundered to the extent of more than 5,000 crowns by an English row-boat. Seven other Frenchmen were plundered of divers sums, and had their vessels taken in the neighbourhood of the Channel Islands during the following three months, and most of them by a pirate named Derthune.
Copy. Fr. Pp. 2.

[Sept. 16.] **669.** GOODS seized by ENGLISH PIRATES.
List of goods seized and stayed from different French merchants.
Fr. P. 1.

Sept. 16. **670.** RICHARD BARRET to CLOUGH.
Informs him of the various proceedings on both sides in the suit about the Bristol ship.—Seville, 16 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Pp.* 3.

Sept. 17. **671.** LORD ROBERT DUDLEY and CECIL to WILLIAM DRURY.*
Commend his good service at Berwick.
Draft in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 17 Sept. 1564. *P.* 1.

* Written on the back of a letter from Richard Clough [to Sir Thomas Gresham].

A.D. 1564.

Sept. 17. **672.** Richard Barret [to Challoner.]

Informs him of the condition of the English prisoners detained in Spain.—Seville, 17 Sept. 1564.

Orig. Hol. Add., by Challoner. Span. Pp. 3.

Sept. 18. **673.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.

Labanoff, i. 227. Desires a passport for John Sinclair, Dean of Restalrig, who is returning into France.—Holyrood House, 18 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

Sept. 18. **674.** Maitland to Cecil.

1. Received his letter from Cambridge the 8th ult. At that time they were in Ross, and he purposely delayed his writing till their return that he might answer him at more leisure; besides that in the other sent to the Lord of Murray there appeared some clouds. Another letter he has received within these five days from a house in Bedfordshire the 4th inst. Thanks him for his plain writing and frank dealing with him, finding fault where he thinks there is cause. He marvels that a matter tending so far to their commodity as that propounded by Randolph is so lightly weighed, at least so coldly dealt in upon their part. Obscure dealing is disliked by his mistress. Could never obtain from the Queen to come to any special reasoning of these cases. If she will recall to her memory what passed between them she will remember, that when he took his leave he plainly declared that either her words were so obscure or his wit so dull, that he could not fully conceive her intent so as to report to his mistress her conception, of which he asked a memorial in writing. Since that time Randolph has brought two messages from her at two several times, to both of which he has been answered directly. In the answer to his last proposition an overture was made that for the better digestion of all those cases a secret commission might be given to the Earl of Bedford to confer at Berwick with some of this side. Whether the overture was liked or misliked does not appear by any answer; and there they have rested. If misliked, Cecil should have propounded one more convenient.

2. In answer to Cecil's of the 4th, vindicates himself by repeating that his silence has proceeded, not from any lack of good will, but want of time during the Queen's progress. They had resolved that on their return this gentleman, Mr. Mailvyn, should be directed that way. Since he cannot come himself, has chosen one whom he trusts as himself. The next fault he finds in his is for the answer sent to the motion made by the Queen in the matter of the Earl of Lennox, wherein his mistress commanded the bearer to declare her own meaning at large to Cecil. What cause Murray and he had to write roundly Cecil may easily judge, for that matter touched them in honour. Where he writes that the informers which came from hence stand to it, he trusts none

A.D. 1564.
Sept. 18. will say that ever he conferred one iota to and fro in that matter. Murray has uttered by his letters unto him and Randolph what was his part, and so has he before now. Where Cecil writes that his (the writer's) letters contained sundry both hid and apparent reprehensions, he reserved not any copy of them, at least he cannot find any; for he seldom reserves copies of what he privately writes. Will not deny that the first sight of Cecil's letters stirred him to some choler, wherein he says that the stay of Lennox by the Queen was at their request. If so it had been, their mistress might have thought them trusty servants indeed. And in that passion he wrote his letter. Towards the end of his letter Cecil charges him with remiss dealing; what he means thereby the writer does not understand. Has written both to Lord Robert and Cecil. Will shoot at no other mark but the service of his mistress and the weal of his country. Prefers the amity of the Queen of England to that of any foreign prince, and trusts that his mistress will as soon follow her advice as to her marriage as that of any other friend she has, provided that respect be had to honour and surety. These two points being considered, he is sure if they will fall roundly to work a good end shall shortly ensue.

3. The general proposition made by Mr. Randolph was not only well taken, but also directly answered. The special overture was propounded so nakedly that the Queen had reason to know more before she should answer it. And where he desires to have some inkling of him whether to forbear or to continue that intention, he is perplexed what to answer. Cecil may well judge that he dare little meddle with Queen Mary for any special person. To forbear this person or that person in their country or in another he may speak to her his opinion; but he must see either some show of liking in herself, or else an evident grandeur to herself and commodity to her country to ensue infallibly by the match, before he names any special person to her. It were courteously and friendly done if Queen Elizabeth would have Queen Mary forbear matching with one, two, or three great houses; and to remit the choice of those few persons that remain fit for her to her own option. Herein a good part of her advice would be followed. And in case she would recommend any more than others, to do that she should not abase herself under the degree of him she had. And if he requires more than is here he trusts the bearer can satisfy him, to whom he prays him to give credit.—Edinburgh, 18 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 7.

Sept. 18. **675.** Challoner to the Count de Feria.

Complains of the conduct of Don Alvaro de Bazan in reference to the English captains and sailors, and asks the Count to show favour to Roger Bodenham, in whose cause Challoner is interested.—Madrid, 18 Sept. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 5.

A.D. 1564.

Sept. 18. **676.** Challoner to Mrs. Stradling.

Has written to the Count and Countess in behalf of Roger Bodenham, her kinsman, touching a matter between Tipton and him. The unwillingness of the merchants to help their folks has hurt their case, and kept him here eight months longer than needed, with the expense of 1,000*l.* Recommends Bodenham's cause to her.—Madrid, 18 Sept. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

Sept. 18. **677.** Roger Bodenham to Challoner.

When Alvaro came with the ships to Cadiz composition was offered for them to have delivered them all for 1,000 ducats, and it was thought that for 500 they might have been all delivered. The matter was communed with Richard Cawsten, Hugh Tipton's deputy, who would not put himself in bonds, although he knew he should lose nothing thereby. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

Sept. 18. **678.** Leonard Chilton to Challoner.

Sends information and documents relating to the suit for the nine ships stayed by Don Alvaro. Here are about twenty English ships.—Cadiz, 18 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 19. **679.** Murray to Cecil.

Now answers Cecil's letter from Cambridge of the 8th ult., brought by Graham. The state of their two sovereigns and their countries requires for their conservation a mutual care to be had interchangeable of the ministers. Queen Elizabeth's care towards the estate here the writer, with many more of this country, has good cause to acknowledge, and also to acquit, if possible, by all good offices of friendship. It grieved him that the letter of Queen Mary to Queen Elizabeth (as also that of the writer to Cecil), was by Cecil thought strange, for nothing was therein mentioned or meant but simple truth and uprightness. That Lennox's coming hither was principally against the writer's will, the reporter thereof follows his own passion; for no such thing was ever meant by him [Murray], as afore he signified unto Cecil by his former letter. Had he thought so, he might have found a more honest and commodious way to have stayed his coming than privily to have signified there that the purpose misliked him [the writer]. The sincere meaning of Queen Elizabeth to Queen Mary and to the quietness of this realm appears in her letters. Whereas she takes grief thereof, and Cecil declares that to answer such plain meanings he did not look for such strange writings, it makes the writer most sorry, knowing nothing to be written to her whereby any of them intended to displease her. Thanks him for his plain writing. Farther of his mind the bearer will declare unto him.—Edinburgh, 19 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1564.

Sept. 19. **680.** [KIRKALDY of GRANGE] to RANDOLPH.

1. Understanding that the English are to hold a parliament, has thought it necessary to let this gentleman understand their good mind in adventuresome matters that may be to the hurt of the Scotch. First, if they will perform what they have offered, the Scotch will marry where the English please, so that it may stand with their honour. As to Lord Robert, albeit they like his virtues, yet because he came not of a great old house, and that his blood has been spotted, he fears she shall not accept him. If the English begin to drive time with them, necessity will compel them to marry where they may. Offers are made by France and by the mother of the Duchess of Dorset, yet the English, if they will earnestly press, may cause her to take the Lord Darnley.

2. Their nobility are all sent for except the Duke, who is at Arran, and who minds not to use the Court without he be sent for, and some think scantly then. At this convention the Earl of Murray gets his commission of lieutenancy; who begins to take the burden of the Queen's affairs, for now, when any come to present any supplication to her, she bids them go to him. If Her Majesty continues in this mind he is assured that they themselves shall live in quietness and friendship. Suspects she shall "tailzie" the crown to the Stewards, "and for that effect will set a parliament after Paice" [Easter]. Thus he may see what is meant towards the poor Duke. Albeit this be shapen he fears it shall be a civil suit; for the Lord of Argyll (who purposes to be a continuer in Court) and the Lord of Murray conclude that the Duke shall suffer no wrong by any party. The secretary's wife is dead, and he is suitor to M. Flemyng, who is as meet for him as the writer is to be page. Some follies of the Lord of Holyrood house and of Captain Stewart he remits to the bearer. "Ye shall wit your brother William, as commanded by the Queen's own mouth, to be a continual waiter." Wishes Cecil were here; he could do his country good service. If their Queen has determined she will altogether bear upon Murray, things should be handled to his contentment. Lethington repents writing his crabbed letters.—Edinburgh, 19 Sept. "Your brother ever at power."

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: A Scotchman to Mr. Randolph. *Sealed with the Earl of Bedford's seal. Pp.* 3.

Sept. 19. **681.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Asks for men and money. The Scottish Queen came to Edinburgh last Friday night. Of the Earl of Lennox's coming hears no more than he last wrote, yet they look for him here. —Berwick, 19 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 19. **682.** BEDFORD to LORD ROBERT DUDLEY.

For lack of money some workmen are kept whom Lee would ere now have discharged. They work to send up the trea-

A.D. 1564.
Sept. 19. surer's book. The Queen of Scots came to Edinburgh on Friday night last.—Berwick, 19 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 19. **683.** GURONE BERTANO to CECIL.

1. "If I have not written to your Excellency as often as duty would have required and as I could have wished, be not surprised. Grave circumstances have prevented me from so doing, as you will hear from M. Sebastiano Bruschetto, or his father, both of whom have my full confidence. I will not stand on ceremony with you. If you chose to believe me I will let you see the results of my service; and if not I shall still believe your Excellency, whom I intend to serve in every way. You know I am at Rome, and that wishing to serve you I must beforehand offer you that which can be got here. To accomplish this I have been obliged to wait for an opportunity to make this my desire known to your Excellency, which opportunity has presented itself by the coming of this youth, M. Sebastiano, who will most faithfully give you my letter either personally, or will cause it to be presented by his father, in which letter I mean to speak my mind freely to you. You will hear, moreover, certain other particulars by word of mouth from the said young man, or from his father, on whom you may place full confidence, believing them as entirely as you would do me personally.

2. "Be it known then to your Excellency that in consideration to your high dignity I have persuaded the Pope that it is in your power almost exclusively to cause the present parliament to settle the true form of religion in the kingdom. I have likewise persuaded the Pope that your Excellency knows without doubt the true doctrine and way of the Catholic religion, although here some persons have frequently affirmed the contrary, and the opinion has been that you were fomenting the party hostile to the Catholic religion in the kingdom; and this is still the current opinion. This may be true; or you may have thought it expedient so to do, regard being had to the state of affairs; or you may have been temporizing, waiting for the opportunity to accomplish so great an act, which ought to be done with the greatest prudence. This act I think you can accomplish at present in the parliament, as you have the esteem, the authority, and the confidence of both parties.

3. "Being fully persuaded that this is the case, I have endeavoured to persuade the Pope that the matter so stands, who has not only believed my words and changed his opinion respecting your Excellency, but has given me leave to write to you, to the effect that if you would do this work (consistently with your service to the Queen) he promises you every kind of honour and dignity which can be given by him, together with whatever besides may tend to the service of the Queen and the realm. Likewise I have most willingly charged myself with this command, and I have profited by the coming of

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Sept. 19.

this youth, who I am confident will not speak of the transaction to anyone. Also, because I know that it is in your hands to accomplish this; and lastly, because the Pope's only object is the peace and tranquility of the kingdom, which, if not brought about in this parliament, the result will be misery, disunion, and discontent, which things can be avoided only by upholding the religion embraced by other Christian princes. And it is worth notice that, up to the present time, neither by force nor by preaching what is contrary to the sentiments of the people has this after all taken such a deep root as to have gained the superiority over the other; rather (as we have heard here) it is much inferior, as your Excellency knows better than anyone else.

4. "You may possibly say, what are the Pope's promises which you hold up before me? Perhaps you intend to deceive me first, and laugh at me afterwards. I will not believe that any such thought can cross the mind of your Excellency, I have too high an opinion of your goodness; and to give you a proof of it, please to ask yourself what you think the Pope might do (for after all he is a great prince both in a temporal and spiritual point of view, moreover he is a good man), and he will do it consistently with his dignity and honour. Now is the time for your Excellency to see if the Pope is what you should wish him to be. Have therefore full confidence in Bruschetto in England and in me here, and if you find yourself deceived, show me up to the world, as you would do with a traitor. By this letter I give you full liberty so to do; and do not think this a little matter, for I would not have this done to me for all that England is worth. I am drawing near the end of my life and have always held honour in high esteem, nor could I consent for anything that it could be proved by my handwriting that I have been unfaithful to my word.

5. "Trust then M. Antonio who is with you, and this letter of mine, which you may always keep by you. My great esteem and my affection for you are such that I feel full confidence in you, feeling that what you shall ask, either in particular or in general, will have nothing objectionable in it, since it will have for its object the good and peace of the kingdom, the preservation of the succession of the most Serene Queen, and obedience to her, which things I know well she has not at present as fully as the king her father (and my lord and patron) had. What the Pope can do for your Excellency, and for the realm, and for the Queen I have written once and again to your faithful and honourable friend M. Antonio Bruschetto, and I am sure that if you ask him he will not conceal anything from you, provided your Excellency will permit him to speak with you frankly and take no offence, which you may and ought to do; for my words ought not to be injurious either to you or to me, all my pro-

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positions being such as you ought not to believe except with my statement in your hand; for so do I promise."—Rome, 19 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Ital. Pp. 4.

Sept. 22. **684.** The Queen to Smith.

Since her last (of the 11th instant) the French Ambassador resident has been importunate for her to allow his countrymen to trade with merchandize to and from her realm and the Low Countries. Would have Smith consider the reasons alleged on her behalf against the Frenchman's new invented trade; and with such others as he may add, to travail earnestly with the king and his mother that they will no further press her in this matter of traffic.

Corrected draft. Endd.: 1564, Sept. 22. *Pp.* 3.

Sept. 23. **685.** The Queen to Cecil.*

Is perplexed how to reply to the Queen of Scots. He must tell her what to write to Randolph. Desires to know his opinion.

Hol. Endd. by Cecil: 23 Sept. 1564. At St. James. The Q. wrytyng to me being sick. Scotland. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 23. **686.** Murray to Frederic the Elector Palatine.

Is glad that Melville saluted him in his name on account of his virtues and zeal for the Christian religion. Apologises for not having written sooner. Their only study is God's glory. Believes that there is a perpetual bond between all good men through a hidden instinct. Lest this should languish through want of frequent signification of good will, he notifies his friendship and promises his services if occasion should arise.—Edinburgh, ix Cal. Octob. 1564. *Signed:* Jacobus, Comes Moraviæ.

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Sept. 23. **687.** Guido Giannetti to the Queen.

Has not written to her since April last, not having news of any importance to communicate. Intelligence from Rome about the settlement of the question of precedence in favour of the French, to the great annoyance of Spain. From France they hear tidings of the state of parties since the proclamation of the peace. The policy of the new Emperor is not yet certain, but it is thought he will not be so scrupulous as

* The letter is worthy of being given entire. "In ejusmodi labarintho posita sum de responso meo reddendo R. Scotiæ ut nesciam quomodo illi satisfaciam, quum neque toto isto tempore illi ullum responsum dederim; nec quid mihi dicendum nunc sciam. Invenias igitur aliquid boni quod in mandatis scriptis Randoll dare possem, et in hac causa tuam opinionem mihi indica."

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Sept. 23. Charles and Ferdinand were.—Venice, 23 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

Sept. 24. **688.** LETHINGTON to RANDOLPH.
At Murray's request Cecil obtained the Queen's remission to Alexander Hog, Scotsman, detained captive by Sir John Perrot, Vice-Admiral in Wales, who keeps him still prisoner. Prays Cecil to command the said Perrot to put him to liberty. —Edinburgh, 24 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 24. **689.** WORKS at BERWICK.
Estimate of the monthly charges for the fortifications at Berwick, from the 2nd of April 1564 to the 14th of October 1564, 7,707*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*
Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Sept. 25. **690.** BEDFORD to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
Sends by bearer the replication of the captains and others here to the Treasurer's answer concerning the disorders alleged in their former declarations. The books of other persons sent herewith, in answer to the Treasurer's, he has caused them to confirm by their hands.—Berwick, 25 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd.: With books against Val. Browne. *Pp.* 3.

Sept. 25. **691.** BEDFORD to CECIL.
1. Received his of the 11th and 17th inst. Trusts he understands that he delivered to the Earl of Lennox the Queen's letter, and that he thankfully took it. Thanks him for helping to get them some money for the discharge of the works; 2,000*l.* is promised to be sent. For the supply of men to be had this winter can use no more husbandry than he has done, 300 being the least that here can be had.
2. For Tanner's house in Covent Garden, if Cecil likes it he is glad. Of Melvine's coming trusts he has heard, whom he neither trusts himself nor wishes others so to do.—Berwick, 25 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

[Sept. 26.] **692.** The QUEEN OF SCOTS to the QUEEN.
Labanoff, i. 229.
Asks letters of safe conduct for her servitor, Adam Home, going to France on her affairs.—Holyrood House, 26 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Broadside.

[Sept. 26.] **693.** COMPLAINT of the FRENCH AMBASSADOR.
On the 3rd of August a French vessel called the Marie of Fécamp was pillaged near Guernsey of goods to the amount

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[Sept. 26.] of 15,000 livres, by an English pirate named Gisbroke. Has received letters from the King, the Duke De Bouillon, and the Queen of Navarre in favour of the owner.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 6.

Sept. 26. **694.** Petition of the French Merchants to the French Ambassador.
Relying on the late treaty they have brought certain merchandize, not prohibited before the wars, part of which is arrested; and further they are prohibited from importing any goods either belonging to, or which may have passed through, Flanders, upon pain of confiscation. Beg that he will obtain remedy for the same.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Sept. 27. **695.** Challoner to Cecil.
Since his of the 14th of July last has not heard from any at home. Their ambassador, Don Diego, is diligent in writing hither. Wots not to what purpose he serves here. Eats not a pound of flesh a day, and most part of the night cannot sleep for cramp, and has no comfort but in his books.—Madrid, 27 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Sept. 27. **696.** Another copy of the above.
Endd.: By Geo. Goldwell, by Bilboa. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 27. **697.** Challoner to the Queen.
1. Has had no answers to his letters of 22 June, 11 July, and 27 Aug. Is tired with his useless suit about the English prisoners and ships here. The Queen here has not fully recovered. The Prince of Spain lately fell sick of another surfeit, but is amended. The funeral of the late Emperor will be solemnly kept here, when the hearse is set up; but very few in this Court wear the dole. The galleys have taken Peñon De Velez. The Spanish Ambassador has left Rome in displeasure, and the King has commanded all his Spanish servants to withdraw. The Prince of Parma will marry a daughter of the brother of the late King of Portugal. M. De Chantonnet is dispatched ambassador to the new Emperor. The writer's credit no longer serves with the merchants of Flanders.—Madrid, 27 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*
2. P. S.—Divers ships are arming to the Indies. Since 14 July Don Diego De Guzman has written hither three or four times, and yesterday came a packet dated on the 15th inst. of a new stir in Ireland of some rebels, with copy of a proclamation printed in Dublin in August last. His diligence in such kind of argument Challoner nothing likes, knowing what an eye these men have always cast to Ireland, and what intelligence his predecessor had with Shane O'Neyle's priest and others. He has also written that she sends to Ireland for their repression 3,000 soldiers. O'Conor's faction

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Sept. 27. without other assistance he trusts can prove to no great consequence.

Orig., partly in Challoner's hol. Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 7.

Sept. 27. **698.** Draft of the above in Challoner's hol., with a P.S. to the effect that the Ambassadors of France, Portugal, and Venice have been specially spoken to accompany the King at the exequies of the Emperor, but to him *ne verbum*. For three years the celebration of S. George has passed here unspoken of, without any show of excuse.

Endd. by Challoner: Sent by the ordinary of Flanders by the Fowger's factor. *Pp.* 20.

Sept. 27. **699.** Parliament of Scotland.

1. On the 21st many of the nobility were convened at Edinburgh. The Duke was not there. On the 22nd divers matters were debated concerning disorders betwixt different families. On the 23rd other matters were treated on, and by the Queen's command Lennox (who had newly arrived) was welcomed. On Sunday the Earl kept his house quiet, and at night banquetted the four Maries. On the 25th (the Queen being present) it was agreed that Lennox should be restored, and it was devised that letters in gentle terms should be sent to the Duke to come or send some one, so that the matter might be communed of to appease all the griefs of both sides.

2. On the 26th the writer was sent from Murray to desire the Secretary to feel if Lennox would go to the sermon on the morrow with the rest. On Wednesday the Lords rode to the sermon, and Lennox with them. In the afternoon the Council was convened, and the Laird of Cessford demanded why he refused to use such conditions with the Earl of Bedford as he had kept of certain years afore. The Secretary so handled the matter that he deserves thanks of the Earl. It was determined that the Clerk Register should be sent the next day of truce to see Cessford enter of new into an amity with the said Earl. That night Murray sent twenty-four of his servants to Leith to take certain pirates who were convened at a banquet in a house.

3. On the 28th nothing but banqueting of Lennox and the dames. At supper Murray told the writer that Lennox had word out of the west that the Duke had his friends amassed to come to the Court.

4. On Friday the 29th is to be treated of calling back all the thirds of the spiritual lands. The same extends to 35,600*l.* Scots. After that is to be treated of the commission of the lieutenancy to Murray.

Copy. Pp. 4.

Sept. 28. **700.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.

Labanoff, i. 237. Keith, ii. 232.

By Queen Elizabeth's letters at Northampton the 1st inst., delivered by Lennox, the writer perceives how Elizabeth

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Sept. 28. tenders his cause and his wife's. The writer has shown him her good will in favourably receiving him and hearing his petitions, and also means to proceed to his full restitution.—Holyrood, 28 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

Sept. 28. **701.** CHARLES IX. to the QUEEN.

Asks redress for many of his subjects trafficking in her realm, who complain of delay of justice.—Avignon, 26 Sept. 1564. *Signed:* Charles; *Countersigned:* De L'Aubespine.

Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

Sept. 29. **702.** LETHINGTON to BEDFORD.

1. Received his letter from Berwick on 26th inst., and perceives he conceives greater offence against him than he has cause.

2. The Queen has spoken to the Laird of Cessford, and commanded him to show him more favour than was ever done to any that bore rule in that part before. A day of trew is appointed with Colwiche, at which she will cause one of her Council to be present.—Edinburgh, 29 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Pp. 2.

Sept 29. **703.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. The frost here prevents the masons and others working, and they cannot be discharged for lack of their pay. The Earl of Lennox on Sunday last feigned himself sick, and came not to the sermon; on Wednesday he came. He claims the earldom of Lennox, but for Angus's lands he does nothing yet. None keep him company but Papists. The Earl of Argyll is at the Court, but the Duke is not yet come.—Berwick, 29 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—This gentleman, Adam Home, was in France when the writer was there, but in some disgrace; has now crept into a little credit in Scotland. He is going into France.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 30. **704.** LENNOX to the QUEEN.

Has delivered her letters to the Queen here, who has shown him such graciousness that he must think himself bound to her more than ever he was. Asks her to extend the like favour to his wife, who has not any refuge in his absence but her.—Holyrood, the last of Sept. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: Ult. Sept. 1564. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 30. **705.** LENNOX to CECIL.

The Queen here having showed him much goodness for Queen Elizabeth's sake, upon Cecil's letter in his favour, duty binds him to thank him.—Edinburgh, last of Sept. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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Sept. 30. **706.** SMITH to the QUEEN.

On Michaelmas night De Mauvissiere showed him that the King has now, at the Feast of St. Michael, accorded that she should have the nomination of one knight of their order. They have had in talk such as were known to them of the nobility in England, but they esteem no man so meet as Lord Robert, her grand esquire.—Avignon, 30 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.** *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 30. **707.** JOHN FITZWILLIAMS to CECIL.

On the 26th the Prince of Orange, the Chancellor of Brabant, and the Treasurer Skettz were at Louvain. They were sent to persuade the Council there to grant the King money for his charges in the wars. They have consented for 1,100,000 guilders. It will amount to 6,000,000 guilders, that is, 1,000,000 every year for these four countries. It is given out from Brussels that all matters on both sides, touching the stay of the traffic, should be referred to a diet at Bruges. The English merchants have had good dispatch of their commodities at Frankfort.—Antwerp, 30 Sept. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Sept. 30. **708.** CHARGES at BERWICK.

Charges for the garrison and works there remaining unpaid at Christmas 1563, also for the quarter ending Lady Day, 1564, with the charges for the garrison to Christmas 1564, which, with charges for the works from the 1 April to 30 September, amount to 19,625*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; towards which has been received from the counties of Lincoln, Yorkshire, Northumberland, &c. 19,000*l.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

709. BEDFORD to CECIL.

Oct. 2. 1. The Queen favours Lennox, whose coming is not misliked; there is no despair but that he and the Duke may be agreed, whereunto Murray seems to be well minded. The Duke prepares to come to the Court with a great company, which Lennox would have away, as well as the Earl. The abstinence of meeting grew by the wilfulness of Cessford, which is now compounded as well as a Scottish promise can make the matter.

2. They must take up the Northumberland men, for lack of others, which is against the Queen's orders.

3. It is thought in Scotland that if the English stand stiff they shall do what they will there. Has received the Queen's letters, concerning the debatable grounds, and their Lordships' touching the 2,000*l.*—Berwick, 2 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's Secretary. Pp. 3.

* On the back Cecil has written the word Robert.

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Oct. 2. **710.** Advices out of Italy.

1. Messina, 2 Oct. A company of Christian galley slaves appertaining to Aly Cialy, a Greek renegade, have slain their captain and ninety Turks, about Chio, whence they came to Messina in nine days. Their number is 181.

2. Rome, 19 Oct. The Duke of Mantua has arrived at La Vigna de Italy, received by Cardinals Borromeo and Altemps, and all the gentlemen of the Pope's family. He is lodged in the palace, and the saying is that he will from thence to Naples. The news of the death of the Cardinal de St. Fiore has much displeased the court. The abbey of Chianelle which he had (worth 10,000 crowns by the year) is given to Cardinal Altemps. The rest of his preferments are bestowed on the Bishop of Parma, who is like to be made Cardinal. It is thought that the Pope will make 100,000 crowns by the sale of the Chamberlainship. King Philip's army having achieved the enterprise of Pigñon de Velez, has returned to Carthagena. The town of Avignon presented the King with a cup of gold of the value of 4,000 crowns and 200 medals of gold, each weighing two crowns, and to the Queen Mother a like cup with 100 medals; also to the King a hat garnished with jewels to the value of 400 crowns.

3. Vienna, 11 Oct. The Emperor has made great cheer to the Ambassadors of Venice. The confirmation of the treaty of marriage between the Emperor and Transylvania is daily looked for. A battle is looked for between the King of Poland and the Muscovite.

Endd. by Mason: 21 Oct. 1564. *Pp.* 4.

Oct. 3. **711.** Gurone Bertano to [Cecil].

The Emperor Maximilian is as urgent as his father was with the Pope to permit the marriage of priests, which he has enforced with many arguments. The Pope hesitates and wishes to give time for consideration.—Rome, 3 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 3.

Oct. 4. **712.** Memorial for Randolph.

Keith, ii. 234.

1. He shall give the following reasons for the long stay of her answer:—That she has intelligence out of France that news had come out of Scotland of the particular offers she had made to her for her marriage, and how she would direct herself by the advice of her other friends; which being meant by Mary to be secretly dealt in, the Queen finds strange. The Queen complains of the answer of the Queen of Scots to her request for the coming thither of Lennox, and of Lethington's letters in the same matter. Both Lord Robert and Cecil have written to Murray and Lethington complaining of this oblique dealing in the matter of Lennox, but have had no answer. In the meantime hears that her subjects, especially on the East and Middle Marches, had knowledge that the Scottish wardens had commandment secretly from the Court

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Oct. 4. not to use diligence in the administration of justice to her subjects, and that at their next meeting they had refused directly without colour to answer justice in manifest causes.

2. Has prorogued her Parliament, meaning to have no assembly wherein the interest of the Queen of Scots might be called in question. Is determined to continue her former motion, and appoints Randolph to attend the Earl of Bedford to commune hereupon with any person whom she shall name. He is to return to Berwick, and upon conference with the Earl agree upon some time and place convenient.

Copy, one of a series. Pp. 3.

Oct. 4. **713.** Draft of the above,—4 Oct. 1564.

In Cecil's hol., and endd. and dated by him. Pp. 8.

Oct. 4. **714.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Wishes that Cecil had written to him what point they were at with Antwerp, and how Lord Arundel fell to give over his staff, and is in displeasure of the Queen.

2. Their designs here are two. One of the Papists, to reduce by all means all to the Papistry again. Others travail to give the Gospel more liberty. In this realm the Italian and Papist leaders would break the amity between England and Scotland, or bring that realm into full subjection to Papistry. The Earl of Murray and other lords are of the contraband, and do what they can to interrupt this their design and purpose; he has an eye to these things. The Bishop of Glasgow is here well entertained, no ambassador greater. He is now more a Papist, and has reason, for his profession and living is thereby. He has an abbey in Poitiers, which is of great rent to him, and his bishopric in Scotland is wholly reserved to him. He has hither despatches often, and so much as may be from Scotland and France to Rome. What practice they have he (Cecil) can guess, if Murray and they of the Congregation there have any eye to his doings, and good espials here. He is wise, and they too negligent. The marriage of the Queen of Scotland troubles them, as that whereupon they make their surest anchor. What they talk of Lord Robert or of the Earl of Warwick, and most of all of the Prince of Spain, to marry her, is but their talk and bruit. They mind two marriages for her; one with the Earl of Arran, with compact to change his religion, and to revenge himself upon Murray and others of the religion as authors of his imprisonment (and this the Queen Mother would gladly have), the other with the young Duke of Guise, and of this the two Cardinals and all their kind are most earnest. It is possible the Queen Mother would not be so glad of that marriage, as making that house of Guise stronger, which is too strong already in France to be well ruled. John Baptista, whom they sent into Scotland, is sick in London; they would fain have him come or see his despatch. Now they are in most fear that there should be a privy practice betwixt Lennox and the Queen to marry

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Oct. 4. his son. She was before computed to have a good mind to the said young Duke or to the Earl. They fear that she is inclined to this last offer of Lennox's, and take it concluded. —Avignon, 1 Oct. 1564.

3. P.S.—M. de Sevre prayed him in behalf of Oliver Sterley, Knight of Rhodes, who is in Malta. He is desirous to return into England, and be a faithful subject to her. He is in credit amongst them of the Council of Malta, and has the watch of the isle. He is chief of the English there. Asks Cecil to show favour to the bearer, Mr. Andrew Beton, brother to the Bishop of Glasgow, ambassador here, who desires to make speed to Scotland.—Avignon, 4 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 4. **715.** Another copy of the above, without the P.S. Dated Oct. 2. *Orig.*, with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil.* Sent to Mr. Secretary by Mr. Andrew Beetone. *Pp.* 4.

Oct. 5. **716.** The Duke of Savoy to the Queen.

The French King's determination to send the collar of his order to the Lord Robert furnishes the writer with a favourable opportunity to visit the Queen.—Avignon, 5 Oct. *Signed:* E. Philibert.

Orig. Add. Endd: The Constable of France to the Queen, by Malvisiere. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 5. **717.** Smith to Cecil.

Recommends his man, Tho. Cheveley.—Avignon, 5 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 6. **718.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.

Labanoff, i. 237. Prays her to grant letters of safe conduct and passport to David Allane, to pass and repass to France for one year.—Holyrood, 6 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Broadside.

Oct. 6. **719.** The Queen to Bedford and Randolph.

Commission to treat with the Commissioners of Scotland, on the affairs of the Borders.—6 Oct. 1564.

Draft in Cecil's hol. Endd. 6 Oct. 1564. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 6. **720.** Bedford to Cecil.

Captain Preger's sight not serving him well, he is willing to leave his pension to the bearer, the writer's servant, Henry Astell.—Berwick, 6 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 6. **721.** John Rudyord to Challoner.

Has received advertisement from Mr. Francis, his brother, that Robert Farnham is behind with his reckoning. Keeps

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Oct. 6. his rents until he advertises him to whose hands he should repay the same.—London, 6 Oct, 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner:* Received by Mr. Burlace. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 6. **722.** HUGH TIPTON to CHALLONER.

Is informed from the court and Safra, that Roger Bodman is with him, who writes he has caused him to stay and not to present the proofs of their suit which they have there until he [Challoner] has answer from the count of Feria. Neither Bodman nor the rest of the nation in these parts have showed the English much favour.—Seville, 6 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp.* 3.

Oct. 7. **723.** INSTRUCTIONS for BEDFORD and RANDOLPH.

1. Nothing is more meet for the profit of the two realms than to have the Queen of Scots married to some of the noble blood of this realm, and amongst all she can see none for her own contentation meeter, nor for that more apt, than one whom for his noble gifts she esteems meet to be bestowed in the company of Kings or Princes; for if he were not born her subject, but had happened to have been as nobly born under some other prince, as he is under her, she thinks the world should have as well perceived this, her estimation of him in deeds, as she notifies to Queen Mary in words. The person is Lord Robert Dudley, whom she has lately authorized to be Earl of Leicester, whose conditions, qualities, and virtues are able to make a nobleman. And Randolph can tell how far this motion has passed. Her earnest desire is that her sister might content herself therewith.

2. For persuasion whereof they may use these reasons, viz., that nothing can more conserve the amity betwixt these two nations than that she may marry with one of this nation. Seeing they two cannot be joined by marriage, the second degree to make them and their realms happy is that Mary marry him whom Elizabeth favours and loves as her brother.

3. The respects thereof are not particularly for his commodity, or for hers, but therewith are joined such advantages for her sister as she knows not how by any other person she should have the like. Of what account Mary makes of Elizabeth's amity to continue she may, by accepting him, make most assurance. What favour of her subjects towards her interest she would look for in her marriage, she shall find no one greater elsewhere for the nobility of his house and connexion in blood with the greater part of her nobility. Reminds her of the favour he has by his own merits gotten of a great multitude. Besides this, he shall bring with him no controversy of title. Lastly, whatsoever pleasure she

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Oct. 7. could show to her with any other as her brother or cousin German, she means to show it with him.

4. If the Scotch shall press Bedford and Randolph to know what Elizabeth will do concerning establishing Mary's title, (who claims to be her next cousin and heir,) they may well say that they see no way in her power more likely to further it than this; for first, by thus dealing against such as further contrary claims, Mary may see how well Elizabeth means to further the justice of her title. And further, that she prefers him to be a partaker of all her fortunes, who, if it might be in her power, Elizabeth would make owner or heir of her own kingdom.

5. If they shall require of what sufficiency she will make Lord Robert for his private estate, they shall say she has already begun to advance him both to honour and livelihood, and therein means not to deal sparingly with him. And this also shall most content her that if she, Mary, shall be conversant with her, Elizabeth, in this realm, and living with her, she will gladly bear the charges of the family, both of the Earl of Leicester, and her, as shall be meet for one sister to do for another.

6. In this manner may they treat with the commissioners; and in anywise to obtain of them as many requests as they will make, and by reasoning with them reduce them to as few as they can, and to the meanest estate and conditions that they may, and to omit no means to understand whether this offer is like to take place. For if they shall see the contrary, she would then the less communication to be had, and some other way devised for amity to continue betwixt them, as necessary it is for both their people; and upon that part she prays them to stay themselves, and as cause shall arise certify her of their doings.

Draft in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 7 Oct. 1564. *Pp.* 8.

Oct. 7. **724.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Received on the 2nd inst. the Queen's letters for deferring the meeting with the Commission of Scotland for the division of the debatable grounds till Randolph comes, whom he looks for daily. Application for money for the men here.

2. On Monday, the 9th inst., he will meet Cessford at Ridingborne. Magill comes also for the furtherance of justice. —Berwick, 7 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 7. **725.** Challoner to the Queen.

1. Wrote to her on 27th ult. The Queen Catholic is perfectly amended and the Prince of Spain is well. Yesternight and this forenoon the funerals of the late Emperor were here celebrated by the King, with no very great solemnity; for excepting the King, the Prince, and certain gentlemen (in all not eighty), the rest wore no dole. The Nuncio, the Ambassadors of France, Portugal, and Venice, more than ten

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Oct. 7. days past, were required solemnly to be present at the exequies, but of him not a word. Since his being here the feast of her order has not been kept, where yearly the feast of the order of France has not been pretermitted. On Monday next the King and Prince depart hence, in a manner of progress, to pass a month or six weeks in hunting. Asks her to provide for this place a new broom to sweep cleaner, for he is worn to the stumps.—Madrid, 7 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—The talk here of the tumult in Ireland, touched in his last, is converted among some here to the north of England. The new Emperor, by his Ambassador here, urges a direct resolution on the marriage of the Prince with his daughter. They here drive the matter at length to win time.

Orig., portions in Challoner's hol., and portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. Pp. 5.

Oct. 7. **726.** CHALLONER to CECIL.

Wrote on 27th ult. Writes now by Gamboa, who is sent to Mme. De Parma with news of her son's amendment, who of late here has been dangerously sick. If he knew whether Queen Elizabeth minds the return of their merchants to Antwerp or no, and with what conditions, perchance he could have supplied here a great piece of this traverse, where it sticks most. The Spanish Ambassador in England has every fortnight or three weeks advices, and the writer none for half a year together. Wishes, therefore, this room to another of better credit and fortune, being thus disgraced as no ambassador in this Court is the like. Prays him to help him hence. —Madrid, 7 Oct 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 6.

Oct. 7. **727.** Copy of the above.

Endd. by Challoner: Per Artus. *Pp.* 4.

Oct. 7. **728.** CHALLONER to FARNHAM.

Since his of the 26th August last has received none from him, yet daily expects to hear from the Queen as to his revocation, seeing that Goldwell arrived at Exeter on the 10th ult. If Hoker writes to him for more money than ten pounds (which in his last he wrote him to pay), bids him send 10*l.* on account. Various details as to money matters.—Madrid, 7 Oct. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Per Gamboa, sent to Clough. *Pp.* 4.

Oct. 7. **729.** GEORGE GOLDWELL to CHALLONER.

At Somosierro, his horse being tired, he bought a new one. The postmaster of that place told him he had then horsed one of his [Challoner's] servants, named Anthony, with letters for him.—Saint Sebastian, 7 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp.* 2.

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Oct. 8. **730.** The Queen to the Queen Mother.

Has lately understood by M. De Foix the King's intention to gratify her with a singular argument of his good will. Circumstances here move her to desire some delay herein.

Hol. Draft by Cecil, and endd. by his secretary: 8 Oct. 1564. *P.* 1.

Oct. 8. **731.** [The Queen of Navarre] to the French Ambassador.

A vessel having been pillaged by an English ship, begs that he will procure its restitution.—Vendôme, 8 Oct. 1564. *Signed:* Jeanne.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 8. **732.** Tipton to Challoner.

Writes by Richard Baret, who carries with him a provance in favour of the English merchants, in whose behalf he asks Challoner to intercede with the King.—Seville, 8 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. by Challoner. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 9. **733.** Randolph to Cecil.

Writes by the bearer with the two inclosed letters. The man for whom they are suitors was condemned (and, as he believes, worthily) for piracy. In respect that he was a stranger, execution was deferred, and since that time his pardon granted, or at the least a letter sent to Sir John Parot for his deliverance. Trusts that the Queen will give order for his liberty.—Huntingdon, 9 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 9. **734.** The Queen to Smith.

The French Ambassador here has declared to her the nomination to the Order of St. Michael, and the acceptation of Lord Robert Dudley thereto, which nomination she has gratefully accepted; and the Ambassador having required her to intimate this to the French King, which she now requires may be done by Smith, she wishes that proceedings herein were stayed for the present, or to commit the nomination generally to any one whom hereafter she shall signify. If pressed for a reason, he shall say that she would not have Lord Robert burdened by way of calumniation and envy. Herein he shall use his wisdom.

Copy. Endd.: 9 Oct. 1564. *Pp.* 7.

Oct. 9. **735.** Another copy of the above.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 10. **736.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.

Labanoff, i. 239. Prays her to grant a passport to William Lockhart, burgess of Ayr, and two in company, to trade in England.—Holyrood, 10 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Broadside.

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Oct. 11. **737.** Pacification at Avignon.

Articles of pacification for those of the religion in Venaissin and Avignon agreed to by the ministers of the Pope and those of the Prince of Orange. *Signed by* the Vicelegate, the Bishop of Fermo, and Fabritio Serbellione.

Copy. Fr. P. 1.

Oct. 11. **738.** Donatus Rullus to Mason.

Desires a copy of a letter of Cardinal Pole in the form of an apology to Paul IV. It is in a cabinet of the Cardinal, which on his death came to Cecil, who promised him a copy. Has not been able to give him one on account of the absence of Sir N. Throckmorton, into whose hands the writings and cabinet of the said Cardinal have passed.—Padua, 11 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: Donato Rullo to Sir N. Throkmorton [*sic*]. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 13. **739.** Bedford to Cecil.

They here must break the Queen's order, as the meetest labourers to be soldiers are either all or most of Northumberland. The men that are discharged of the works and not entertained as soldiers cry out for money. Had at the last meeting with Cessford, the 9th inst., justice done, whereat was Magill. Lord James is made lieutenant by the Queen and the lords.—Berwick, 13 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 13. **740.** Bedford to Cecil.

Has received the enclosed, whereby Cecil shall see the restoring of Lennox, and that Murray is chosen Lieutenant-General, but he is not yet proclaimed. They think much of the stay of meeting for the debatable grounds.—Berwick, 13 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 14. **741.** Tydo Van Knepena to Mr. Needham.

1. The Earl Edzart of Emden* has been with Count Christopher of Oldenburg, and was well received. Count Christopher thinks that the Duke of Cleves will give him no council against King Philip and the Duchess of Parma, by reason that he has yearly 10,000 crowns pension of the said King. The King of the Romans has promised to be their friend. The Earls Christopher and John of Emden have of the Palsgrave and the Marquis of Brandenburg very good answer, and are willing to further the handling between the merchants of Emden and England. The King of the Romans has confirmed the privileges.

* All the names are fictitious, and the true designations are written above.

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Oct. 14. 2. Touching the alliance between the Queen, the Palsgrave, the Marquis of Brandenburg, and the rest, the Earls Christopher and John of Emden think good to follow it; but before they break it unto any they would know if the Queen thinks that the King of France would enter into the same, when they would move the matter to the Palsgrave elect and the rest. They desire that he should learn from Cecil and the Earl of Leicester what hope there is of the French King; that at this day of meeting (where the King of the Romans shall be put in the Emperor's place, where all the rest of the amity will be also,) it will be good to practise this matter.

3. The writer can come thither with one or two of the Lady of Emden's people to further all things. With the Kings of Denmark and Sweden there is great variance, the former waxes weary for lack of money. Begs that the Earls of Oldenburg and John of Emden may know how their matter stands with the Queen.—Emden, 14 Oct. 1564.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: A letter to Mr. Needham from Embden. *Pp.* 4.

Oct. 14. **742.** Challoner to Preston and Holidaye.

Has received the appellation of Oliver Harris and the other four condemned men. Encloses the King's schedula commanding the process original to be sent up to the Council. Desires further instructions and a copy of the original process. —Madrid, 14 Oct. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: M. of the letter to Preston and Holidaye at Stephen Samson's. *Pp.* 3.

Oct. 14. **743.** English Shipping in Spain.

Schedula of King Philip II. requiring the Corregidor of Guipuscoa to send up the process of the prisoners from St. Sebastian.—Madrid, 11 Oct. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Span. P. 1.*

Oct. 15. **744.** Works at Berwick.

Estimate of the charges for the works at Berwick from Oct. 15, 1564, to Feb. 3, 1565, amounting to 1,650*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 15. **745.** Leonard Chilton to Challoner.

The bearer can inform him as to the ships and masters still under arrest to Don Alvaro. The three that remain will be sold for nothing shortly.—Cadiz, 15 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

* On the same sheet as the letter from Challoner to Preston and Holiday, 14 Oct. 1564.

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Oct. 16. **746.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. When he arrived at Berwick he found there Archibald Graham attending upon an answer of letters he brought from the Lords of the Council touching his suit. Sir John Foster has answered the said letters, as he thinks to their Honours' contentment.

2. Here he met the bearer, Lord Lennox's servant, hasting to the Court. He will not tell how many of his master's men went unto the mass until such time as friendly advice of those that wish Lennox well, caused him to look better unto such disorder, as the whole town speaks thereof.—Dunbar, 16 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 16 Oct. 1564. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 16. **747.** MELIADUS SPINOLA to CHALLONER.

Apologises for not having written to him from Medina del Campo. Has applied to the Commendator, as Challoner wished him to do.—Vallidolid, 16 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd by Challoner. Ital. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 18. **748.** CHALLONER to the COUNTESS DE FERIA.

Recommends a mode of settling the dispute between Bodenham and Tipton, viz., to divide the stake between them. Does not write to the Count at this time. Hopes to make a start to Zaphra.—Madrid, 18 Oct. 1564.

Orig. Draft in Challoner's hol. Pp. 4.

Oct. 18. **749.** CHALLONER to MRS. STRADLING.

Has answered the Countess's letters, to which for haste he refers her. Desires her to continue her favour to Bodenham, her kinsman, that the contention atwixt him and Tipton may be ended.—Madrid, 18 Oct. 1564.

Draft in Challoner's hol., and endd. by him: With a letter to the Countess De Feria. *Pp.* 3.

Oct. 19. **750.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Two thousand pounds are come to Newcastle; the writer will stretch it as far as it can go. They will soon need more for the full pay of the soldiers and the works. Lee repairs home till spring.—Berwick, 19 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 19. **751.** SMITH to the QUEEN.

Hers, dated at St. James's on the 23rd ult., he received the 19th inst., and the same night sent to have audience. The next day when it was appointed, (as the Queen Mother was not well,) was required to declare what he had to say to

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Oct. 19. the Council. Both the Pope's and King Philip's Ambassadors had audience that day. The Council was full, all being present save the Constable, who lies sick of the gout. Discussed the four points whereof the Ambassador resident in England had made complaints, viz., of the prisoners in general, of the intercourse of merchandise, of depredations, and of particular prisoners, to which the English Council had answered in writing. Discussion on these points.—Avignon, 19 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 12.

Oct. 20. **752.** English Shipping in Spain.

Testimonial respecting the English shipping seized by Don Alvaro De Baçan.—Cadiz, 20 Oct. 1564.

Copy. Endd. Span. Pp. 4.

Oct. 21. **753.** Bedford to Cecil.

Oswald Muschaunce, and certain of the "Walles" dwelling in the uttermost frontiers of the East Marches having suits in the Court of Wards, as they cannot be well spared (the nights being long and the thieves of Scotland like to do ill), the bearer is sufficiently authorized to answer their causes in the said Court.—Berwick, 21 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Injured by damp. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 21. **754.** Smith to the Queen.

1. Although he had sent letters to her by Mr. Andrew Beton, brother to the Bishop of Glasgow, Ambassador for the Queen of Scots here (dated the 2nd inst.), yet now being advertised that the Rhinegrave shall bring it, and on that sort and condition as he wrote to her, and that De Mauvissier shall also come with him from the Queen Mother with certain attires of divers nations, set upon puppets to show her, he thought it not amiss for these two reasons to send expressly. Wrote to Mr. Secretary on the 2nd inst. Matters now grow daily more and more to the calm.

2. The King would not depart hence until he had made an agreement betwixt the subjects of the Prince of Orange and those of the Pope, touching such as were in doubt amongst themselves for diversity of religion. By the articles she may perceive that the King had care also of others, and has provided a certain liberty of religion, even to the Pope's own subjects, which he has had much difficulty in obtaining.

3. The King is marvellously in debt, all men are evilly paid, and the realm poorer than some men would think, not only of money but also of credit. Such are the wars nowadays that a small war consumes a rich prince, which is now the greatest occasion that the peace is so well kept.—Tarascon, 21 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

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Oct. 21. **755.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Is sorry he was diseased in his eyes. It grieves him more that everybody says here that he goes to the Emperor, and for another matter than to condole or congratulate; and he shall be well yoked.

2. It is well done to make funerals of the Emperor. They are here half Papists and more, and yet they do no such thing.

3. Of the twenty-two men Smith brought over with him he has (now the bearer is in England) but two; the rest are either buried in France, or else sent into England.

4. The Prince of Condé, the Admiral, and all of that faction since the Court was at Chalons, and the peace made with them, have never come to the Court; and of the "Curte-robe" knows of none of the Council that favours religion but M. De Ourselle. The Chancellor sustains the Huguenots. They carry the King about this country now mostly to see the ruins of the churches and religious houses done by the Huguenots in this last war. They suppress the losses and hurts which the Huguenots have suffered. M. Danville is reputed to have the room of the late Duke of Guise, and is taken for the most zealous champion of the Romanists, and is complained of to have exercised great cruelty of late against the poor ministers of the Word of God in his government of Languedoc. All the lusty captains of the Papists hang upon him and the Constable, who now bears a great stroke in the Court. But the Bishop of Orleans and De L'Aubespine are esteemed most in credit with the Queen. The most part of Dauphine is of the religion, and have their ministers in every town. In Province as yet they have no exercise of their religion, but it is not destitute of them that favour it. In Languedoc, at Montpelier and Nismes, they have ministers and preaching and in some other towns. Of these matters has sent him a book made and printed at Avignon, which tells of the late wars. It lacks wit, order, and truth, and is not in good French.—Tarascon, 21 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary:* By Mr. Sadler. *Pp.* 5.

Oct. 21. **756.** The DUCHESS OF PARMA to the QUEEN.

Desires her favour for Dr. Ambrose sent to England by certain merchants of Antwerp to prosecute their claims for losses sustained by English pirates.—Brussels, 21 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.*

Oct. 24. **757.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Arrived here on Thursday last. Next day at the sermon he met such of the Lords as he had most to do with. With Murray and Lethington he had almost two hours' talk. They had liberty to say what they would, as well why the

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answer to their last message by him was deferred, as also of the occasion of the late unkindness betwixt their mistresses, and of the suspicion that was risen between them. They also fell to talk of the book. Two ways they were grieved, one that the authors and supporters thereof received so slight punishment; the other that by no means a copy thereof might be had. Willed Lethington not to make over great account of his party with the English, except he had greater assurance than Welche could make him, who said that all Papists in England were this Queen's own. With these words they grew both into further choler than wisdom led them. They agreed in the end that no way was better, either for his mistress or for her country, than to seek it that way which they had begun. Well, said Murray, what had he [Randolph] now brought? Many grievous complaints, quoth Randolph, of the Queen of Scots' injuries done to his mistress, wherein he thought that neither he nor Lethington could purge themselves. He reckoned unto them the effect of all that he had in his instructions, and remained longest in the matter of the Earl of Lennox. Lethington said that they were both more bound to the Queen than any common bond of amity. They have their country, their liberty, and their lives, which they acknowledge to enjoy by her, with the loss of many of her people and great consumption of her treasures. He alleged that the earnestness of his writing to him [Cecil] was but a signification of his desire that the matter propounded should be continued, lest the long delays in handling this matter might breed suspicion that nothing was intended.

2. Dined that day with Lennox. The house where he lodges is well hanged, two chambers very well furnished, one specially rich, and a fair bed, with a passage made through the wall to come the next way into the Court when he wills. He saw him honourably used of all men, and that the Queen liked his behaviour. There dined with him the Earl of Athol, in whom he reposes singular trust. They are seldom asunder, saving when the Lennox is at sermon. There was also his brother the Bishop of Caithness, a Protestant, who sometimes preaches. His cheer is great, and his household many, though he has dispatched divers of his train away. He finds occasions to disburse money very fast, and of his 700*l.* he brought with him is sure that much is not left. He gave the Queen a marvellous fair and rich jewel, whereof there is made no small account, a* clock and a dial curiously wrought and set with stones, and a looking glass very richly set with stones in the four metals. To Lethington a very fair diamond in a ring; to the Earl of Athol another, as also to his wife he knows not what. To divers others somewhat, but to Murray nothing. He pre-

* This passage, as far as the word *nothing*, is an addition in the margin of the letter.

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sented also each of the Marys with pretty things. The bruit is here that Lady Lennox and Lord Darnley are coming. There is here a marvellous good liking of the young lord.

3. Word was brought him after dinner that the Queen tarried his coming. Lennox went with him to the Court. Found with the Queen the most of her nobles that were in town. The Queen's commendations and letters were thankfully received. She heard with good patience what he had to say, never interrupting him, though he perceived that some things discontented her in his speech. She said that she understood that there has been some great grief in the Queen's mind since he departed hence; and she promised him she herself had been as much grieved to see that any occasion should chance why they should not so continue. She was not able, she said, to answer every word he had said, but she asked him what occasion her good sister has to be angry with her, if the secresy of her marriage be disclosed by her own ministers? As if she would name them she could, and also have in writing their talk in the French Court at the swearing of the peace. She would not say (quoth she) whether it were the Lord of Hunsdon or any of his company; but she assured him that John Baptista came over with the novels to her, which she found very strange, and was loth that any of her private doings with her good sister should come to such a man's knowledge, whereas she herself kept it secret from many of her friends there. She showed herself discontented with his coming with such a message, and gladder to have him dispatched than she has been accustomed to any of that country. And for the French Ambassador she prayed him how long it was since she told him that he (the Ambassador) had got knowledge out of France, that this matter was known there by the French Ambassador's advertisement to the Queen Mother, whereof she showed him the letter. She said that she and those about her can keep counsel, and that he did her wrong to charge her therewith.

4. Seeing her in this somewhat earnest, he would not move her too far, but said that this was a matter that might move suspicion; but the Queen had commanded him rather to speak this as a warning, that matters between them might secretly be handled in time to come. Well, said she, for Lennox's coming home, why did he say to her that his mistress, for special care she had of her and her estate, advised her that it were better he should not come, seeing that she herself was the first moticner for her to be good to him, which she could not be without his coming home to restore him to his own and to agree him with the parties with whom he was out? And if that were not, he being of her blood and name, why should she be so unkind as to refuse him to be restored to his own country and to stand to his trial, whether he had right or wrong? He said that his mistress, finding so many that misliked it, feared that inconvenience might

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ensue. Queen Mary said she was willing to take it in good part if she knew that it was done rather in respect of herself than any other, who were the solicitors to her so to hinder her purpose, and that she had granted what with honour she could not revoke. For Cessford's doings he (the writer) knew how many times she has been offended with him and angry with her Council that the Earl of Bedford was not satisfied. She confessed that Elizabeth has more cause to be angry with this than any of the rest.

5. For the last matter, he talked with her of sending some to confer with Bedford, to which she said she must commune with her brother and Lethington, as also she prayed him to do. After this she asked him of his mistress's health, her pastime, and hunting this last summer, and gave him many good words, blaming him somewhat for his long absence. She asked by name almost for every nobleman that haunts the Court, and what ladies there were. She willed him to be no more stranger than he was wont, and to thank her sister for the usage of Melvin, as also Lord Robert for his cheer unto him. After having thus taken his leave of her, he saluted divers ladies that stood about in his mistress's name.

6. The next day, Saturday, he understood that the Lords would be occupied the whole day about a murder committed by some of the Eliots upon certain Scots, and that also the Queen would not come forth that day. He neither spoke with her nor any of the Lords, who for this matter kept the Tolbooth until five p.m. There were of the Eliots and Scots five condemned, and three of them beheaded that night after eight p.m. at the Castle hill by torchlight.

7. On Sunday there was married a daughter of the Justice Clerk, three miles from Edinburgh, where the most part of the ladies were. After dinner thither went the Queen and her four Marys to do honour to the bride. She returned that night and supped with Lennox, and the writer also. In the midst of her supper she drank to Queen Elizabeth, adding these words, "De bon cœur." That night she danced long, and in a mask; and playing at dice lost Lennox a jewel of crystal set in gold. The Lords from the bridal went unto the Lord of Morton's house, where there they have tarried these two days. Touching the purpose he travails in, what shall be the end he knows not, nor yet what he may conjecture. To-morrow the Duke will be here, well accompanied. The next day there will be here again the Earl of Argyle. The Queen is determined to accord the Earl of Lennox and the Duke. Much talk there is to what end all this favour showed to Lennox tends. He is well friended of Lethington, who is now thought will bear much with the Stewards for the love he bears to Mary Flemynge, of whom there is more spoken than yet he finds certain of her marriage. Much discord there is here between divers noblemen and gentlemen in divers parts of the country. The Lord Seton and Lethington, of great friends, are become mortal enemies for

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the cause of one Francis Douglas of Longniddery, to whom Lord Seton has done wrong, and of this bargain is like to have the worse. The day the writer came here he saw 500 horse assembled to have debated this action with spear, sword, and jack, had not the Queen sent a discharge to the parties. In the determination of the lieutenancy to be given to Murray, there is some alteration of mind in the Queen, and much thought thereof by Protestants. All pensions granted by this Queen since her coming are called in, considering how greatly she was charged for small service. There shall also be a new reformation of the things of the benefices to be paid to the preachers. The Abbot of Crosraguel is dead, and the Kennedys ready to fall by the ears for his goods. Mr. George Buchanan has given unto him by the Queen the whole temporalities of that abbacy. With the spiritualities he will not meddle, because he cannot preach. The Queen would have made him an Abbot. The Clan-Gregor (that in the beginning of last spring went to Ireland), being pursued here by the authority, (the Earls of Argyle and Athol having commission to apprehend them), are now returned into Scotland very poor, and have made means to the Queen to be received to mercy. Great bruits here of much harm lately done in Ireland. James Macconel being lately here (understanding of the writer's coming hither) left a servant behind to speak with him touching his matters in Ireland, to what effect he knows not yet. Has done the Queen's commendations to the Master of Maxwell, and thanked him for his good will towards Lord Scrope and earnest mind to justice.—Edinburgh, 24 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 12.

Oct. 24. **758.** Hedley to Randolph.

They say that the French are coming thither and that a great number are ready at Dieppe. Men have devoured the thanks that Randolph deserved in writing from time to time the intelligence to the Court, which was purloined from him by staying his letters here, and sending their own with his news.—Berwick, 24 Oct. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Pp. 2.

Oct. 25. **759.** The Queen to Queen Mary.

Whereas she has heretofore, as well by her own letters as by Randolph, recommended unto her the complaint of William Clarke and his associates concerning a ship and goods taken by a French ship through the aid of a number of her subjects, she again desires that he may have restitution.—St. James's.

Corrected draft. Endd.: 25 Oct. 1564. For Yarmouth men. *Pp.* 3.

Oct. 25. **760.** Intelligences.

1. From Rome. Appointment by Cardinal Vitelli to the Camerlengato. 300 Spaniards have made suit to the Pope

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Oct. 25. to prolong the execution of the Council in Spain touching residence upon benefices for a time, which he could not grant.

2. Vienna, 9 Nov. M. De Lansac is arrived. The war in Transylvania continues. Doctor Vessalius, returning from Jerusalem, is dead at Zante.

3. Cracow. The Lithuanians have had an overthrow.

4. Constantinople, 25 Oct. 4,500 houses have been burnt. An ambassador has arrived from the King of Poland.

Copy. Endd. by Mason: 19 Nov. *Pp.* 6.

Oct. 27. **761.** BEDFORD to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Received 2,000*l.* towards some payment of the works, which is distributed. The soldiers being unpaid so long call upon him as earnestly as the workmen did for money. Asks for a full pay for them, and that a treasurer and a surveyor of the victuals be appointed. The town and neighbourhood are quiet. Leaves news of Scotland to Randolph.—Berwick, 27 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 27. **762.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Besides the 2,000*l.* they had for the works must be suitor for more money to pay the soldiers, who are behind for a whole year at Michaelmas last. Hears from thence that there is much ado for caps and surplices. Is sorry to think that the Church, that already lacks many good pastors, shall now by this means lose some of those she has already, and such as the world has a good opinion of, as well for learning and godliness as for wisdom and other good parts. Fears it will discourage many and make the Papists rejoice to see it. If it might be otherwise, in his opinion it would do more good. And for that, by order of law, new fish days are commanded (for which he has caused proclamation to be made), this season of the year serves not for fishing here, and the store was wont to be had out of the palace, as well of butter and cheese for all times, as for salt store for these days, where none is now.—Berwick, 27 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 28. **763.** VITUS WOLFIUS to the QUEEN.

Has been informed by his agent that he delivered his letters to her, and has been asked whether he had a certain precious jewel* with him, and whether he could swear that it had never been offered to any other prince. It was also objected that he asked too much money, and that if he wanted anything certain to be done, he should first of all send it where it might be seen. Declares that he acts in good faith, and

* Istud pretiosam gemmam.

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Oct. 28. offers to send his gem to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, or any other place she may direct, and exhibit it to the persons she may appoint.—Dantzic, SS. Simon and Jude, 1564. *Signed:* Vitus Wolffius a Souftenberg.
Copy. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

Oct. 28. **764.** Another copy of the above.
Add. Lat. Pp. 4.

Oct. 28. **765.** George Gilpin to Cecil.

Such ships as were sent by their Prince in aid of the King of Spain's armado have their commission to make towards Cape Virido, and there wait for such English ships as are gone or shall go towards the Indies; which ships (as they have advertisements out of England) they say carry masons, carpenters, smiths, and other workmen, with tools; whereupon they conjecture that some fort is to be made, whence the going of English ships thither will not be any longer suffered. They name their armado that goes thither above twenty sail. Desires his aid for the carrying out of his patent for making furnaces in England.—Antwerp, 28 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Oct. 29. **766.** Clough to Challoner.

In his last told Challoner what money of his he had. Trusts the controversy between them and this country is ended. Lord Robert is made Baron of Denbigh and Earl of Leicester. The plague is sore throughout Germany and Eastland, but it is not in these Low Countries.—Antwerp, 29 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received by Arthus. *Pp.* 3.

Oct. 31. **767.** Francis Peyto to Throckmorton.

The Prince of Condé's complaint to the Queen Mother was in form very humble, yet it insinuated that if no better regard was had to the Edict of Pacification inconvenience might follow. The Queen answered that the King sincerely meant to have it kept, but if those of the religion again disturbed the realm they should receive just chastisement. The constable's sickness is reported. The difference between the Houses of Guise and Châtillon is set forth at large in print, without name of author or printer. Another treatise steps a foot further, and maintains by Scripture the lawfulness of the Duke's death; so Poltrot shall also have his place among the martyrs. Hears that Throckmorton will shortly visit Almain. Also of the creation of an Earl of Leicester. —Paris, 31 Oct. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Hol. Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

A.D. 1564.

Nov. 2. **768.** Bedford to Cecil.

Thanks him for working to get money for a full pay for them. Mr. Marshall here, having to send thitherward, takes occasion to commend him and his service here. Randolph will write to him concerning Walche.—Berwick, 2 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 2. **769.** Memorial of the French Ambassador.

Requests by the French Ambassador, at the command of his master, to the Queen of England, respecting commerce, the importation of wines and wood, and the deliverance of Barre.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: 2 Nov. 1564. *Fr. Pp.* 3.

Nov. 2. **770.** English Shipping in Spain.

Notarial copy of a legal paper connected with the English ships seized by Don Alvaro De Bazan.—Seville, 2 Nov. 1654.

Span. Pp. 2.

Nov. 3. **771.** Another document connected with the same transactions.—Seville, 2 Nov. 1564.

Span. Pp. 3.

Nov. 3. **772.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Since his last has conferred twice with Murray and Lethington, but hitherto they have resolved upon nothing. Gathers that this Queen will not be hard to show herself conformable, if she might be assured that whatsoever he had spoken in the name of Queen Elizabeth were earnestly meant of her part. But lest it might be thought he had spoken more than he was commanded, he willed them to mark what he had said. The effect was only this, that in case this Queen would follow his mistress's advice in her marriage, she will proceed to the inquisition of her right with all favour; and if it falls out in her behalf, upon plain knowledge whom she [Mary] will marry, the Queen will deal with her as her sister or daughter. Upon these words they agreed all. This they thought nothing to any effect, seeing her right is sufficiently known; but to have that published might peradventure, said they, move her further than yet she can conform unto. In this they accorded not. He said that he had greater cause to doubt what she would do if that were done than there had been cause to doubt of his Sovereign's offer. He looked that something should have been said touching Lord Darnley, of whom no word was spoken; though here it is in the mouths of all men, that it is concluded in this Queen's heart, and that Lethington is wholly bent that way. Has many reasons to the contrary, as well in the Queen as in Lethington; yet can assure him of nothing, men's minds are so uncertain.

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Nov. 3.
Randolph to Cecil.

2. Many times since his former letters he has talked with this Queen, so that many wonder where they get matter to occupy the time. He makes some believe that lovers never lack language. She is much inclined to think well of his sovereign, and (as she says herself) to please her in all things reasonable, and in her marriage to follow more of her advice than any other. She says that in forsaking of her friends' counsel, and following that of Queen Elizabeth, if she should be deceived, her folly were great, and much dishonour to her sister. What makes her brother and Lethington so loth to give her counsel she knows not, except it be for fear she should be deceived, or that they think it should not be honourable for her so to match. These things, she said, moved her to stay and make her the longer to take resolution, yet will she by no ways offend Elizabeth, but honour her as her eldest sister, and follow her counsel as her mother. She willingly hears now of marriage, and is content to hear as much as he is able to say; yesterday he showed her the Queen's letter, wherein commission is granted to Bedford and him to confer with such of hers as she shall appoint. Has yet got no answer what she will do herein. He finds them willing that this matter should take effect, yet they make it strange to see with what earnestness he will press them, that they may gather what is his mistress's affection.

3. How much Lennox's restoration will profit him the writer cannot conjecture; for he that every three months spends 1,000 marks to recover 300 marks, shall never thrive by the bargain. He is restored to his heritage, but must agree with the most part of them that have his lands. The Duke and he are in this sort agreed. The Queen has commanded them both never to quarrel with each other, and to embrace each other. Lennox made great demands for the loss he sustained by his banishment. The Duke defended himself by the Prince's authority. The matter continued in debate three days; but upon Friday last, before it was ended, it was looked that they should have departed worse friends than they met, which they had done had not the Queen taken the above order. Lennox demanded the Abbey of Paisley out of the Bishop's hands, and to have the Bayliage of Glasgow of the Duke. He obtained neither, saving that the Duke was content to give the bayliage into the Bishop's hands, of whom he held it. The Earl of Argyle has freely rendered what he had of his; and the Queen, content to satisfy Lord John's son of Coldingham with some other thing as good as that which appertained to him by his father. The greatest debate is now between Captain Steward and him, who has made great spoil of his woods and houses.

4. Since the Duke came here the Earl came never further from his lodging than the Court. They never met but in the Queen's sight. The Duke upon Sunday took his leave of the Queen, and got her licence to go to the Castle to see

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Nov. 3.
Randolph to Cecil.

the Earl of Arran, where he was upon Monday, and tarried the whole forenoon with him. Hears that he is well in health, very melancholy, patient in his trouble, but very desirous of liberty. The Duke stands in no small doubt of himself, and thinks this draught to bring Lennox home is chiefly to his overthrow, but specially if this Queen marries Lord Darnley. Had some talk with him of this matter; and by a French person he let him understand that there was no other meant but the undoing of his house. He had no other help but in God, and in the favour of Queen Elizabeth. The bruit is that the Queen will give Lennox the keeping of Dunbarton, which tends utterly to the Duke's undoing. Lady Margaret and Lord Darnley are looked for. Doubts whether she will be as soon restored unto the Earldom of Angus, as her husband was to Lennox.

5. Lethington has been in hand with him touching Archibald Graham's suit.—Edinburgh, 31 Oct. 1564.

6. P. S.—Has seen a letter from Cecil to Bedford, asking what has been heard of Walche's doings in the time of his being here. The most he knows is this: he entered at the West Marches, and was conveyed to this town by a servant of the Master of Maxwell, and from hence to the Queen, being then in the north. He talked with her long, and afterwards gave a letter in French to Lethington. The effect of that letter was that she had communed with that Englishman, who had told her many things, and therefore willed him to inquire and examine him further. He came here and spoke with Lethington in the Justice Clerk's garden. What the purposes were in special the writer knows not, but that the Papists in England were her's. He named divers that were of Lady Katherine's faction, more than ever the writer heard, but Cecil in special, for one; which gave Lethington occasion to write the letter he [Cecil] saw, in which he wondered how so many wise men could be of that opinion, and meddle in such matters. After this talk he spoke with him once again, riding in the highway beside Longniddery.

7. Intending thus to have ended, Lethington sent him word that the Queen desired him to speak with her before he wrote to his mistress. The next day he attended upon her, but heard nothing. Upon Allhallows day he was desired to sup with Murray. After supper he [the writer] spoke a good while with the Queen. She said she had conferred with her brother and Lethington of all those matters he propounded, as also they said he had done with them. For the meeting of some of her's with Bedford and the writer she has appointed Murray and Lethington.—Edinburgh, 3 Nov. 1564.

8. Clernaue, servant of this Queen, will shortly be at the Court, by whom she intends to write to the Queen. Three of his men are sick of the small-pox, so thinks that for a time he must absent himself from the Court. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 11.

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Nov. 4. **773.** LETHINGTON to CECIL.

In all the conferences they have yet had with Randolph he has not uttered so much of his mind to them as they can lay any great foundation, although he has made rehearsal of the Queen's good meaning generally, the particularities being remitted to some conference with Bedford. Is perplexed what to write plainly in the mean season, so forbears to touch any of these difficulties. His mistress has agreed that Murray and the writer shall speak with Bedford.—Edinburgh, 4 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 4. **774.** FREDERIC II., KING OF DENMARK, to the QUEEN.

Recommends the bearer, Dr. Albert Knopper, whom he sends to settle some matters yet in suspense between their realms.—Nieburg, 4 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Nov. 4. **775.** ADVICES from ITALY.

1. Rome, Nov. 4. The Duke of Florence makes great suit to be made a Cardinal. News of different appointments, &c.

2. Ferrara, Nov. 30. There has been a meeting at Châtillon of the Queen of Navarre, the Prince of Condé, the Admiral, D'Andelot, and the Scot who slew the King.

3. Vienna, Nov. 28. The Emperor has sent an army to Transylvania. *Orig. in Mason's Hol. Endd. Pp.* 3.

Nov. 5. **776.** THE EARL OF MURRAY to CECIL.

Received his from Randolph, and is rejoiced to understand his bent to travail for continuance of the amity betwixt their sovereigns, whereunto his labours shall not be spared.—Edinburgh, 5 Nov. 1564. *Signed:* James Stewart.

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 5. **777.** CHALLONER to MRS. STRADLING.

Asks her to excuse him not writing now to the Countess, his head and stomach being out of temper, and the bearer will inform her of the rest.—Madrid, 5 Nov. 1564.

Copy. On the same page as the following article.

Nov. 5. **778.** CHALLONER to the COUNT DE FERIA.*

Has received the Count's letter of the 9th ult., and thanks him for his good offices in the matter of Bodenham and Tipton.—Madrid, 5 Nov. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 3.

* On the last page are a few lines in Latin verse, apparently on the death of Sir William Paget, who died in 1563.

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Nov. 5. **779.** Intelligences from Italy.

1. Milan, 5 Nov. The disputes between the Duke of Savoy and the Bernese.

2. Rome, Nov. 18. News from the Papal Court, from Geneva, &c.

Orig. Endd. by Mason. Ital. Pp. 4.

Nov. 5. **780.** Translation of the above into English.

Orig. in Mason's hol., and endd. by him. Pp. 6.

Nov. 6. **781.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. They still lack money for the garrison, and want a treasurer and surveyor of the victuals. Has been driven to deliver out of the money now come 1,500*l.* to the purveyor for beves, for else those that now have charge say they could provide no meat. Walshe is in the Tower. Was not privy to what he practised in Scotland.—Berwick, 6 Nov. 1564.

2. P.S.—Here is such acclamation made upon him and others for the levying of money for the Scottish ship as is incredible; and it is piteous to see how they are driven to take their cattle and sell them, making forays as it were upon the Scots. And some townships that had not 10*s.* worth of goods are rated at 20 marks. The 160*l.* to make up his 400*l.* he shall have at Martinmas, but the 900*l.* to be levied here is not to be had. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary, and again by Cecil himself: Archibald Greham. *Pp.* 3.

Nov. 6. **782.** Henry Sadler's Bill.

Saturday, Oct. 21, 1564. His lord dispatched him from Tarascon, and he arrived the same day at St. Bastard, 6 posts.

Oct. 22. Laid at L'Auriol. 18 posts.

Oct. 23. Went to Fontaigne. 11 posts.

Met this day Hume, a Scottishman, who told him he came lately out of England, and had a packet for his lord. Was with the governor, M. de Lesse, for a pass. The plague begins to cease.

Oct. 24. Went to Varrenes. 8 posts.

Oct. 25. Went to Briare 13 posts.

Oct. 26. Went to Paris. posts.

Oct. 27. Came to Britwell [Breteuil]. 6 posts.

Understood that they preach here; and lately learned also that the Prince of Condé was determined to come shortly to Picardy.

Oct. 28. Came to Boulogne. 8 posts.

Met this morning a courier betwixt Flers and Amiens, who came out of Flanders. Understood there that Aire was delivered to the French, and that three of the inhabitants were hanged for the same, the chief of whom was Fontaigne. Found there Sir Robert Peckam; the hostess of the house

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Nov. 6. showed him that he was a devout man, and how that he had heard the same morning three masses.

Oct. 31. Embarked, and being hard at Dover was driven back.

Nov. 1. Learned of a gentleman of M. D'Andelot's, that he was married to the Count Sommes' [Salm] daughter, and that in going through Lorraine was uncourteously dealt with by all of the Duke of Lorraine's line, but after well used by the Duke himself.

Nov. 2. There arrived at Boulogne three French gentlemen, viz., M. Bertillac, M. le Controller, and M. Mauvissier, his younger brother. They say that they belong to the Queen of Scots, and that they go thither.

Nov. 4. They embarked and came hard to Dover, and from thence were driven to the Downs, and there laid all night.

Nov. 5. Came again to Dover and were driven to the Downs again.

Nov. 6. Landed at Sandwich and came to London.

5 posts.

Laid for his passage at Boulogne, 8 days.

From Tarascon to Lyons, 18 posts.	£	s.	d.
Paid for every post a third more than ordinary. 79 posts - - -	18	7	0
Passage at Boulogne - -	3	12	0
Charges at Boulogne for eight days -	1	0	0
	22	19	0

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Nov. 6. **783.** Requests of the Spanish Ambassador.

That a commission be appointed to try the causes of those merchants who are spoiled of their goods, from whose decision there shall be no appeal. The judges to sit thrice a week. A reasonable time being given for the collection of evidence, no adjournment shall be allowed. Decisions to be enforced by letters from the Privy Council. Those who refuse to obey the decisions to be fined. Not only pirates, but their abettors also to be punished. Officers refusing to carry out the decisions to be punished. All impending causes to be tried before the commission.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: 6 Nov. 1564. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

Nov. 7. **784.** Randolph to Leicester.

The Prince of Condé is suitor here, supported chiefly by the Cardinal his uncle. If John Steward comes over, as is reported, believes Throckmorton is best able to deal with him. Has written to the Queen. The 18th inst. he would that Leicester were at Berwick to say somewhat for himself, for then somewhat will be said of him that may tend to little good. How happy is his life that between these two Queens

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Nov. 7. is tossed to and fro. His luck is evil if he lights not in some of their laps that love so well to play. Much more than being of the order of St. Michael hangs over his head when God wills it to take place.—Edinburgh, 7 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Nov. 8. **785.** Bedford to Cecil.
Repeats his letter of the 6th inst. Asks for money, and that Cecil will take order there that no more be paid by this country.—Berwick, 8 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 9. **786.** Queen Mary to Queen Elizabeth.
Labanoff, i. 246. Asks for a passport for Thomas Douglas and Robert Bog to pass and repass to France for one year.—Holyrood, 9 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Broadside.

Nov. 9. **787.** Smith to the Queen.
1. Received here her's (dated at Harrow-on-the-Hill, 12 Sept., sent by the Earl of Bothwell) on the 4th, by one of the Scottish ambassador's servants. Sent by Henry Sadler, Sir Ralph Sadler's son, the answer to the thing therein required, who left on 21st ult., which he could not have done had not it come by others dated at St. James', 24 Sept., and delivered him on 14th ult. by M. De L'Aubespine. Objects to this kind of sending of letters.
2. Repeats the sum of the answer he sent to her dated the 19th ult.
3. Received her's (dated at St. James' on 9th ult.) on the 6th inst. at Marseilles, delivered him by M. De L'Aubespine, sent, he thinks, in the French packet. That day the King made his entry into this town. Next day asked audience and was referred to the 8th inst. Delivered her letters to the Queen Mother, who was with the King, the Duke of Orleans, Mme. Margarite, and the Prince of Navarre. Although he had declared before that he had letters to the Queen, and not to the King, the Ambassador of Scotland had audience before him, and was not departed from the King when he was brought in. Upon this occurrence he was fain to change his proeme, and after reverence he told the King his suit was to him, and his letters to his mother, so that if they could not agree she should aid him. At this the Queen repeated his tale again to the King, and took his letter and told the effect to him. Smith said by that message which they sent him on St. Michael's day by De Mauvissier, he took it that the Queen had free choice given her to nominate whom she would to be of the order, and so he had written home. The King and Queen said it was so. Smith said that Queen Elizabeth willed him to require them not to take it amiss that she would deliberate awhile and deliver this honour to whom she shall think good, to Lord Robert or any other. The

A.D. 1564.
Nov. 9. Queen Mother said that what Queen Elizabeth wills shall be done, and that she may bestow the King's order on whom she would; and further, that if she shall name any other besides, her son will employ his order upon him also. Smith said this was more than he durst have required; and asked if he should write so home. Yea, said the King, and she shall do what she will and command what she lists, for he would gratify her in anything she desires. Yea, said the Queen, if she will keep this gift in hand to employ it upon another, well, or upon Lord Robert, or she shall name another when she will. The Queen Mother asked Smith when his mistress would marry, and whether she would not marry Lord Robert. To the first he said he knew not; to the second, he thought rather nay than yea, for nothing letted her marrying him long ago if it had been her pleasure; and the whole Parliament had required her to marry divers times, not making choice of any person, but referring that to her. She said that was reason, but yet that they thought better she should marry within the realm than without. Smith said there were reasons and opinions on both sides. The Queen Mother and the King would have known his opinion, but he would not answer. The Queen Mother said that they knew that he [Smith] loved Lord Robert, and if it were in his power it should not be long undone; to which he answered, that he loved him, and was ready to do his service at all times, but must prefer her judgment and pleasure above his or his own either.

4. Smith mentioned his negotiating with the Council at Avignon, touching the merchants' matters and two or three other points, and hoped that all was well satisfied. The King said, yea. The Queen said, yea, they have and must have always a good opinion of his mistress, and what shall be agreeable to her shall be to the King. Smith asked if they made any dispatch shortly into England; for if they did, he would then send his also. The Queen said as soon as they came to Arles the Rhinegrave should be dispatched into England with the order, with such conditions as he [Smith] had heard.

5. Touching the Queen appointing whom she would to the order, he wrote by Andrew Beton, the Scottish Ambassador's brother, who departed from Avignon on 6th ult. The King, Queen, and Council are very desirous to know whom she will take to her husband, and had much rather she should marry within the realm than from without, and from any other place than from France; and the same mind they have of the Queen of Scots.—Marseilles, 9 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 7.

Nov. 9 **788.** Confirmation of the Edict of Pacification.

Confirmation by King Charles IX. of the Edict of Pacification of March 19. Marseilles, 9 Nov. 1564. *Signed by the King in Council and countersigned by De L'Aubespine.*

Copy. Endd: Sent in the F. par. *Fr. Pp.* 4.

A.D. 1564,
Nov. 11. **789.** GUIDO GIANNETTI to the QUEEN.

Has not had anything of importance about which to write, Italy being at rest. The object of the embassy of M. de Lansac from the King of France to the Emperor has come to the writer's knowledge. He is commissioned to procure unity of action between the King and the Emperor in the matter of religion, and for an alliance between the families. The Duke of Savoy and the Switzers have come to terms. News from the Papal Court.—Venice, 11 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Mason. Ital. Pp.* 4.

Nov. 12. **790.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Having concluded with Murray and Lethington as much at this time as could be said, thought best to be with Bedford, that they might be better prepared against the time of conference. So he arrived here yesterday. Because this matter might be the more covertly handled without suspicion, they have concluded upon this device. The Queen comes to Dunbar, where she remains six or seven days. In the meantime Murray and Lethington have leave to ride into the Merse ahawking, and also to visit some lands of theirs. Whilst there, Bedford shall send a gentleman to them, and desire them that forasmuch as there are divers matters in controversy upon the Borders, he desires them to rest one night in Berwick. This was thought better than that they should come to entreat of the debatable ground, because Murray and Lethington have not been accustomed to be employed in such affairs.

2. Wrote in his last of Beton's arrival here, and the cause of his coming. Now confirms the same with better assurance of the truth, saving that he wrote John for Robert Steward. Before Beton's departure out of France, Robert Steward had his dispatch of the Cardinal to this Queen and was gone with the same to the Prince. The Cardinal excuses himself to this Queen that he shall not be inconsistent, because he commended to her before, by John Baptista, the Duke of Orleans, of whom then he thought best. He added also with vehement signification of his sorrow, and the danger that he stands in for fear of the Protestants, if that his desire for her take not effect, and that he has no other man so fit to use as Robert Steward, though beforetime the man undertook to kill him.

3. The Queen having considered her sweet uncle's letter, said to one these words: "Truely, I am beholding to my uncle; so it be well with him he cares not what becomes of me."

4. Wrote that Walche spoke with this Queen, which he again calls in doubt, though it be earnestly affirmed unto him that he did. All the rest that he has written is true. It is

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Nov. 12. now openly known that he is in the Tower, but little regarded what comes of him. Fowler arrived the day before the writer's departure from Edinburgh. Many of that faction are greatly disappointed that the Lord Darnley comes not Thinks it no small purpose that his father was so desirous to have had him here; but those are most his friends that are most against it.—Berwick, 12 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Nov. 12. **791.** ROGER ALFORD to CHALLONER.
Their state here is quiet, and his friends are in health, and so is Challoner's sister, Farnham. Of particular news the bringer can inform him, who is his wife's brother. "I can be content you use the company of Eve now and then, but take heed of glutting."—London, 12 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner:* Received by Mr. Burlace. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 13. **792.** The LORD TREASURER to CECIL.
Details respecting the payment of the charge at Berwick and the continuance of the victualling there. Inquiry to be made of Lee. If this devise be not agreeable, thinks that 6,000*l.* for the half-year's pay to the soldiers should be left at Newcastle, and that there should be a staple for corn for eight months. Has written for the Lincolnshire rent to be taken from York to Newcastle.—13 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 13. **793.** SMITH to CECIL.
1. His man that should have gone is stopped of his journey this day for lack of post horses. Wishes for more frequent intelligence. Cecil should not speak in parables. Still calls upon him for Scotland. In so great a calm they were never here in so great a trouble, for they provide for a hard winter.
2. The posts come continually. These are wise men, and consider what he says; knowledge makes good service, ignorance brings error and repentance. Sometimes fifty crowns save 5,000. This day there departs a post for Scotland, who goes by Dieppe or otherwise by sea; all go and come by the Cardinal of Lorraine, for without him nothing is done, and yet there is strife of all sides. The matter is hot, and is chiefly the marriage matter, and a great stir who shall bear the belle away. All must not be committed to letters, and still Cecil keeps his [Smith's] men in England, by whom he dare speak.
3. At Valence he visited in the Queen's name the Duke of Ferrara, and at Avignon the Duke and Duchess of Savoy, with whom he had courteous talk at all times.—Marseilles, 13 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 3.

A.D. 1564.

Nov. 14. **794.** Charges at Berwick.

1. Valentine Browne states that he has paid in prest to the officers, captains, soldiers, and workmen, between Michaelmas 1563 and Lady Day 1564, 4,195*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, and for victuals within the same time 1,878*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; total 6,073*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

2. Also that the treasurer's clerks have disbursed, between Lady Day and Michaelmas 1564, to the garrisons 2,812*l.*, and for victuals for the same 3,273*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; total 6,085*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

3. Total for the year 12,159*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

4. And that there is estimated to be owing to the garrison from the 8th of August 1563 to Michaelmas 1564, 12,890*l.*, and to the works 8,100*l.*; total 20,990*l.*, showing that there is due at Michaelmas 1564 8,831*l.*

Orig. Endd.: Val. Browne's reckoning. *Pp.* 4.

Nov. 14. **795.** Guido Cavalcanti to Cecil.

Has written by the bearer to the Earl of Leicester, who will probably show that letter to Cecil. The occurrences at this Court will doubtless be communicated by the Ambassador.—Marseilles, 14 Nov. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* 14 Nov. 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 15. **796.** The Queen to [the Lord Treasurer.]

Sends to him her letters to Ashton, the receiver, to be sealed. All haste shall be made that Ashton may resort to Berwick with the money, which cannot be less than 9,000*l.* He cannot have the whole, yet if half were there to be prested to the garrison it were convenient, for they are in need, and within three days Murray and Lethington will be at Berwick, as commissioners from the Queen of Scots to treat with Bedford and others; and she would be loth that they should understand the garrison's lack.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: M. of the warrant that Val. Browne thinks meet to be written to Mr. Ashton, 15 Nov. 1564. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. [15]. **797.** Warrant for Mr. Ashton.

Authorises him to take certain money to Berwick for the payment of the garrison and works there. From the Court at St. James.—Nov. 1564.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Nov. 15. **798.** Condemnation of John Panant.

Having robbed and murdered two women he is condemned to be broken on the wheel in the market-place, and his head broken with the hammer with which he committed the crime. —Brussels, 15 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1564.

Nov. 15. **799.** Henry Kylligrew to Challoner.

The Earl of Leicester travails to supply the writer's place with some other, and thinks he is in good towardness. For other matters refers him to the bearer, Mr. Wm. Borlace, who can inform him of his state with his love and mistress, and what a hell he left him in.! He is a gentleman of an ancient house, servant and friend to the Earl of Warwick, under whom he had charge at Newhaven.—London, 15 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner:* Received by Mr. Burlace. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 16. **800.** Passport for Thomas Douglas.

Passport by Bedford for Thomas Douglas, of Scotland, to pass to France with one servant and three geldings. *Signed:* F. Bedford; W. Sage.

Pp. 2.

Nov. 18. **801.** Richard Brakenbury to Challoner.

Asks him to send a pair of silk hose.—From the Court at St. James, 18 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* Received by Mr. Burlace. *Pp.* 2.

Nov 19. **802.** Queen Catherine De Medicis to the Queen.

As soon as the writer and her son heard from M. De Foix of the wishes of Queen Elizabeth on the subject of her letter of the 8th ult., they replied conformably to her intention, which had also been declared by Sir Thomas Smith.—Marseilles, 19 Nov. 1564. *Signed:* Caterine.

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

Nov. 19. **803.** The Vidame of Chartres to Cecil.

1. Has had no difficulty with the King and the Queen Mother, but has had some with the Prince of Condé. The King has desired him to publish an ample declaration, in which he has set forth that when the Queen of England engaged in that enterprize her principal aim was to succour the King and his subjects who were oppressed for the Gospel. The Queen Mother has shown herself favourable towards him, by whom indeed he has been preserved. Shall always consider himself bound to serve the Queen of England after his master.

2. Desires him to show favour to an inhabitant of Havre whose vessel has been stayed, and who did great service to the English by bringing victuals to that town. Asks him to send him the book which Mr. Edein formerly gave him, being a compilation from sundry works on Philosophy; he will have it copied and sent back to him.

A.D. 1564.

Nov. 19. 3. Salutes* the Chancellor and his wife, and Cecil's little Marie.—La Ferté Vidame, 19 Nov. 1564. *Signed:* J. Ferriere.

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 4.

Nov. 19. **804.** The Request of the Ambassador of Portugal.

The King of Portugal having understood that certain of the Queen's subjects were rigging ships to sail to the coast of the Myne, Minaguette and Guinea, and other places under the dominion of Portugal, which is forbidden to the King's own subjects, desires that she would command the said ships to be stayed and unarmed, and that those who have already sailed may be punished. As her subjects cannot but meet sometimes with the navy of Portugal, the King would be sorry for any damages which they would receive.

Copy. Fr. Pp. 3.

Nov. 19. **805.** Translation of the above into English.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Nov. 20. **806.** Smith to Cecil.

On 14th inst. he dispatched from Marseilles Edmond Mathir, an Englishman newly come out of Italy, with letters to the Queen. Nevertheless because the bearer, Adam Hume, comes by him, he would not let him go without his letters. At Arles all stand as they did. The Three Estates of Provence began on 20th inst. at Tarascon. The coming of the Rhinegrave and De Mauvissier is prorogued they say, because as Queen Elizabeth is not resolved who shall have the order, but delays, so belike will they. The bruit is that the Queen Mother hopes to see her daughter, the Queen of Spain, about Toulouse or Bayonne before the King departs out of these south countries. News is in the Court that the Prince of Condé and the Cardinal of Lorraine have intervisited each other. The bearer, Adam Hume,† he perceives by Mr. Alington's letter, which Cecil sent him, was well rewarded. What he deserved he cannot tell, but it was he (or at least he was one of them) who with lies and forged inventions to let the peace at the making thereof, made Sir Nicholas almost or altogether mad. He laid this time with the Ambassador of Scotland here, who suspects him to be sent from the Protestants of Scotland. The Ambassador is wholly for the Papists, and therefore is glad to be rid of him.—Arles, 20 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 20. **807.** John Cuerton to Challoner.

Received from Challoner 1,000 rials to send unto Exeter to Master Hocar [Hooker] for his (Challoner's) use. Many

* This passage is in the hand of the Vidame.

† From this point to the end is nearly entirely in cipher.

A.D. 1564.
Nov. 20. ships of England are laden here and at other ports.—Bilboa, 20 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Brought by Mr. Parker. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 22. **808.** Smith to Cecil.

1. Cecil's letter of the 29th ult. was delivered here on Tuesday the 21st., by M. De L'Aubespine. The 6th ult. sent a packet of letters by Andrew Beton, the Ambassador of Scotland's brother, who went he said directly to London. Thinks he tarried long to make twenty-four days betwixt Avignon and London. It makes him more to muse, for at the same time that De L'Aubespine sent him this of the 29th ult. he delivered another for the Scottish Ambassador, written by the said Andrew at London. If he came not to the Court of England Cecil should inquire for the packet at the French Ambassador's hands. The silks of the Medes to come by Muscovia into England is a strange hearing. The French Ambassador is very dainty if he takes missing a dinner so heavily. As for the Ambassador of Portugal, if there be no other sent than he which is, and has been ever since he [Smith] came into France, he will not contend for that matter. He has lain almost this twelvemonth at Paris sick, some say of the King's evil, others of the disease of this country, that has eaten almost his throat asunder. He has not come much abroad since Rouen was won.

2. If Cecil means the Lord Darnley, men have the like opinion here. Of that matter he wrote by Beton, and of the Archduke Charles by Mathir.—Arles, 22 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *A few words in cipher. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Nov. 22. **809.** Smith to Cecil.

Recommends the bearer, William Seres, a Scottish gentleman, who being taken on the sea in their last wars was put in the galleys with his company, but is now released, and minds to go home by England.—Arles, 22 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 22. **810.** Estates of Provence.

Proceedings of the Estates of Provence assembled at Tarascon, Nov. 22, 1564. They appoint officers and judges, give salaries and pensions to different people, and arrange other local matters.

Copy. Endd.: Sent in the F. par. *Fr. Pp.* 27.

Nov. 22. **811.** Another copy of the above.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 16.

A.D. 1564.

Nov. 22. **812.** Challoner to Clough.

Details of money transactions between them since August 1563, through the agency of Alex. Bonvise, Lopez Del Campo, Nicolao Palavicino, and others. Also some paid to James Coldwell, the writer's servant, for his posting. Thinks that neither the King nor the Prince of Spain will come to Flanders till September next.—Madrid, 22 Nov. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by Stephano Leccari, his means. *Pp.* 7.

Nov. 23. **813.** Bedford and Randolph to Cecil.

Received his of the 13th inst. but upon the 20th, which was long after the time they needed his advice. Refer him to their letter to the Queen. The next morning in private talk, which Randolph had first with Murray and after with Lethington, they severally told him that they found Queen Elizabeth's dealing marvellous strange, and that nothing was intended but drift of time. For the matter itself, though they know not how their mistress is affected, yet they would be loth so to leave this cause so as no further conference should be had of it; but having reported to her what has passed in this talk they would inform him [Randolph] thereof at his return to Edinburgh. Murray and Lethington arrived on Saturday, and on Sunday they began their conference with them, and continued it until the sermon time, and spent most of the afternoon in the same. Monday morning was bestowed in ending controversies between parties of England and Scotland. The Saturday immediately after their arrival one came with a packet of letters to them from the Queen, which came out of Flanders, by an Italian that has long practised with the Countess of Egmont. From whence these men are advertised the writers know not, but they lack no intelligence, neither what was intended for the voyage of Almaine, nor how it stayed. Upon Sunday came two Frenchmen. Some letters they saw delivered to Murray and Lethington, to whom (because they found them so spare of their news) the writers told what they had heard of the Prince of Condé's suit to their Queen.—Berwick, 23 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Written in Randolph's hand. Pp. 3.

Nov. 23. **814.** Advices from Vienna.

Vienna, 23 Nov. 1564. News of military affairs in Transylvania. Rome, 25 Sept. News from the Papal Court, chiefly on the proceedings of the Pope and Cardinals.

Copy. Ital. Pp. 3.

Nov. 24. **815.** Smith to Cecil.

1. It is certain that the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Prince of Condé have had conference and banqueting together at Soissons and at Nisseau Le Château, which belonged to the late Cardinal of Bourbon.

A.D. 1564.
Nov. 24. 2. They of Guise complain that all letters from the said Cardinal are opened, principally at Paris and Lyons. The Ambassador of Scotland and the Cardinal, and Mme. De Guise, are daily in great dispatches to and from Scotland, and to and from the Cardinal of Lorraine. The bearer, Hume, is altogether a Lethington, whom he shall find double he is afraid, or rather triple, having pensions of all three princes.—Arles, 24 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Chiefly in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 24. **816.** ERIC XIV. to the QUEEN.
Excuses himself for his delay in answering her letters in which she desires that his sister Cecilia may come to her She will not be able to do so, as he has given her in marriage to Christopher Marquis of Baden.—Stockholm, 8 Cal. Decem. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by G. North. Lat. Pp. 3.

Nov. 24. **817.** The DUKE of LUNENBURGH to the QUEEN.
Letter of commendation and credence for the Count of Schomburch.—Worden, 24 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. [?] *Add. Endd. Span. Pp.* 3.

Nov. 24. **818.** JOHN FITZWILLIAM to CECIL.
Has no doubt but that he can disprove anything laid to his charge. John Brown is at liberty upon his oath to the magistrates to return to prison at their pleasure. If he could obtain the Queen's letter, doubts not but that they would give sentence and also apprehend him again. All the traffic for England of commodities of these Low Countries is through France, and the merchant adventurers are much prevented thereby. The English merchants bound themselves too straight not to carry or sell any of their commodities nearer than Frankfort. Certain of Antwerp have been to the Court to declare what hindrance this restraint is to the commons and merchant strangers. The Margrave has gone into the drapers' houses to search for English cloth, and has arrested the same. The report is that divers towns in Flanders, where woollen cloth is made, are at a stay for lack of wool.—Antwerp, 24 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Nov. 24. **819.** PETRUS BIZARRUS to CECIL.
Is at Padua for the sake of his studies, and will go to Venice after the winter. Expresses his devotion to Cecil, the Queen, and England. Encloses a copy of Latin verses.*—Padua, 24 Nov. 1564. *Signed:* Petrus Bizarrus, Perusinus.
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 2.

* Enclosed is a copy of ten hexameters and pentameters, wondering what the strange appearances in the sky and the great storms may portend. *Lat. P.* 1.

A.D. 1564.

Nov. 24. **820.** The Queen's Answer to the Portuguese Ambassador.

She wishes that he had been privy of the answer made to Don Pereira Dantes in June 1562; namely, that although she saw no reason why her subjects might not sail into any country belonging to the King of Portugal, they paying such tributes as belong to the traffic, yet at the request of the said king, she had warned them from the navigation into any ports in Ethiopia in which the King had dominion, obedience, and tribute, which she thinks none of them have done. As for the navigation into other parts of Africa, she does not find it reasonable that she should prohibit it.

Corrected draft. Endd. Fr. Pp. 4.

Nov. 24. **821.** Translation of the above into English.

Corrected draft. Pp. 3.

Nov. 25. **822.** The French Ambassador to Cecil.

Mr. Somers having complained to him, four or five days ago, that an English ship had been stayed at Havre, he has written to the officers in favour of the owners. He cannot however obtain satisfaction for the complaints of his master's subjects. Desired Somers to tell him [Cecil] that the customers had seized twenty sacks of hops belonging to a Frenchman, and has since sent his secretary to him. Asks him for the third time that the hops may be restored.—25 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd., by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp.* 3.

Nov. 25. **823.** Challoner to Clough.

Mentions money matters and the non-arrival of letters sent by Clough and himself.—Madrid, 25 Nov. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: sent by Sor Gamboa. *Pp.* 3.

Nov. 26. **824.** The Queen to the King of Portugal.

Has received his Ambassador, Signor Aires Cardoso, and wishes that his requests had been such as she might have further contented him.—St. James, 26 Nov. 1564.

*Copy.**

Nov. 26. **825.** Translation of the above into French.

Copy.

Nov. 28. **826.** Memorial of M. De L'Aubespine.

1. There should be no restriction whatever in the free traffic between the countries.

2. Barre cannot be called a prisoner of war; he was in the service of one of the hostages, and was arrested on suspicion of intending to escape.

* This and the French translation are on the same page. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

A.D. 1564.
Nov. 28. 3. Also of that which was done to the Ambassador of France at the feast of the Lord Mayor of London.
Endd. by Smith: Sent to me, 28 Nov. 1564. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 29. **827.** LENNOX to BEDFORD.
Thanks for his friendliness and remembrance by the Earl of Murray. Having to send the bearer, his servant, Fowler, to the Court, asks his furtherance of him through his charge, and that he would help him with post horses.—Holyrood, 29 Nov. *Signed.*
Add. Pp. 2.

Nov. 29. **828.** REPLY to the MEMORIAL of M. DE L'AUBESPINE.
1. The ambassador's reply to the articles given by M. De L'Aubespine. As to the first, touching the traffic of the French merchants into England, he thought that was all settled, from the replies of the King's Council to him. But as in France it is not permitted to buy Italian silks in gross except at Lyons, so are there certain manufactures in England which are only allowed to be sold in particular places.
2. As to the second, concerning Barre, he has not heard anything about him, and cannot see how he could be the servant of the four hostages, who lived so far from one another.
3. As to the third, it is the custom of the Lord Mayor to invite whom he pleases without the directions of the Queen and her Council. The Ambassador of Spain was not invited. If either of them have cause of complaint it is solely against the Lord Mayor of London.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 5.

Nov. 29. **829.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. by Smith: Copy of the memorial which I delivered to M. de L'Aubespine, with the demands which I required to to be answered; at Arles, 29 Nov. 1564. *Fr. Pp.* 4.

Nov. 30. **830.** ACCORD BETWEEN ENGLAND and the LOW COUNTRIES.
1. The Duchess of Parma desires that a commission, which shall sit at Bruges, may be formed to inquire into grievances, and strengthen the intercourse between England and the Low Countries. It is to consist of six persons: two of the Orders of the Garter and Golden Fleece, two privy councillors, and two jurisconsults.
2. The commission is only to deliberate on those questions which have arisen since the death of Queen Mary.—30 Nov. 1564. *Signed:* Margarita.
Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1564.

Nov. 30. **831.** Challoner to the Privy Council.

Complains of his long service in Spain and earnestly craves for his revocation.—Madrid, 30 Nov. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by Tho. Dalwood. *Pp.* 4.

Nov. 30. **832.** Challoner to Cecil.

M. de Twysnack and other Flemish ministers here seem to have good hope of some speedy composition between England and Flanders. Wrote to the Queen that for avoiding new questions the diet should rather precede their merchants' return thither than come afterwards. There is no likelihood of the King or Prince going to Flanders next year. This day the Ambassador of Venice departs hence, who is the third sent from that Signory since the writer came hither; and February next the Ambassador of France also returns, whose successor shall be M. de Foix, their Ambassador in England, to whom he sends a packet.—Madrid, 30 Nov. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by Tho. Dalwood, by the way of Balbao. *Pp.* 4.

Nov. 30. **833.** Challoner to Mason.

Asks him to help that he be no longer kept here. For his New Year's gift sends herewith a paradox which he dare not, considering the title, Encomium Avaritiæ, address to precise folks; also an epitaph on Lord Paget. Has finished his four books, De Republica, a work as big as Virgil's Æneid; and has made to the Queen orationem pro reditu, but it is so long that he had not a meet man to write it forthwith, so in lieu thereof has made an elegy in verse to her,* which he sends with an epistle, which he prays Mason to cause Croker to write in fair hand, and on New Year's Day present it himself to her. In case the Queen will give him no leave to come home altogether, prays him to help that he may be licensed to return for three or four months.—Madrid, 30 Nov. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Ultimo Octobre. Sent by Tho. Dalwood. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 30. **834.** Oliver, Count Delfino to Throckmorton.

Having recently left Antwerp to go to the Court of the Emperor on private business has not been able to say what he wished to the Queen of England. His wife and infant son are not well. Has been in communication with Sor. Strange.—Vienna, last Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. to Throckmorton in London. Endd. Pp.* 2.

* Fifteen pages of Latin verses are enclosed. Endd. by Challoner: Elegia ad reginam pro reditu.

A.D. 1564.

Dec. **835.** Charges at Berwick.

Note of such sums of money as Richard Asheton paid in Dec. 1564, to the garrisons in Berwick and other holds in the north, and also for the charges of the works and fortifications in that town until Michaelmas 1564. Total, 9,784*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*
Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Dec. 1. **836.** Bedford to Cecil.

The bearer brought the enclosed, but told him no news. Sent this day Mychell to him with advertisements.—Berwick, 1 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. By Fowler, the Earl of Lennox's servant. *Pp.* 2.

Dec. 2. **837.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. This Queen has taken no great misliking of their last conference at Berwick, thinking now things are more earnestly meant than ever before. This also has given some encouragement to Murray, and put some life into Lethington to talk of the matter bolder than before he durst. They have now taken upon them to see the Queen well and soon bestowed. They have command to commune with him so oft as they list, or with any other whom Queen Elizabeth appoints. To bring this to a speedy end some man shall be sent unto Queen Elizabeth thoroughly to know her mind; or they shall write to him and others to signify fully what they think and find fittest for the continuance of a perpetual love between the countries. They trust well in their Sovereign, and find her daily more and more appliable to the Queen's will.

2. To Fowler's departure he was not privy. Fowler is suspected to be an hinderer of his master's suits here. The contrary he has showed, in that he has spoken in his Lordship's cause to this Queen, as by his Soveregin he had command. Indeed he is evil willing that Lord Darnley should come hither. His special reason is that he finds many that favour the Queen best are most grieved that by her means any such should be sent hither, of whom there is doubt both what is his religion, and what cumbers may arise in the country by receiving such as in times past have greatly disquieted the same. Seeing the Queen and the best of her realm well minded to his Sovereign, duty forces him to give warning of that he fears may be a breach of good will, or may alienate their minds from each other. For that which before was doubted of this Queen's liking him, and of the practices of some men that way to have advanced themselves, it is now well known that except it be offered from the Queen with larger conditions than he believes will be accorded, it shall never be like to take effect.

3. It is committed unto him (but unto few he dare write it), that the Earldom of Angus is confirmed by this Queen to

A.D. 1564.

Dec. 2. the young Earl of Angus and his heirs from my Lady and her heirs for ever. It was thought better to go this way to work than to have her Grace proved illegitimate, as it was gone about. He had rather that the knowledge hereof should any way come to her than that any suspicion should be that it is known by his advertisement.

4. The Parliament begins upon Monday. No great matters will be done more than the restitution of the Lord of Lennox. Some troubles there are like to arise between the Earls of Eglinton and Lennox for land.—Edinburgh, 2 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Dec. 2. **838.** The Count of Egmont to Cecil.

The inhabitants of Bruges have desired him to ask Cecil that he will use his influence that the Merchant Adventurers, and other English, shall continue to reside in or at least hold their marts at Bruges.—Brussels, 2 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp.* 3.

[Dec.] **839.** Cecil to Count Egmont.

The recommendation of the Count that the English merchants have their fairs at Bruges, shall more advance the purposes than any on that side; and if it should appear that the English merchants shall have adequate surety and privileges for their persons and goods, they shall be easily induced to resort to Bruges. When Cecil shall hear the offer of them of Bruges he will further the same.

Corrected draft in Cecil's hol. Pp. 2.

Dec. 2. **840.** Challoner to Cecil.

1. Yesterday and to-day intending, if he had been whole, to have spoken with the Duke of Alva, he stayed the bearer, but was not able to go forth.—2 Dec. 1564.

2. P. S.—Finds the winter worse than the summer here. The rivers are up so that his man shall hardly get to Bordeaux by land.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Per Tho. Dalwood. *Pp.* 2.

Dec. 2. **841.** Challoner to Cuerton.

Desires him to deliver to the bearer 200 reals of plate in case he pass by post through France, and also bills of exchange for 1,000 reals to be delivered in England.—2 Dec. 1564.

Copy. Endd.: Sent by Tho. Dalwood. *Pp.* 2.

Dec. 2. **842.** Challoner to Henry Sackford.

Has spoken to the King for the restorement of Harvy's ships, etc., and when he is well will solicit the Duke of Alva about the matter.—Madrid, 2 Dec. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Sent by Thomas Dalwood. *Pp.* 2.

A.D. 1564.

Dec. 2. **843.** N. Stopio to Mason.

Wrote last Saturday as usual with the news then sent. Letters from Constantinople of 19 Oct. have since arrived.—Venice, 2 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Mason. Ital. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 2. **844.** Intelligences from Abroad.

1. Genoa, 2 Dec. News about the proceedings of San Piero Corso and Gio. Andrea Doria.

2. Milan, 6 Dec. Andrea Marino is about to be created a cardinal. News from Corsica.

3. Vienna, 8 Dec. The expedition to Hungary against the Turks.

4. Rome, 9 Dec. News from the Court respecting the Pope, cardinals, and others.

Orig., with seal. *Add. by Stopio:* To Pasquali Spinula. *Endd. Ital. Pp.* 4.

Dec. 3. **845.** Murray and Lethington to Cecil.

1. Since the conference they had at Berwick with Bedford and Randolph they have more earnestly weighed the matter. The Prince's marriage is, for a subject, so full of peril that if they respected only their own surety they could forbear any dealing in this case. It lacks not danger to compass it before the match, but thereafter comes the most of all, for if anything falls out contrary to expectation, it is a sure overthrow for the servant. But the love of their country leads them to the consideration of the public state. For this purpose they resolved to write to him, not only to utter some part of their conceptions, but also to serve for a foundation of greater work which may be built hereupon. The writers will fall roundly to work if they may know that his mistress will deal so friendly with theirs that Queen Mary be not forced to have recourse to foreign friendship. They will do what they can to induce their mistress to embrace such friendship and alliance as in reason ought to content his, and will endeavour to disappoint the counsels of such as have gone about to procure the contrary; employing to that end not only their credit with her, but also joining themselves with such of the nobility as will follow their advice, to whose suit they trust she shall incline. And if she will not, reason being once offered her by Queen Elizabeth, but will follow foreign practices contrary to the counsel of her subjects (which they cannot suspect), in that case it shall appear to the world that she has neglected the counsel of those she ought rather to trust. Cecil may see by this how far they mean to go and how to proceed.

2. They perceive that some foreign practices are already set abroach, and come on so quickly that the matter may not suffer any long delays, but must shortly grow to some resolution one way or the other; which makes them thus give the push at the very first. For all this, they intend not to deal

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Dec. 3. with him at all in this matter unless they perceive he means to deal frankly and friendly with their mistress, having good respect to her honour and surety. This matter is for them full of hazard, knowing that they must become as it were parties, and oppose themselves to overthrow the devices of men of great credit, and no small force and authority. Wherefore it is convenient before they enter in it they should foresee what may be the issue, lest they should repent to have been utterers without doing good to the cause.

3. For this purpose they require him to procure from Queen Elizabeth a letter whereby they may understand she will deal frankly in this case, and so they shall be encouraged to proceed; or if she thinks it inconvenient to write, that at the least he will write plainly what they may look for. For the better ordering whereof, it were not amiss that she should direct to the Borders some men of credit privy to her conceptions, with authority not only to devise, but also to resolve and conclude upon all things fit to be considered in so weighty a matter, with whom they may treat. This they desire to know beforehand, since it is like that they two will be employed in this matter. Not without cause he has judged them well affected to the maintenance of the good intelligence and not unfit to travel betwixt the Princes.

4. If they shall be encouraged by Her Majesty's letter, or his, in this great adventure to take up so difficult and dangerous an enterprise, and then find themselves frustrated of their expectation, in default of friendly dealing on their part, they protest* that Cecil must not find it strange if they thereafter change their deliberations and seek to save themselves the best way they can. They do not mislike that he commit the sum of this letter to the Queen, to the end that it may draw on such an accord as they wish, or serve for an excuse hereafter if that cannot take place.—Edinburgh, 3 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil, and with a few marginal notes by him. Pp. 5.

Dec. 3. **846.** [SHERS to MASON.]

Forwards intelligences from Constantinople, 3 Dec. 1564; from Rome, 6 Jan. 1565; from Vienna, 27 Dec., and from Genoa, 29 Dec. [*imperfect at end*].

Orig. Ital. Pp. 4.

Dec. 3. **847.** INTELLIGENCES from ABROAD.

Another copy of the above, differently arranged.

Copy. Ital. Pp. 3.

Dec. 3. **848.** INTELLIGENCES from ABROAD.

Extracts from the above.

Orig., in Mason's hol., and endd. by him: 13 Jan. *Pp.* 6.

* Opposite this passage Cecil has written in the margin "a threatening."

A.D. 1564.

Dec. 4. **849.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Yesterday being at the Court he was desired by Murray and Lethington to send him the enclosed letter. Their wills seem to be very good, and as they receive answer from him they will apply themselves to further the matter intended. It seems to him that to this writing Queen Mary was not privy.—Edinburgh, 4 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 4. **850.** The MAGISTRATES OF BRUGES to CECIL.

They beg his favour for their town that the English merchants may reside and hold their fairs therein.—Bruges, 4 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.*

Dec. 6. **851.** ADVICES from ABROAD.

Intelligence from Milan, Dec. 6, from Vienna, Dec. 8, and from Rome, Dec. 9.—Venice, 16 Dec. 1564. *Signed:* Marsilio della Croce.

Ital. Pp. 4.

Dec. 8. **852.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Recommends the bearer, M. Beton. The Scottish Queen writes also by him to Queen Elizabeth, to whom Beton hopes to have access. He knows all things here, specially the entry of Queen Mary into the Parliament house, and what she pronounced there.—Edinburgh, 8 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: By M. Betun. *Pp.* 2.

Dec. 8. **853.** ADVICES from ITALY.

Genoa, Dec. 12, touching the proceedings of San Pedro Corso in Corsica. From Milan to the same effect. From Vienna respecting affairs of Poland and Transylvania; and from Rome on the proceedings of the Papal Court.

Endd. by Mason: Dec. 16. *Pp.* 4.

Dec. 9. **854.** NOTES of LETTERS on the AFFAIRS of the BORDERS.

Notes from the Council book of the contents of letters received by the Privy Council from Sir Tho. Dacre and Valentine Brown, dated the 5th of Feb. 1563, and from Bedford, dated the 25th of Sept. 1564. Also of the contents of their Lordships' letter to Bedford, dated the 26th of Sept. and 9th of Dec. 1564.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 10. **855.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

The bearer brings Cecil news from Scotland. Hears no more from Randolph but that Lennox is restored, that the Parliament is young, and the Duke but lately come thither.

A.D. 1564.

Dec. 10. Their pay is not come. Is going to Newcastle to keep an Oyer and Terminer.—Berwick, 10 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd.: By Mr. Beton. *Pp.* 2.

Dec. 13. **856.** Challoner to the Count of Feria.*

Hears that the King has gone to Guadalupe to accomplish his vow. The writer is now a confirmed invalid and cannot visit the Count at Zafra. For English news refers him to Mr. Parker.—Madrid, 13 Dec. 1564.
Copy. Endd. by Challoner: By Mr. Parker. *Span. Pp.* 4.

Dec. 13. **857.** Challoner to the Countess of Feria.

Does not write a longer letter by reason of his sickness.—Madrid, 13 Dec. 1564.
Copy.

Dec. 13. **858.** Intelligences from Abroad.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 16 Dec. 1564, from Genoa (no date), and from Rome, 13 Dec.
Orig. in Mason's hol., and endd. by him: From Venice, 20 Jan. *Pp.* 4.

Dec. 14. **859.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. The day after he sent the letter of Murray and Lethington to him he talked with them. Their good will towards Queen Elizabeth never appeared more. Towards Leicester they gave token of their good will and desire that he were matched with their Queen.

2. Because the like suspicion is had of Throckmorton to favour that way that he [Cecil] is suspected for, they desire that the same grief that perchance he conceives thereof might be taken away, but with all their powers they will do what good they can to bring that to pass that may be most for the profit of both countries. They wish that Queen Elizabeth may be satisfied in her desire as to this Queen and Lord Robert. The stay now stands with the Queen to have all settled, or in his lordship, who has the matter so well framed to his hand that much more they need not than his consent with what the Queen will do for him. It abides no longer in deliberation. They look for a full and resolute answer to their letter, with frank dealing. Queen Mary's friends press her to marry. The offers are such as without good cause cannot be refused. Practices there are diverse in hand. They have concluded that amity with England is fittest. No man will be more acceptable to the people than Lord Robert.

3. There has been more thought of Lord Darnley before his father's coming than is at present. The father is now here well known. The mother more feared a great deal than

* On the same sheet as the following letter.

A.D. 1564.
Dec. 14. beloved. If Lord Darnley should marry this Queen, and his mother bear that stroke with her that she bore with Queen Mary, which she is like to do (Cecil may conjecture the causes why), this would alienate as many minds from the Queen as that which to her honour, and perpetual love of the faithful and godly, she drew out of the same when the French were forced to retire. They must also consider the afflicted Duke; himself in suspicion, his eldest son prisoner, the second happy to leave the country, the rest out of favour and looked down upon by all men; their enemies brought home and placed at their nose, with authority and credit in Court, and nothing left him but hope in well-doing to comfort himself with, and good assurance of Queen Elizabeth's favour if needed, or at least that by her means he shall take no further hurt. Within these four days Lord Darnley's father (Lord Athol only present), told Mr. John Lyslaye, Lord of the Session, that his son should marry this Queen.

4. It is looked for that some understanding might be had what liking there was of the last conference at Berwick. It is oft complained of that such strangeness is used, that so few writings pass to and fro. It is said this Queen has written twice or thrice to the Queen, whereof not so much as knowledge has come to her of the receipt of them. Of those last written by Murray and Lethington there is daily expectation what shall be the answer. Upon them many matters are delayed here that otherwise are resolved upon. Of this he is desired to put him in remembrance, and to assure him from the writers that nothing is meant from hence but what they think he desires.—Edinburgh, 14 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 6.

Dec. 14. **860.** SMITH to the QUEEN.

1. Wrote on 25th ult. by Hume. The 25th ult. he got knowledge that there were three English prisoners in the galleys at Marseilles, and also that Captain D'Albisse was come to the Court, who had come from Rouen round about Spain with his galley, in which there were sixty English prisoners. Hereupon the next day, the 26th, he went to the Court, and by the way spoke with the Constable and M. De L'Aubespine together, and after debating the matter with them came to the King and the Queen Mother, complaining of the evil handling of their prisoners. He had again but general words, and for payment the Queen began to charge him with the articles wherein Queen Elizabeth, they say, does not according to the treaty. To which he answered as well as he could; and so with promises that they would consider of the matters he departed. The 28th he received from De L'Aubespine a writing, copy whereof he sends herewith.

2. In this meanwhile he had been with the Bishop of Orleans, and recited what had passed betwixt them for the courteous treating of the prisoners, and of how small matters

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Dec. 14.
Smith to the Queen.

the French complain, and in the meanwhile how rigorously the English are handled. The next day he brought him word that the King's pleasure was that they should no more be kept in chains, nor at the "rame." On the next day he sent to De L'Aubespine a writing, copy whereof is enclosed. The two writings above mentioned contain the sum of what passed betwixt the King and Queen and him the 26th ult.

3. On 30 Nov. M. de Oissie, King's herald of St. Michael, came to him, appointed to go with his man to visit the English prisoners in the galleys, and said that the galley of D'Albisse was gone from Aiguesmortes to Marseilles. Sent a man of his with him. They took horse the 1st inst., and coming to Marseilles, understood that the galley was not yet come from Aiguesmortes, wherefore they came back to Aiguesmortes to see them. And so his man came to him to Nismes the 11th inst., and brought him a note of the prisoners, the copy whereof he sends her.

4. This D'Albisse had been with him at Arles, who said he was offered by certain English merchants, at a place where he arrived in Spain, 200 crowns for two of the English prisoners in the galley. Smith said of that he could say nothing, but he thought the King would not suffer that the prisoners of war should be kept as galley slaves; and therefore he would be a continual crier upon the King that some reasonable ransom might be set upon them, for such kind of soldiers their month's wages, or six crowns apiece if they were mariners and fishers taken on the sea. And in the meanwhile that they be set in prison, or where they may be nourished like men of service.

5. Of him he could have nothing but bravadoes; but he said that if Smith would answer for their ransom and support, he would deliver them all to him.

6. On the 12th inst. the King entered Nismes; on the 13th he was busy, and it was said that he should depart the next morning. The Bishop of Orleans and De L'Aubespine came to Smith's lodging to have answer to his three demands, which they discussed.

7. De L'Aubespine said it was an English galley wherein M. Montgomery saved himself at the taking of Rouen, and discharged all the slaves, and filled the same again with priests, friars, and monks, and other poor Frenchmen of Normandy, for each of whom he took of them six crowns, which galley was consigned to Queen Elizabeth, and is now in England; and she has made no certificate of those prisoners, but of seven or eight only in two ports. He said if it were so he was glad, for he doubted not but they would then change one for another. The end was that he [Smith] should certify her of the said French galley and the persons in it, to the end that she should advertise their ambassador who they be, according to the agreement at Valence, and the French would certify their ambassador what had been found at Marseilles and Aiguesmortes.

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Dec. 14. Smith to the Queen.

8. De L'Aubespine declared that as yet from Normandy and Bretaigne, &c., they had not been so certified of the prisoners as they required, which was the occasion why they could not certify him. Smith agreed to write to them the names of their men found in the galleys in English, for they nickname them so that they cannot be known in England or in France, so that their ambassador by his men may inquire of their ability.—Nismes, 14 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 7.

Dec. 14. **861.** Another copy of the above. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 8.

Dec. 14. **862.** Smith to Leicester.

The Rhinegrave will come into England. De Mauvissier makes no haste to come. Mentions the contention betwixt them here and him for the prisoners taken in Rouen, and ever since kept in chains in the galleys, which he wrote to the Queen. Asks his help that he may have a resolute answer what she will have him do further in that matter. By this time all the poor men are brought to Marseilles. The Court goes further from them to Montpellier, Beziers, Narbonne, Toulouse, and so to Bordeaux. And if M. de Foix is revoked, trusts Leicester will remember his [Smith's] revocation.—Nismes, 14 Dec. 1564.
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 15. **863.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. This parliament, being only assembled for restoring Lennox, began upon Monday and ended the Saturday after. The first two days were occupied about the solemnities, as calling the noblemen and others. The third day the Queen came to the house, where she had an oration of her affection towards her subjects and the weal of her country, which moved her to show her favour towards Lennox to restore him to his country, the rather for the suit of the Queen of England, whose desire to her was of no small moment, which words were doubly rehearsed. She trusted that at all times she should find them good and obedient subjects. The rest that was to be said was committed to Lethington, for the Lord Chancellor was not able for infirmity to speak more than to excuse himself, and request Lethington to speak for him, who also used the same words that the Queen did, viz., that the suit of the Queen of England was unto his mistress of no small moment. It is to be wished that he may be a mean for a continual amity between the two countries, and earnestly embrace Christ's Word, whereunto it is vehemently suspected that his affection is not very great.

2. The first three days neither the Duke nor the Earl of Argyle came to the Court, willing to be absent at the debating of Lennox's cause, whether he were justly banished or not.

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Dec. 15.
Randolph to Cecil.

The rest of the days he was present, and gave also his voice to the restitution. Divers also had their lands confirmed to them by parliament, as the Earl of Murray his earldom, and other things which the Queen has given him. The like was also done to divers others that before that time had been forfeited, as Graynge, Ormeston, Melvin, and others.

3. Yesterday the Lords assembled to take orders for matters of religion. It is again concluded that whosoever hears mass, the Queen herself and those of her house excepted, shall forfeit their lands and goods, and the life to be in the Prince's will. The like law is made for adulterers. Fornicators shall pay for the first offence 10*l.*; for the next punishment at the market cross, and their heads and faces shaven; and for the third, banishment for ever out of the place where they dwell. This is the sum of all that has been concluded in this parliament, saving one pretty way to get money to the Queen's coffers, which is that whosoever has heretofore taken any "fewe" land, or holds land that has been granted by the Pope, shall now have the same confirmed by her, paying therefor as the treasurer and they can agree. To this act the whole house accorded, saving three bishops that were present, St. Andrew's, Murray, and Dunkeld, in which they dissented as a thing prejudicial to the Apostolic See. The Bishop of Dumblane lies at the point of death. His goods he has bequeathed to his eight daughters.

4. Remembers writing of Angelo Manolio, an Italian, that came into this country to make salt; he has been a long practiser in Flanders with his acquaintance there for intelligence for this Queen out of divers parts, specially of late by means of a brother of Francesco Betza, he has been acquainted with the Countess of Egmont. By her this Queen understands whatsoever she could advertise. Angelo lately arrived here, and this Queen gave him a chain worth 200 French crowns. He shall be shortly held by the heels or under bonds for 1,500*l.* which he owes to Springham, merchant of London, whose servant is here, lying in wait to get him. When Clernaue, the Frenchmen, departed hence he took many of his countrymen's letters. The Queen (either suspecting some of her French people about her, or being advertised that divers reports had been made of her doings, and the fashions of the country which they misliked) caused a couple to disguise themselves and by the way to take from Clernaue all the letters he had, saving her own, which they brought unto her. Among others one was found written by one of her own chamber to Sipierre, containing privy matters full of doubtful words that may be evilly construed. This matter is yet dissembled. Raulet also, her old secretary, is clean out of favour. Some would have it thought because he has been familiar with him (the writer), which is not so. Richio, an Italian, occupies his place.—Edinburgh, 15 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

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Dec. 15.
Randolph to Cecil.

5. P.S.—Murray desires that Bedford may come into Scotland to see the Queen. He will think much honour done to them, that forasmuch as he has been at Berwick, the other may also come hither for as little time.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 6.

Dec. 16. **864.** CECIL to MURRAY and LETHINGTON.

1. Asks them to take in good part that he has not sooner answered their letter of 3rd inst., considering the let thereof proceeded of the late sudden sickness of the Queen by her taking cold, whereof he certified Randolph, as likewise of her recovery. The matters in their letters being so weighty, they cannot find it unconsideratly done of him to pass over some time so that she should consider thereof. Recites the principal parts of their letter of the 3rd inst. Is glad they have used more consideration of this matter at their return than by their answers they seemed to do at Berwick. Whereupon he thinks they have perceived by Randolph what resolution Her Majesty here began to conceive, and how she thought it meet for her to forbear further dealing therein without some new and urgent consideration.

2. Thinks it true that sundry practices are imagined abroad for the marriage of their mistress, as the like has long been and continues for the marriage of his. And there is good reason to move many to think and devise both their marriages, being for their persons of such singular estimation and for their monarchies of such reputation as in Christendom none has been these many ages comparable to either of them.

3. How friendly his Sovereign will deal with theirs in this matter, she has this year or more by her letters and messages spoken very plain to them. Nevertheless for their satisfaction he has conferred with her herein, and finds her always of one mind, willing to conserve the natural love betwixt her and her sister inviolable, and in her marriage to advise that which shall be most beneficial for her state.

4. Passing over some subjects of altercation and seeing they both now mean to return to a new consideration of this cause, and that understanding the intention of Her Majesty here they will (as they write) fall roundly to work, he will go as roundly to work with them. Thinks the Queen would be loth to deal in their Sovereign's marriage, and yet being required she has given that advice she thinks most profitable for them, and named whom she thinks best for all respects. First, he is noble of birth, and void of all evil conditions that sometimes are heritable to princes, and in goodness of nature and richness of good gifts comparable to any prince, and much better than a great sort now living. He is an Englishman, and so meet to carry with him the consent of this nation to accord with theirs. He is also singularly esteemed of the Queen, so as she can think no good turn or fortune greater than may be well bestowed upon him. And for his

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degree at this time, he is already an Earl of this realm, and she will give him the highest degree. But yet they look for more, and so may they be sure to have, as much as rests in her power and honour to do. This should content them, if they themselves might expound the speech. But he will omit words and come to the matter. They would have with the Earl the establishment of their Sovereign's title to be declared by Parliament in the second place to the Queen. He thinks the Queen will never willingly consent to so much of this request, either in form or in substance, as with this nobleman already named. And with him he thinks (finding other respects answerable), she will cause inquisition to be made of their Sovereign's right; and as far as shall stand with justice and her own surety, she will abase such titles as shall be proved unjust and prejudicial to her sister's interest, and so leave to her entirely her whole right, whatsoever it may be.

5. Has now spoken plainly, and trusts they will weigh his words favourably, for hitherto he has not uttered the like. But yet they must needs think that all she minds to do must be ruled by her laws, and by consent of her three estates, and therefore she can promise no more but that which she may with their assents do. And considering this nobleman is so in her favour they shall not doubt but her power will be great where her good will is greatest. Being by their occasion entered thus deeply with them, it is expedient that he should understand their judgment; for indeed for his own, because he thinks it of all choices the best for both their countries, he would refuse no labour to further it.

6. After he had thus written he had a second communication with the Queen hereupon, which being long he cannot well recite. The sum thereof is that she is bent to proceed wholly herein in conditions meet for friendship, and is disposed to do more of good will than upon any pressing or request. They both know how ticklish a matter it is for princes to determine of their successors. Wherefore he asks them to think hereof, and not let this their negotiation, which is full of terms of friendship, be converted to a matter of bargain or purchase. Though in the face it appears a device to conciliate these two Queens and countries by perpetual amity, in the unwrapping thereof let there not be found any intention to compass at his Sovereign's hand a kingdom and crown, which, if it be sought for, may be sooner lost than got, and not being craved may be as soon offered as reason can require.—Westminster, 16 Dec. 1564.

Corrected draft in Cecil's hol., and endd. by him. Pp. 14.

Dec. 16. **865.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. On Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 16th inst., he received from him a packet of letters. In the first he found cause of grief for lack that was found in his insufficient deal-

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Dec. 16. ing with the two lords at Berwick; yet in the other there was such occasion of sorrow that except he be with better comfort sooner relieved, would that his days and Her Majesty's might both be one. His former letter came at such a time that he could not long defer to communicate to Murray what he thought best to be spoken in that matter. Upon Friday Murray took part of an evil dinner at the writer's lodging. There kept him company the Lords of Argyle and Erskine. He told him he had received letters from the Queen and declared the contents. Murray's advice was that he should make Lethington privy to as much as he had made him. The writer accorded thereunto, and his Lordship, to have the more commodity to confer privately together, would make him a dinner the next day in his (the writer's) lodging. Nothing was refused that was his will, and those bid to the dinner that were at the other.

2. About 10 a.m., before their dinner, he received Cecil's other packet, before Murray and the rest came. After dinner he told Murray and Lethington what letter he had received from him. It abashed them not a little. Of the former matter they promised him to speak nothing to their Sovereign, nor also of this until he speaks with her. Of Murray, he [Cecil] shall have occasion to increase his good thought. For Lethington, he beseeches Cecil not to let yet any evil opinion enter into the Queen's mind of him. Somewhat Lethington doubts that there is; two causes move him so to think, first, Welche's talk, of whom he misliked, but could not refuse to speak with him, being directed by his Sovereign. The other, that he has heard that the Queen thinks that without other respects he seeks nothing but assurance of the crown to his Sovereign. This Lethington conjectures by what the Queen merrily told Melvin of him, that he did ring always her knell in her ears, talking of nothing but of her succession. These things have somewhat grieved him, but he never thought better of Lethington than at this present.—Edinburgh, 16 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Dec. 16. **866.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Received within three days three packets from him, viz., the 1st of the 7th; 2nd, having the Queen's letter to Randolph, and the 3rd of the 10th inst., and such as were for Randolph he forthwith addressed to him. Is sorry that lack is found by her Majesty concerning the matter that Randolph and he dealt in. Thanks him for sight of Her Majesty's letters to Randolph, and of his [Cecil's] last letter to him, wherein God knows what grief of mind he felt and does feel concerning her health, and how much he fears the troubles of alteration and discord. Asks him to remember the pardons; the horsemen's wages, his warrants for venison, and licence to send three or four geldings into Scotland. Has been here two days for certain malefactors.—Newcastle, 16 Dec. 1564.

A.D. 1564.
Dec. 16. 2. P.S.—There is labour for the stewardship of Hexhamshire which is in the Lord Warden's charge, though he has no patent thereof. Sends a letter for Lady Lennox. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Dec. 17. **867.** Smith to Cecil.

1. His of the 26th ult., dated at St. James's, he received the 13th inst. by M. De L'Aubespine. That intercourse is long knitting; thinks the Flemings are very stout, and more than they have occasion. There is here some talk and fear of a marriage betwixt the Queen of Scotland and Charles of Austria. The coming of the Rhinegrave is uncertain, and rests upon the Queen's signification of how many and whom she will have of the order, and when the apparel should be brought by one of the order to Leicester or to the other, or to both of them, whom she shall name.

2. De Mauvissier comes with presents, of which he wrote before, and camels and mules.

3. It was rumoured here that M. de Foix should be revoked. Trusts if that be he will not forget him.

4. Sends an extract of the Estates of Provence, and also a copy of the confirmation of the Edict of Pacification published at Marseilles and Aix. All is done that can be to quiet the two factions, but the Gospel, which should go abroad, is kept straight. At Nismes on the 13th inst., by command, fires of joy were made for the alliance newly confirmed with the Swiss Cantons.—Montpellier, 17 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

[Dec. 17.] **868.** Another copy of the above, dated 18 Dec. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

Dec 19. **869.** Philip II. to the Queen.

Desires her favour on behalf of Antonio De La Barzena, whose ship and goods have been seized by her subjects off the coast of Portugal.—Madrid, 19 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Span. Pp. 2.

Dec. 19. **870.** The French Ambassador to Cecil.

Desires him to aid the bearer to recover his goods of which he has been plundered at sea.—London, 19 Dec. 1564. *Signed:* Paul De Foix.
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

Dec. 19. **871.** Mundt to Cecil.

1. On the 13th inst. received letters from the Duke of Wurtemberg containing the Emperor's reply to the Duke. Where he writes that his brother has as yet not been able to make up his mind, it is a proof either that he was very prejudiced

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Dec. 19. against his dead father, or that in his narrow mind he does court favouring fortune.

2. The difference between the merchants of England and the Low Countries is little convenient for this deliberation. On the death of Ferdinand, Hungary was invaded by the Turks, so that his sons had no leisure to perform his funeral in Bohemia, where he had directed himself to be buried beside his wife. Lately the Emperor has levied 2,000 cavalry and 4,000 foreign foot for the defence of Hungary, and placed them under the command of Lazarus van Schwende.—Strasburg, 19 Dec. '64. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 2.

Dec. 20. **872.** Certificate of the Eschevins of Biervliet.

Certify that Nicholas Scharrinus, a Florentine, established salt pans at their town for producing salt from sea water, on 15th August 1564, and that they have examined the salt which they find to be good and well adapted for the curing of herrings.—Biervliet, 20 Dec. 1564. Copy attested 11 Jan. 1565.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 5.

Dec. 20. **873.** Advices from Italy.

1. Venice, 29th. Genoa, 20th. Preparations of the Turk. Affairs of Corsica.

2. Rome. The conspiracy against the Pope is true. Movements of different noblemen. Stir at Naples.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil: 29 Dec. 1564. *Pp.* 3.

Dec. 22. **874.** Cornelius De Alneto to Cecil.

Is very desirous to employ the results of 30 years' labours in the Queen's service. Fears lest his proposition should not be accepted on account of those impostors and cheats, the alchemists, whom his sect deem worthy of extreme punishment. They follow the art used by the leaders of the Egyptians, Arabs, Persians, and Israelites called "Boarhchadamia." Could make every year 50,000 marks of pure gold, besides other metals, and diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones. Can also distil from metals, stones, herbs, and wine water, oil, sulphur and salt, wherewith he compounds "pantaura," having the virtues of "anima mundi" for healing diseases instantly. For ten marks of gold he could produce 1,000 within four months, which would pay the expenses for doing all which he mentions above.—Bruges, at "The Golden Sword," 22 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp.* 3.

Dec. 23. **875.** Bedford to Cecil.

Cecil's last of the 17th he received the 22nd of the same, being then at a day of trewe, and upon his return, after

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Dec. 23. perusing his own and that in answer to Murray and Lethington, he sealed them and sent them to Randolph. Has sent four packets within these ten days, and therefore asks allowance, because a trusty person must always be dispatched with them. Concerning the Lord of Sussex, Cecil says that he writes too roundly to him; is of opinion that plain dealing is best, and likes his opinion the better as he learned of Cecil to deal plainly with all. Asks him to remember the pardons for those three men that Michell named to him. Hears that the Rhinegrave shall come to present the French order, and that he will come hither and pass further. Could for the sake of his mistress, or rather for his (the writer's) mistress' sake, receive him; but knows no soldier of like calling in France to whom he has less affection, for he accords not to the truth of religion.—Berwick, 23 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Dec. 23. **876.** Intelligences from Italy.

1. Genoa, 23 Dec. Intelligence respecting Nicolao Marino, the Marquess of Pescara, and others.
2. Rome, 30 Dec. News from the Papal Court.
Copy. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

Dec. 24. **877.** Murray and Lethington to Cecil.

1. Having this day by Randolph received his of the 16th inst., they resolve to answer him without any drift of time, being more easy to them so to do than it was for him, as they have none with whom they either dare or will communicate anything passed betwixt them. In another point he has more advantage, having warrant for that he writes; and they, without command, write such things as being brought to light are sufficient to overthrow their credit at their Sovereign's hands.
2. In his letter he has provided that they shall find no lack for shortness. He could in fewer lines have comprehended matter more to their contentation, and better for the furtherance of the purpose intended. They speak not thus as suspecting his meaning, whereof they have no other opinion than they have of their own, but rather thinking without a special command (which he lacks) he dare not utter his own mind to any stranger. He has written that they have used more consideration of this matter at their return than by their answer and replies they seemed to do at Berwick, whereupon he thinks they have perceived by Randolph what resolution the Queen there began to conceive, and how she thought meet to forbear further dealing, and yet to remain in her amity as constant;—to this they reply that Randolph did not impart in sufficient time such matter to them, and if he had, they assure him they should not have gone so far as they have done. They do not mislike that his Sovereign should marry; and whosoever advises her to the contrary

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Murray and Lethington to Cecil.

does not give her sound counsel; neither will their mistress find any fault if she matches with the greatest prince.

3. For their own mistress's marriage they wrote that there are sundry practices in hand, which they mislike, and which they will disappoint so far as they can.

4. In his letter he seems to have conceived that in their conference at Berwick the Queen's offer was extenuated to nothing. Upon what ground he wrote so they cannot judge, knowing how friendly they were content to interpret her desires. It may be that in long conference such words as these might have passed their mouths, viz., that Lord Robert, simply considered as Lord Robert, was no fit match for their Queen, being by inheritance Queen of a realm, and once matched with the greatest king in the world. All they stood on in that communication was the honour and reputation of their mistress, for which they demanded that she might have free choice, rather than for any misliking they have of the Earl of Leicester, whom they do not esteem inferior to any of his countrymen in any respect, and in some to overpass them all, and of whom they have good cause to think well. They trust it appeared not by their talk that they meant to prefer any to him, albeit for reputation's sake they thought it more honourable before the world that she should have free choice than to be restricted to any one person.

5. They would he were informed that Bedford and Randolph mistook them, if they wrote that the writers demanded any yearly revenue out of England, for as far as they can remember they required no such thing. Whereas Cecil addresses his speech to him [Lethington] and finds lack, that in conference of friendship between the princes, he would ask more than can be ascertained for the present, and let that which should be desired depend upon uncertainties, he protests that no diffidence of his person, nor better liking of any other, nor private passion led him to demand or speak as he did at that time, but only the desire he has to further the purpose, and his mistress's honour. He knows she will never yield to any marriage, how fit or profitable soever it be for her, unless she may see that her reputation shall not diminish by her match. And for the other point, to let it depend upon uncertainties, he never meant so, but that the demands on both sides should proceed *pari passu*.

6. When they came to these words of his letter, viz, "That seeing they mean to fall roundly to work, he will go also roundly to work with them and proceed plainly," they looked for a plain resolution. But having read what followed, he must bear with them if they find themselves nothing satisfied.

7. Although he has said much to Lord Robert's praise, yet it is no more than he deserves. In general terms he wrote so much as more cannot be demanded, which is that they may be sure to have as much as shall rest in her power and honour to do. If that should not content them, he might think

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them unreasonable. But when he expounds the speech, it is nothing like the general proposition. He wrote that they would have the establishment of their Sovereign's title to be declared by Parliament in the second place to the Queen. It is so they cannot deny. But they do not understand his conception towards the inquisition to be made of their Sovereign's right. He said he had spoken very plain, yet in that there are many obscure words and dark sentences. They wish to understand these words, "By honourable means to be provided," as also what he means by these, "As shall stand with justice and her own surety;" for in all their negotiations or devices for this matter they never meant anything prejudicial to the surety of Queen Elizabeth, and they are sure that nothing sounding thereunto ever entered their mistress's mind. And if the matter be favourably interpreted, it is no less surety for his Sovereign than for theirs to have that point orderly established. It would be a general satisfaction to the whole nation, a discouraging of disordered subjects, and a bridle to repress the insolence or conspiracies of such as might in her time attempt any novation.

8. Touching the leaving her sister entirely her whole right, whatsoever it be, as they cannot deny but it is friendly, and should not be taken but in good part; so do they not esteem it sufficient, if they shall come to the terms of this conference. Pray him to consider what is demanded on his part, and lay in a balance for and against that reservation of title, whatsoever it be. Their mistress yielding to his request must presently enter into a bond which shall last for life; which once done nothing rests to be done. Having rendered up herself and all she has under the obedience of another, she must become thrall in her own time. Touching his finding Her Majesty herein bent to proceed in terms of friendship, but not in way of contracting, how she understands that they cannot judge. But they know that whatsoever their mistress is minded to perform she will not stick to promise it, and herself make for it what surety is convenient. However hard it be, his Sovereign, they think, has resolved with herself what she will do in it. If Elizabeth loves their mistress so well that she can find in her to bestow that benefit upon her, and the rather that she will incline for her request to marry an Englishman, or one of her subjects, the matter may be prosecuted by further communication. And they do offer themselves to join with him to that end, as he will devise. On the other part, if her Majesty will nowise establish the succession of her crown, then he may conclude also absolutely that they will never have the credit to induce their mistress to marry an Englishman, lacking the chief argument that may work any persuasion; neither will they speak one word more of it. If they do not misconstrue his device, might not they say that he also hunts for a kingdom, and goes about under that pretence to make an Englishman King of Scot-

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land? Let them both leave these unfavourable constructions, fall roundly to work, and proceed orderly. To break off would be less offence now than when they have further proceeded.

9. They see no cause why the amity should be dissolved, although Queen Mary marries where her heart shall be best inclined, in whatsoever country it be. And they believe this liberty on both parts shall best content Cecil's mistress. However the matter falls out they pray him to handle it so that they receive no hurt thereby; for if it comes to light that they have thus meddled without her Majesty's knowledge, the opening thereof will overthrow them both. They also pray him to hasten them the answer of this letter, whether they shall look for any further proceeding in this matter; and if he sees likelihood, to write to them his opinion in what order it may be best prosecuted. In their judgment the best way would be for him to come here to treat of it with the Queen, with whom they will join their counsels and labours. No man will be better welcome nor yet better trusted of all. If not so, at least he may come to Berwick, where they will meet him.—Edinburgh, Christmas Even 1564. *Signed.*

10. P. S.—Either by negligence or of purpose Cecil omitted to subscribe his name to his last letter.*

Orig., with a few marginal notes by Cecil, and endd. by him. Add. Pp. 10.

Dec. 24. **878.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Immediately after the receipt of his on the recovery of the Queen, he imparted the same to Murray and Lethington, who desired him to show the same to their mistress. That day, Wednesday, she kept her chamber, as she has done ever since, not for any sickness, but for the cold which proceeded of the great storm of snow and wind, as the like many years has not been seen. He had only been absent three days from the Court, and yet she blamed him that he had been so long, especially until she heard better news of the Queen. He informed her that he had heard of her amendment. She wished that anything she had might do the Queen good yea, her own presence. He thanked her. Informed Murray and Lethington of the occasion of the stay of the answer to their letter. They asked him to excuse to Cecil the strangeness which has been used by them. Finds in them now a new nature and other disposition than formerly. He now finds them better disposed than himself. Finds that she has committed herself to be advised in her marriage by these two. He will not say that she has given them under her handwriting liberty to dispose of her as they will answer to God

* This P.S. is in Murray's hand.

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Dec. 24. and their country, but believes they are wholly bent towards England, and will direct their course thither.

2. The Duke begins to smell whereabouts they go, nothing misliking thereof; the Lord of Argyle is made privy to it, but no man approves it better than Lord Erskine, who wishes her to marry with an Englishman before any other.

3. Shane O'Niel leaves not to solicit daily to have support out of Scotland and offers great service to this Queen. He saw two of his letters to that effect, as they were expounded to him. By this time it is thought that O'Donnel is at the Court, whose wife Shane possesses, and by him is with child. She is all the day chained by the arm to a little boy, and when he is present is at her liberty. James Macconel is also here. He desires still to have those lands in Ireland that were granted unto him, to be confirmed as they were signed by the Lord Deputy. To have anything done against O'Neil that may be to his overthrow, the writer finds the Lord of Argyll and James ready to do what they may. From the West Borders he has heard lately that certain of the Grahams are suitors to become Scots. Muses what makes the Master of Maxwell so earnest here in council to have the Queen's consent. In the west sea there is an English pirate that to Irvine and Ayr sells wine better cheap than he drinks London beer in his house. His name is Whyte. After writing this yesternight at six p.m, he received Cecil's letter with the letter to the two Lords.—Edinburgh, 24 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Dec. 24. **879.** Challoner to Cecil.

The voice of the King's arming here for next spring continues, which is supposed to be for Corsica, and the supplement of the Neapolitan garrison. Asks him to let him to be here no longer. Desires the Queen to write unto the King that till things be better established, it seems meet to her that her ambassador should reside in the Low Countries, &c. These six weeks no rumour has so occupied the Court as the Prince of Condé's suit to marry the Queen. They talk here of millions laid up for some great enterprise. Stukeley's piraces are much railed at here, and the writer hangs his head for shame. Though it costs the Queen roundly, he asks that he may, for honour's sake, be fetched in.—24 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 6.

Dec. 24. **880.** Challoner to Clough.

Has had no letters from him since 29 Oct. The last ordinary from Antwerp, who brought infinite letters to all other men, had nothing for him, to his discomfort and discredit in

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Dec. 24. this Court. Understands that commissions out of England will shortly meet at Bruges.—Madrid, 24 Dec. 1564.
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 24. **881.** Another copy of the above.
Copy. Endd. by Challoner: Sent under the Fowker's cover. *Pp.* 2.

Dec. 25. **882.** Lethington to Cecil.

The letter written by Murray and himself will sufficiently show their meaning. If Cecil will as earnestly travail for the resolution of it as the writer will do here, they will bring the whole to a good conclusion. One point does most harm with Queen Mary, viz., an opinion that she conceives of unkindness in Queen Elizabeth, that Queen Mary looks for her death, and that all this kindness is pretended only to hunt a kingdom. That is not his mistress's meaning. She rather feels, and they also, a probable reason to lie against the objections which shall be made in foreign nations, contrary to this match, that no vain nor little conceit has moved her to yield to the Queen's request in her marriage. Knows what her friends in France and other places will speak of the Lord of Murray and him, terming them traitors and unnatural subjects, having no respect to the honour and surety of their mistress. If this point were once resolved of the title they would care little of their calumnies, and would boldly answer that this match is more honourable and profitable for all respects than either the King of Spain's or the French King's. The match itself has not so many difficulties but that Cecil may soon know them all if he lists, or will take it in hand. Cannot think he lacks good will, but he requires in him more shortness and courage to speak freely where he has so good ground. The Queen will trust him if he will take the matter upon himself.—Edinburgh, Christmas Day 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 25. **883.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. On Sunday last he delivered his letter to the two Lords, and coming to the Court he found them together of purpose to talk of those things he had written. Both their countenances and speech showed them miscontented, to which he said that he marvelled much, seeing that they had received some news to their contentment in so long a letter as that he delivered to them. They said they desired to talk with him touching the matter, in which they were in great perplexity. They have taken much upon themselves whereunto their Sovereign is not privy, and have plainly disclosed their thoughts in matters they think good for both realms, and see small account made thereof, or at least such answer made thereto that neither have they courage to read further, nor conceive any hope that their travail shall any way profit.

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2. He desired to know what it was that they misliked. They answered that of general words they have heard enough, and that when they come to any matter special, there is nothing said that either of them can with their duties to their Sovereign accord unto, or give their advice that may stand with her honour. They crave more plain dealing at Cecil's hands. With anything that he could say for the time they would not be satisfied. Whereupon they chiefly stick Cecil will conceive, and in that point they think the Queen makes further difficulty than there is cause. He looked not for their letter so soon as it came, being sent to him this Monday evening to be sent away, which he would not do until he had further conference with Lethington, at whose bedside he was very early this morning. He said he loved Randolph's Sovereign, and her honour next unto his own, and has studied to do her service. He never found time nor place till now, by uniting these two realms together, and to bring it unto that pass that his Sovereign may wholly be at the devotion of Elizabeth; which being brought almost unto that point which he desires and much further than ever he thought it would have been, he is driven almost to despair that he shall be able to do any good. They have written again their minds to Mr. Secretary, trusting they shall receive better hope of his next writings than they did by the last, after which they can no further deal in this matter, but must be forced to seek the next best. He made him privy to his [Cecil's] letter, as also of the answer thereunto. Finds always in the Queen one cheer and countenance.—Edinburgh, 25 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Dec. 27. **884.** The Lord D'Aubigny to the Queen.

Thanks her for receiving his brother the Earl of Lennox into her kingdom and admitting him to his rights and goods, and offers his services to her.—Aubigny, 27 Dec. 1564. *Signature torn off.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Dec. 28. **885.** Examination of Hugh Partridge, gentleman.

Confesses to having coined money for different people in divers parts of England, and implicates John Bennet, master of the ordnance, for whom he alleges that he has made Scottish money.—Taken at Berwick before the Lord Governor and others. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 29, **886.** Examination of John Bennet.

Says that Partridge, at his house in Newcastle called the Nuns, a twelvemonth past, told him that he had devised a way to coin certain Scottish monies, as placks, bawbees, etc.,

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Dec. 29. but has always refused to meddle with his doings. On Christmas Eve Partridge declared that he was in his debt and that he had brought part of it, and gave him five pounds; which he sent to pay certain artificers, who afterwards brought it back. On his reproaching Partridge for bringing such money, he promised he would never utter another penny, whereupon he told him he should have no hurt by him or his for what was past. Partridge desired to borrow of him certain tools, but for what intent he knows not.—Berwick, before the Governor and others, 29 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Endd. Pp. 4.

Dec. 29. **887.** Examination of Captain Edward Wood.
Says that Partridge declared to him that he had stamps for Scottish money, and thought by that means to get himself out of debt. Gave him some of the pieces, which he kept till he now delivered them to the Lord Governor.—Berwick, 29 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*
Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 29. **888.** Examination of Edward Shadbolt.
Says that he was a goldsmith at Wakefield, and that he has helped Partridge at Newcastle to forge plates for the twelvepenny pieces, amounting to six pounds. Received for his labour four pieces of the counterfeit coin, one of which he uttered at Newcastle, and the rest he cast into the Tweed, because they changed colour. — Berwick, 29 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 29. **889.** The Queen to Charles IX.
Thanks him for conferring the order upon the Earl of Leicester, and also for allowing her to choose some other person to receive the same honour. She will shortly inform him of her choice.—Westminster; 29 Dec. 1564.
Corrected draft. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Dec. 29. **890.** Proclamation of Charles IX.
Orders his different officers to publish the article of the Treaty of Troyes, providing that no actions shall be brought by the subjects of either power for the seizure of ships, or goods, or other depredations committed between the 1 Sept. 1562 and the time of the publication of the peace.—Montpellier, 29 Dec. 1564.
Copy, attested by Du Vernet. Endd. Fr. On parchment.

Dec. 29. **891.** Intercourse with Flanders.
Proclamation by the Queen for restitution of the commercial intercourse with the Low Countries belonging to the King of Spain.—Westminster, 29 Dec. 6 Eliz.
Copy. Injured in the margin. Pp. 2.

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Dec. 29. **892.** N. Siopio to [Pasquale Spinola].

Forwards intelligences from Genoa, 20 Dec., and from Rome, 23 Dec.—Venice, 29 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add.** *Endd. Ital. Pp.* 4.

Dec. 30. **893.** Examination of William Paty.

Deposes to his master, Partridge and others, having made counterfeit Scottish money, a portion of which was brought to Berwick.—Berwick, 30 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 3.

Dec. 30. **894.** John Fitzwilliams to Cecil.

Here is knowledge that the traffic may be used on both sides, and a diet is to be kept at Bruges. It is much liked and has brought down many of the stomachs which thought it would not have come to so honourable an end for the Queen. Certain of them being at Brussels when the news came, the Regent gave them to understand thereof, who advertised it hither to the magistrates of this town yesterday, to send for him and other English merchants to the town house, where they declared how they had travelled to get some good way to be taken for the matter of controversy.—Antwerp, 30 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Dec. 31. **895.** John Bennett to Cecil.

Repeats what he stated in his examination touching certain matters between him and Partrige, and adds that two days after he returned the money to Partrige he was taken with the same ; and for having showed him mercy he is come into trouble. Asks him to stand his good master in this case.—Berwick, 31 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 31. **896.** Alonso Truxillo to Challoner.

Informs Challoner of his proceedings with Tipton, of whose conduct he complains.—Madrid, 31 Dec. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Challoner:* Received 14 Feb. at Barcelona. *Span. Pp.* 3.

1564. **897.** English Shipping in Spain.

A testimony respecting the goods of Anthony Hyckmans and Edw. Castelans, merchants of London, arrested by the Spaniards at Teneryffe.

Notarial copy. Endd. Span. Pp. 27.

[1564.] **898.** Process connected with the English shipping seized in Spain.

Copy. Endd. Span. Pp. 28.

* The address is nearly effaced.

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Dec. 31. **899.** —— to ——

Upon leaving Strasburg found it necessary to proceed to Vienna with Dr. Mordesius, and has been scarcely for a single day in any one place. Hence his silence. People have now given up all hope of the Emperor embracing the religion of the writer and the correspondent. His advisers are all Pontificians. Zazius wishes to be thought to be of a different opinion. Things are quiet in Hungary, which the Emperor has placed under the rule of his brother Ferdinand. War between Denmark and Sweden.

Copy. Endd.: Advices, 1564. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

[1564.] **900.** Petition of John Wekes.

The petitioner complains that his ship and her cargo have been seized at Gibraltar, and himself imprisoned, on the false charge of having taken part in an attack made by the English shipping upon a French vessel. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd.: 1564. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

[1564?] **901.** Memoranda for Challoner.

A list of memoranda, headed "Things to be remembered to my master [Sir T. Challoner] before I depart for England."

Orig. P. 1.

[1565.] **902.** Franciscus Farias and N. Molinus to Bishop ——.

Have been exiles from Spain for religion for eight years; and now it is sought, by means of connecting them with one who has fled from Flanders on account of a robbery, to obtain their transmission. They declare their innocence of any crime, and ask his advice and protection. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: Exules pro verbo. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

[1565.] **903.** Eric XIV. of Sweden to the Queen.

Assures her that, though the machinations of his enemies have hitherto prevented him from marrying her, yet such is his earnest wish. Complains of his enemies, the Danes and Lubeckers, over whose fleet he has gained important advantages (having blockaded them in Oresund), to follow up which he asks her assistance. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: 1565. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

[Jan.] **904.** English Prisoners in France.

Complain that, contrary to the provisions of the treaty of Troyes, a certain number of English soldiers were carried out of Normandy by sea and brought as forçats in the galleys to Marseilles. They desire that they may be brought to

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Dec. 31. Bordeaux or some part of Normandy, where they may be redeemed.
Draft corrected by Cecil. Endd.: Jan. 1564. *Pp.* 4.

[Jan.] **905.** Corrected translation of the preceding into French. *Endd. Pp.* 3.

[Jan.] **906.** ARTICLE for PRISONERS.
Article from the treaty of Troyes providing for the delivery of prisoners on both sides within two months.
Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Jan. 1. **907.** LORD D'AUBIGNY to the EARL OF GLENCAIRN.
Rejoices that the Earl of Lennox, the writer's brother, is in Scotland, and well accepted with the Queen and all the nobility of Scotland. Trusts to visit him ere it be long, with his wife and son. "Fra my howsse of La Veririe, with my wyf and my sone, your cusinges, maist hartie commendations." —1 Jan. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 1. **908.** The QUEEN to SMITH.
The French ambassador having shown her the offer of the King and Queen Mother to accept the Earl of Leicester alone to be of the order, or some other jointly with him, or to defer the matter until she should think meet, she has had so much difficulty in choosing another that she thinks best to accept the last offer. He is to use the matter that no misliking be conceived. Has delivered to the French ambassador one M. Barry, a companion of Jean Ribaud, taken in the last war, coming out of Florida.
Draft corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 1 Jan. 1564. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 3. **909.** INTELLIGENCES from ABROAD.
Intelligences from Constantinople, 3 Jan. 1565; from Genoa, 12 Feb.; from Rome, 11 Feb.; and from Vienna, 9 Feb.
Orig. Ital. Pp. 4.

Jan. 3. **910.** Another copy of the above, with a few variations.
Orig. Ital. Pp. 4.

Jan. 5. **911.** CHARLES IX. to PAUL DE FOIX.
Certain of Bordeaux having claimed the restitution of their ships taken before these late wars, he has sent letters directing them to desist, as by the late treaty it is stipulated that there shall be no demands for restoration of prizes.—Jan. 5, 1564.
Extract of a letter. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

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Jan. 6. **912.** MEMORIAL of the KING OF DENMARK'S AMBASSADOR.

1. Simon Surbeck on his return from England was taken by certain pirates, who called themselves Swedes, and boasted that they had succour and assistance in England; whereas the treaty made between King John of Denmark and Henry VII. stipulates that neither Prince shall afford comfort to the enemies of the other.

2. Although it is provided in the said treaty that the subjects of neither Prince shall carry assistance to the enemies of the other, nevertheless during the past summer several English merchants have taken warlike stores to Sweden. The King is therefore compelled to close the Baltic navigation for a season, with which he hopes the Queen will not be offended, considering the exigencies of war.

3. The English merchants are also in the habit of importing arms into the parts of Muscovy bordering on Norway and into Finmark, contrary to the treaty between Christian I. and Edward IV.

4. Also, by a treaty with Henry VII., permission is granted to the English to use the trade and fisheries of Iceland, provided they pay the customs and take out a licence every seven years, which provisions the King desires may be observed.

Orig. Endd.: 6 Jan. 1564. *Lat. Pp.* 8.

Jan. [6]. **913.** ANSWER to the AMBASSADOR of DENMARK.

1. The Queen takes the crime of piracy to be so heinous as, by order of common justice, she will suffer no pirate to come into her realm without punishment. She denies that his enemies have been aided within her realm; but some men of war of his have, not long ago, received succour in their distress. She would be glad to mediate between the Kings of Sweden and Denmark.

2. If the King shuts up the passage of the Baltic he will violate the special covenants of such treaties as were made in the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. She will, however, charge her subjects to forbear from the carriage of any victuals or arms, whereby there might be any suspicion of their intention to aid either the King of Sweden or any other.

3. It is constantly denied that any vessel going from hence to Muscovy ever touched in any port of the King of Sweden; and as not past two or three vessels go yearly to Muscovy, it will be easy to give order that no armour or victual be put into them but such as shall be necessary for their navigation.

4. As to the request respecting intercourse with Iceland, she finds a special treaty between her father and King

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Jan. 6. Christian, made in 1523, containing many contracts which have not been well observed on the part of the said King; wherefore it is requisite to have some persons authorized on both parts to hear and order the same.
Corrected draft. Endd. Pp. 7.

Jan. 6. **914.** N. Stopio to [Sir John Mason ?].

Forwards intelligences from Genoa of 23 Dec., and from Rome of 30 Dec. 1564.—Venice, 6 Jan. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. (*but address defaced*). *Endd. Ital. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 7. **915.** Smith to the Queen.

Refers to his letter to her of the 12th ult., touching the men detained in the galleys. On the 26th ult. spoke with the King and Queen here concerning certain ships of Mr. Earth and others, which, being bought of the Lord of Warwick, are stayed, and sentence given against Earth for his ship against the treaty of peace. The Bishop ofOrleans was sent to him, who agreed that there was a fault, and that it ought to be amended in such form as the bearer has to show to Mr. Secretary. There is no talk here of the plague. The Queen intends to lead the King about the borders of his realm. This morning the King and Queen, with small company, are gone from hence to Lencate, which is the last town of France, and but two leagues from Salces, which is the first town of King Philip's jurisdiction in Roussillon. He returns to-morrow or on Tuesday from thence hither again, and so to Toulouse, where it is said he will tarry a month, and from thence to Bayonne and Bordeaux.—Narbonne, 7 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 7. **916.** Smith to Cecil.*

1. Enumerates the different letters sent lately to him and the Queen. Has had no man returned to him with letters since June last. In this time there have come above seven posts out of Scotland, and so many returned, the most part by sea, Mr. Beton and Hume by land. All send and come by the Cardinal of Lorraine, by whom chiefly the Queen of Scotland and her affairs are directed. All that house is marvellous eager in the marriage between the Duke of Guise and the Queen of Scotland.—Montpellier, 27 Dec. 1564.

2. P.S.—The delay here is said to be because of the broidery of the litter which the Queen here will give to Queen Elizabeth. Cannot serve the Queen here without reciprocal

* "The double of my letter sent by De Malvisiere." Heading prefixed by Smith.

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knowledge from thence. Complains of want of money.—Narbonne, 7 Jan., by the account of the almanack, 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *A few words in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's Secretary:* 7 Jan. 1564. *Pp.* 3.

Jan. 9. **917.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. They look for answer of the last two letters written to him by the two Lords. Finds them in agonies. They doubt so much of the issue of the matter which they have taken in hand. Leaves nothing unspoken to their comfort that he may avouch, in which case how sparely he is forced to deal Cecil knows.—Edinburgh, 9 Jan. 1564.

2. P.S.—The Earl of Bedford is desired to come hither, to be at the marriage of Marie Liveston to John Semple. Semple was born in Edinburgh, and has an English mother, so that it is much spoken of that an Englishman shall marry one of the four Marys.

3. Is required to put him in remembrance for order for the payment of Archibald Greame's money, which Lethington affirms the Queen promised should be paid. The sum is 800 that rests to be paid.

4. There is fallen a great cumber between Lord Morton and Lord Seton for hurting a Douglas, with whom Lethington takes part. There are this day above 500 horsemen upon foot against Seton. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's Secretary. Pp. 3.

Jan. 9. **918.** RANDOLPH to BEDFORD.

1. Learned yesterday that there is a conspiracy here against him. The matter is this: Lord Semple's son, being an Englishman born, shall be married between this and Shrovetide to Lord Liveston's sister. The Queen will make the marriage, and endow the parties with land, and will have them married in the Court. The thing intended against Bedford is this, that Semple shall come to Berwick within these 14 days, and desire him to be at the bridal. Sees that many ways are sought to bring him to this Court. To leave Berwick and not to have seen Edinburgh, it were better never to have seen Rome or any part of Italy.

2. Delivered his letters to both the Lords. The Laird of Cessford shall be sent for, and order shall be taken soon to Bedford's contentment. Bedford once wished that he had some pretty boy to serve him at his table and chamber. Has espied one, a nephew of the Laird of Grange, a pretty quick spirited boy, as big as his man Willie, and not far different in qualities.—Edinburgh, 9 Jan. 1564.

3. P.S.—Asks that the letters to Sir Nicholas may be put in Bedford's, for in them are letters to Lord Robert, which he

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desires to come safely unto his hands. Of the bearer, who is more for good will become his servant, can learn nothing touching his old master. *Signed.*

This day there is against Lord Seton all the force that the Lord of Morton and Lethington are able to make upon foot.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Jan. 9. **919.** JAMES COLDWELL to CHALLONER.

Has been at his own charges 18 weeks in Challoner's affairs. Desires to know whether he may say that he has a master in him or no. Sir John Mason says plainly that he uses them not well, for that he should allow them their charge of board wages. Prays God to keep him from claw-backs and flatterers.—London, 9 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Pp. 3.

Jan 10. **920.** FREDERIC II., KING OF DENMARK, to the QUEEN.

Has received her letter of the 24th Sept. asking for the liberation of Thomas Valentine. Finds that he not only was carrying her letters and those of certain merchants into Sweden, but also others communicating the writer's plans, &c., to the enemy. On his return to Copenhagen will look into the matter, and show him what favour he may.—Sora, 10 Jan. '65. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: 10 Jan. 1564. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 12. **921.** INTELLIGENCES from ABROAD.

Intelligences from Genoa, 12 Jan. 1564; and from Rome, 20 January.

Orig. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

Jan. 12. **922.** INTELLIGENCES from ABROAD.

Intelligences from Genoa, 12 Jan.; from Rome, 20 Jan.; from Toulouse (*no date*), and from Flanders, 11 Feb.

Orig. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

Jan. 13. **923.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Repents that he so far overshot himself in his last letters to Leicester and Cecil. In his letter to the former he meant only to provoke him to that wherein he thought his Lordship slow and careless, in that which is like to turn most to his weal and the good of his country. To Cecil his desire is but this, that he would take this journey in hand. If they here could put away a little scrupulosity, in that they would seem to seek a husband for their Queen, they could say much more than yet he has written. Thanks him for his of the 6th. The two Lords seem satisfied with his answer. Of matters of Ireland will be careful, but believes there is no cause. The

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Earl of Argyll and James MacConell are left in this town. Argyll assures him that James will be honest, or shall be, whether he will or not. The Queen within four days departs over the water with four in company, to pass her time from place to place for 20 days.—Edinburgh, 13 Jan., 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Jan. 13. **924.** Masino del Bene [to Cecil ?]

Repeats his request to be furnished with a copy of a document connected with the Provost of Paris.—Paris, 13 Jan. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Ital. Pp. 2.

Jan. 14. **925.** Rowland Johnson to Cecil.

Vindicates himself from the charge of not having served the Queen well in the works at Berwick while she was absent, and enters into many details respecting the same. Describes the present state of the works. Berwick, 14 Jan. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's Secretary. Pp. 4.

Jan. 14. **926.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. James Macconell has been in hand with him again to know the Queen's pleasure touching the lease of the land in Ireland. He promised, so long as the Queen will, to be an enemy in that country to any that are hers. The Earl of Argyll wishes to see England, and he encourages him to remain in that mind. The Justice Clerk upon Sunday was married to his third wife. Angelo Maucler, for all his good service, is in great disgrace, commanded to remain at his salt making, and not to come near to the Court by seven miles. Raulet (that was secretary for the French Ambassador) and Angelo have fought at the court gate. Raulet is also commanded out of the country; and as he was entering into the boat to take shipping, his trunk was taken away with his apparel and all the money he had, to the value of 500 crowns. To help Angelo there is granted this day against him by the Lord of the Sessions a "prins de corps" in an action served against him by Richard Springham, an Englishman, for 1,500*l.*—Edinburgh, 15 Jan. 1564.

2. P.S.—The Duke came yesternight to the town to revive his suit for the Lord of Arran's delivery. The Queen dined in the castle upon Thursday, but he never made request to come unto her presence. This day she was in the Tolbooth amongst the Lords of the Session, and there was admitted entry to Lord John of Coldingham's son. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

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Jan. 15. **927.** Sir Walter Ker, of Cessford, to Sir John Forster.

Advertises him that Bedford holds the writer's servant, against the order of the laws of the Marches. Desires him to speak to his Lordship herein.—Halydane, 15 Jan. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Pp. 2.

Jan. 16. **928.** Lethington to Cecil.

Is assured their conceptions are not far discrepant. The matter begins to wax ripe, and so must presently be taken in hand, or the like occasion shall never again be offered. Cecil was the first with whom the framing of this intelligence was conceived, and has been the chief instrument of the continuance thereof. The writer's good will has not been obscure, and some disdain he knows he has sustained, both at home and abroad. One point he shall undertake, that his Sovereign shall never repent of any good turn she shall do to his mistress, nor yet do her any pleasure that shall not be well acknowledged. If Cecil will meddle earnestly he shall find the writer ready to join with him, and if he will abstain the writer will think he does so for good respects, and the same will make him stand upon his guard awaiting answer to their former writing.—Edinburgh, 16 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Jan. 17. **929.** Bedford to Cecil.

Received his of the 11th not an hour since, and will this evening send them away. Thanks him for making him privy thereunto. Trusts he will cause him to have answer, and for these prisoners also.—Berwick, 17 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: By Fowler. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 17. **930.** The Queen to the King of Denmark.

Understands by his letter that Dr. Albert Knopper is sent to communicate his mind about certain treaties between their ancestors. Will not infringe or suffer any of her subjects to do so. Complains that her subjects are restrained from the exercise of the Iceland fisheries and the navigation of the Baltic. Whereas he proposes to close the navigation of the Sound during this summer, she thinks that it will be sufficient to exact pledges from the merchants that they will not carry provisions or warlike stores to the King of Sweden. —Westminster, [*blank*] Jan. 1565.

Draft corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 17 Jan. 1564. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 17. **931.** The Two Ships of Bristol.

"Testimonial of the embarkment of the two ships of Bristow."

Orig., with seal. *Endd. by Challoner:* Delivered to me from S. Sebastian at Balbastro, 17 Jan. 1564. *Span. Pp.* 2.

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Jan. 18. RANDOLPH to CECIL.

932. 1. Received his letter, with the letter to Murray and Lethington, who chanced to dine with him [Murray] the day they came to hand. He [Lethington] finds little in them to his contentment, or whereby he may gather any great likelihood that this is the way to unite these two realms together, for which he shows many tokens of sorrow. Because Murray is beyond the water with the Queen, he cannot without him deliberate what is best to be done; and for that cause will shortly go where the Queen is, seeing that it will not be above ten or twelve days that she will be here again. There came yesterday out of France Adam Hume and one Liveston, servant to the Bishop of Ross. They passed over the water, bide not in this town, and spake not with Lethington, which offended him; who for that cause will make more haste over the water.

2. The Queen upon Tuesday dined in the castle. She spake with the Lord of Arran and kissed him, who used to her few words, scarce so much as to ask remission for his offence, or to be put to liberty. His father came to this town only upon good hope, and returned with less comfort than he came.

3. The Earl of Lennox returns this day towards Glasgow. He must shortly be supported with more money, or he shall find lack in that which he has to do. His greatest adversary is James Steward, Captain of the Guard, whose head, upon Thursday last, a servant of Murray's, who had a quarrel against him, broke with a cudgel upon the High-street. The other party was a Hume. Much ado was like to have ensued, if the Lord Chancellor and Lethington had not stayed the fury of the guard that heard what dishonour their captain had sustained.—Edinburgh, 18 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Jan. 18. **933.** JOHN FITZWILLIAMS to CECIL.

The magistrates of this town have news to-day that their request for the accustomed friendship of the English merchants, with their commodities, is granted. The Count Egmont is written for by the King of Spain, who is raising captains and soldiers. The Duke of Guise and the Constable's son have fallen together at Paris, and divers of their men slain. Giles Ostman is much offended with Cecil's refusal to remit certain monies.—Antwerp, 18 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Jan. 20. **934.** PROVISIONS for BERWICK.

Note of provisions required for the garrison at Berwick, amounting to 664*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, with memoranda.—Berwick, 20 Jan. 1564. *Signed:* Rob. Arderne, Val. Browne.

Endd. Pp. 2.

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Jan. 20. **935.** Albertus Knapheus to [Cecil].

Henry Billinghausen, a citizen of Lubeck and a native of Holstein, having been plundered of his ship and goods by those of Revel, took in reprisal a vessel of Revel, in which, by the King's directions, he sailed into England in order to dispose of the cargo, and lade the vessel with warlike stores. At the suit of certain merchants of Amsterdam the vessel and goods were seized, and he himself cast into prison in London. He therefore requests in the King's name that he may be released, and his goods restored.

Copy. Endd.: 20 Jan. 1564. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 21. **936.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Has this day received the letters of the Council for service to be done at Carlisle. Has been desired to come into Scotland, shall he go or not?

2. Randolph writes that an affray was made by one Hume, Lord James's man, upon Captain Coward, Steward (he should say), that is Captain of the Guard, who had, notwithstanding his long sword and train, his head broken with a cudgel.

3. The Scottish Queen was of late at Edinbugh Castle at dinner, and albeit fair words and a kiss passed in that matter to Arran, yet she left him there, whereof he and his father have little hope.—Berwick, 21 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Jan. 22. **937.** William Reed to Cecil.

Has written to the Council of the state of Holy Island and the Farne Islands, whereof the Queen has appointed him captain. These islands are in ruin and decay. The fort in Holy Island was vanmured about with turf, which is consumed, so that the gunners and soldiers stand open to the enemy if any sudden should happen to come; and a small charge would vanmure it about with stone. The block house in Farn Island is by these great storms unslated, and must be repaired this summer. Asks him to show his friendship towards the controller, whom he believes to be honest.—Berwick, 22 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Jan. 22. **938.** Pasquale Spinola to Cecil.

The patent which he solicits Cecil to obtain for his brother Benedetto will be very acceptable to King Philip. Furnishes some particulars concerning the conspiracy against the Pope. —Antwerp, 22 Jan. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 4.

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Jan. 23. **939.** ROBERT HARVY to [CHALLONER.]

Desires that he will send the King's sedola by the next post to Seville. Perceives that his master is weary with this long suit.—Cadiz, 23 Jan. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. with seal. *Add. Pp.* 2.

Jan. 23. **940.** INTELLIGENCES from ABROAD.

Intelligences from Genoa, 16 Feb. 1565; from Rome, 24 Feb.; and from Constantinople, 23 Jan. 1565.

Orig. Ital. Pp. 4.

Jan. 23. **941.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. The Bishop of Ross being cut at Paris of the stone, and now dead there of the flux, the ambassador here has required for certain about him a passport to the Court, which the writer could not deny. Both Beton, the ambassador's brother, and Barlow have arrived here.

2. On the 8th inst. began a fray at Paris. The Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke of Guise, willing to enter Paris in some bravery, and with their guards with pistolets, Marshal Montmorency would not suffer it. One of the watch of the gate of St. Denis bade the first of the Cardinal's men that entered to leave his pistol, who bent it against the watchman's face, and one behind him was therewith slain; hereupon there was "tyf for tuf," and 100 shot of one side and the other discharged. The Cardinal being afraid, retired to his lodging, and so to Medon, his house beside Paris. D'Aumale came two hours after the fray. M. De Monluc's band of Gasons, who are entered into this town, and with their bravery troubles it, is this day, by letters sent to M. D'Anville, commanded to retire, which they say they will not do.—(As England accounts, Toulouse, 24th Jan. 1564.)

3. P.S. For seven months has not had one come to him out of England. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 24. **942.** The MARSHAL MONTMORENCY to the DUKE OF MONTPENSIER.

The King having commanded that the Cardinal of Lorraine should not come into Paris, fearing for the quietness there, he had declared both to the Cardinal's servants and to the Parliament that he would not allow his guard of harquebusiers to enter with forbidden arms. On the 8th the Cardinal entered with his guard and such a troop that they surrounded fifteen harquebusiers sent by Montmorency, who was obliged to light on horseback with a good number of gentlemen of both religions. They encountered the train of the Cardinal at the corner of St. Innocent's. They refused to lay their arms apart and slew one of the gentlemen of his company. They were disarmed a little more rudely than

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the Marshal had desired, yet there was no offence made to such as did not wear forbidden arms. The Cardinal saved himself in a house; and because there were some in his company who scarce loved the Cardinal, the Marshal caused his people to pass on. The next day the Cardinal caused to be shown a warrant he had to authorize his men to wear forbidden arms, which was signed by the Queen. He has departed to Fleury near Fontainebleau.—Paris, 24 Jan. 1565.

Orig. Hol. [?] *Endd.:* 24 Jan. 1564. Englished by the Duke of Rutland. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 25. **943.** Intelligences from Abroad.

1. Rome, 9 Feb. 1565. Execution of certain criminals who had conspired to murder the Pope.

2. Constantinople, 25 Jan. 1565. Details respecting the great naval preparations which are being made. News from Hungary.

Endd.: Copy of the news that came from Rome and Constantinople to this Court this 19 April 1565. *Pp.* 4.

Jan. 26. **944.** Intelligences from Abroad.

Intelligences from Genoa, 26 Jan. 1564; from Rome, 3 Feb., and from Vienna, 2 Feb.

Orig. Ital. Pp. 4.

Jan. 27. **945.** Guido Gianetti to Cecil.

Great preparations for war are being made by the Turk. It is thought that the Emperor has confirmed the peace with Soliman, having sent him the tribute for Hungary, which he has accepted. The Pope has referred the request for the marriage of the clergy to the College of Cardinals. Whereas Guido Cavalcanti wrote of the Venetians having appointed an envoy for England, he knows that the Seignors are ready to do so if the Queen will send some person of condition with letters of credence to them. Complains of the dearness of every thing, and begs that some gift may be made to him.—Venice, 27 Jan. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: 27 Jan. 1564. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 27. **946.** Intelligences from Abroad.

Intelligences from Rome, 27 Jan.; and from Antwerp, 20 Feb.

Orig., injured by damp. Add. to Cecil. Endd.: 27 Jan. 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 27. **947.** Another copy of the above, omitting the intelligence from Antwerp.

Orig. Endd.: 27 Jan. 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 4.

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Jan. 27. **948.** Marsilio della Croce to Shers.

Forwards intelligences from Lyons of 7 Jan.; from Genoa of 11 Jan., and from Rome of 20 Jan.
Orig., with seal. *Add. Ital. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 28. **949.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.

Labanoff, i. 251. Asks for a safe conduct to David Waus, of Leith, and his factors to come to England to traffic there, and return at their pleasure.—St. Andrew's, 28 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

Jan. 28. **950.** The Queen to the Duchess of Parma.

Hears that the Duchess has postponed the time for the conference at Bruges for three weeks, and begs that she will further delay it for twelve or fifteen days.
Draft in Cecil's Hol. Endd.: 28 Jan. 1564. *Pp.* 2.

Jan. 28. **951.** Corrected draft of the translation of the above into French *Endd.:* 28 Jan. 1564. *Pp.* 3.

Jan. 28. **952.** John Frederick, Duke of Saxony, to the Queen.

Requests her to allow his agents to export cloth to Antwerp to be dyed there, and thence brought to him for the use of his household.—Helpurg, 1564, 5 Cal. Feb. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Lat. Pp. 3.

Jan. 29. **953.** Randolph to Cecil.

Has here delivered the Queen's letters to this Queen. She arrived here but yesternight. Hears that Queen Mary is minded to send some man of credit into France shortly; likelier Lethington than any man else.—St. Andrew's, 29 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Jan. 29. **954.** Thomaso Baroncelli to the Earl of Leicester.

Sends the Queen a present of a little book. When the weather becomes a little more genial the Prince of Orange will send the four horses which the Earl wants. Details respecting two white foals [lattate] and a Frisian horse required by the Earl. Will send the Count's arquebus, which the writer has proved. Asks him to send the pattern of the armour, and whether it is required for himself or the Queen; also, further instructions about the powder. The Count of Agamonte and the Prince of Orange send their recommendations.—Antwerp, 29 Jan. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Ital. Pp.* 4.

Jan. 30. **955.** Bedford to Cecil.

Received his of the 25th on Monday, and touching the sending to Carlisle did stay to hear of Lord Scrope's coming

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Jan. 30. home. The case of the Master of the Ordnance is pitiful. Laments that an old servant in his old days is driven to such a point. Commends to him also Captain Wood and Rowland Forster, for whom he would know the Queen's resolution. Sir John Forster doubts nothing of Cecil's goodness in this matter of the wardship of young Grey. Michell shall bring him the indictement of Bradford, Reveley, and Selby.—Berwick, 30 Jan. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Jan. 30. **956.** Intelligences from Antwerp.
Intelligences from Antwerp of 30 Jan.
Orig. Endd. by Cecil: 30 Jan. 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 1. **957.** Lethington to Cecil.
1. Received his friendly letter of the 25th ult., much to his comfort. Willingly embraces his affection to do good in this matter. Since the beginning of their acquaintance has wished to conform himself and his actions to the imitation of Cecil's, so in this will follow his footsteps as nigh as he can. In divers of Cecil's former letters has perceived as it were the linaments, yet not of long time in any other, the image of his good meaning so lively expressed as in his last.
2. He writes that whosoever has gone about to draw him into any suspicion of the contrary, has done him wrong. Assures him he never knew any man here go about any such matter, nor yet could at any time perceive the sincerity of his meaning to be called in doubt, either by the Queen or those about her. The writer has found some lack in Cecil, in that he was either too slow or too fearful in setting forward the work which he knew to be good for both the countries, which conceit he did not dissemble to him in his letters, yet as of purpose accused his slowness to encourage and spur him forward; so on the other part he defended and excused his doings to himself and others, imputing the same rather to the nature of the cause than lack of goodwill, as indeed on that behalf Randolph has made manifest to them by communication of such letters as contained any testimonies of his devoution. There is no earthly thing he more delights and rejoices in than private friendship, and betwixt themselves, which, for the places of credit they occupy, must be the chief instrument to establish the like betwixt these two Princes. Points out what glory it shall be, not only whilst they live but after death, to be named the chief doers in so godly a work as the union of these two nations. Urges him to go forward in the work he has already built upon so good foundation; and to this end he will join with him as he shall devise for the purpose.—St. Andrew's, 1 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 5.

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Feb. 3. **958.** Enemies and Friends of the Earl of Lennox.

1. Enemies at the departure of Lennox from England; viz.:—All the Protestants of the realm, the Hamiltons, the Bishops of St. Andrew's and Glasgow, the Abbot of Kilwining, the "alliants" of the late Cardinal of St. Andrew's and all the Scotts; the Earl of Argyll and all the Campbells; the Earl of Glencarne and all the Grahams; the Earls of Eglinton and Cassells; Huntley's house and James McConnell of the Isles; Lord James and Lethington in their hearts mislike Lennox; the Earl of Morton (Chancellor), the young Earl of Angus, and all the Douglasses, with the Justice Clerk Macgil; Lords Maxwell, Erskine, Livingston, Fleming, Yester, and Borthwick; the Earls of Montrose, Rathoes, Marshall, and the Leslies, being Protestants. "Of these may be won [to the Queen's purposes] * partly in hope that Darnley will embrace religion (which I doubt will never be), partly by preferment of spiritual lands, partly by money, and partly put in force by the authority and in respect of other insolent pretences."

2. Friends hoped upon at his depature; viz., the Humes and Karrs; the Earls Bothwell (of no force now), Atholl and Errol; the Lords Ruthven and Seaton. "The Queen being his chief countervaile, thinketh for the Duke's overthrow, if she can bring it to pass, to advance Lennox as her heir apparent, failing of her issue . . . If the Queen can bring it about, division shall follow. The overthrow of religion is pretensed. The French to be reconciled there and their aid again to be craved . . . . Take care ye suffer not Châttherault to be overthrown, and in the end advance him who shall become enemy to this realm . . . . And therefore betimes seek ways to stop the tide and fill their hands full at home, which may well enough be done."

Orig. in a Scottish hand, headed: 3 Feb. 7 Eliz. For Sir Nicolas Frogmertyne. *Endd. Pp.* 4.

Intelligences from Abroad.

Feb. 3. **959.** Intelligences from Spain, 31 Oct.; from Brussels, 14 Jan.; and from Rome, 28 Jan. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Ital. Pp. 4.

Feb. 4. **960.** Bedford to Cecil.

Suit being made for Mr. Bennett's office by divers there, trusts he considers of his long service, and what would become of him and his if he should be sent from it. Asks him to stand good to Captain Wood and Rowland Forster. Sends a letter from Lennox to his wife. Received a letter this day from the Council of the last ult.—Berwick, 4 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

* These words are cancelled.

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Feb. 5. **961.** RANDOLPH to the QUEEN.

1. Repaired to St. Andrew's, and presented her letter to the Queen of Scots, which was well liked. She lodged in a merchant's house, and her train was few. Randolph for the time which he tarried dined and supped with her. After three days he desired to know her resolution touching the matters propounded at Berwick by the Earl of Bedford and himself to Murray and Lethington. She said that she sent for him to be merry and see how like a bourgeois wife she lived with her little troop, and he would spoil their pastime with his grave matters. If he was weary he might return to Edinburgh and keep his gravity and great embassade until the Queen came, for he would not get her there. Very merrily she passes her time. After dinner she rides abroad. She spoke much of France for the honour and friendship shown her, for which she is bound to love the nation. To lose such friends without assurance of as good no one would advise her. If his mistress would use her as her natural-born sister she would show no less readiness to oblige and honour her than her mother or elder sister; but if she will always repute her as her neighbour Queen of Scots, how willing soever she be to live in amity, yet must she not look for that which otherwise she would. Until they have further proceeded she must apply her mind to the advice of those who seem to tender most her profit.

2. To this long discourse Randolph did not much reply. For her affection towards France he said that whatsoever she had found, her country had felt the smart. As for those matters upon which the Queen of England stood, they were so great that they could not soon be resolved, and it were better to let them come of themselves, than to urge them by force. She denied that she had ever talked of them before. He said that her ministers had.

3. She again expressed strong desire for the Queen of England's amity, whereon he asked if she would give her assistance for the recovery of Calais, at which she laughed. He commended her good mind and opinion of his mistress, and so ended that no small matter should make her over hasty either to enter league with any or to match herself.

4. He asked her how she liked the suit of the Earl of Leicester. She answered that such one as the Queen his mistress did so well like to be her husband if he were not her subject, ought not to mislike her to be hers. "Marry what I shall do it lieth in your mistresses will, who shall wholly guide me and rule me."

5. Made a general rehearsal afterwards of this whole conference to the Earl of Murray and Lethington, who were very glad; but without that principal point whereupon the Queen of England is to decide, they neither dare earnestly press her nor yet of themselves are willing; for that in honour otherwise they see not how she can accord to her advice, or so

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Feb. 5. bend herself unto her. Has found Lethington's dealing hitherto honest. Begs her to send some one hither of experience and judgment to entreat of that matter.—Edinburgh, 5 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 11.

Feb. 5. **962.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Refers to his letter to the Queen. Queen Mary is wholly advised in these matters by the two Lords, and they are as fully bent to do what they can that both Sovereigns may be satisfied. They assure him this Queen is earnestly solicited other ways, and that necessity compels her shortly to resolve. They desire yet some other resolution than that which was last written to them from him, which they find hard; and, if he remains in those terms, they see not how that may insue here which he desires. Touching the answer of the conference at Berwick, they think it not good that it were hastily pressed, for they think that, when he has again thought of the matter, he will find it not so hastily to be cut off, as perchance it may be, if he remains always in those terms he is found in. They will bend themselves to persuade their Sovereign to apply her mind unto the Queen in anything that may be to her honour. They think nothing well of his return, but wish it to be deferred. All resolutions of this Queen's mind are referred until she comes here, where she will not be yet for 14 days. The four days he was at St. Andrew's he dined and supped at her table. Was desired to by her to tarry with her until she should come here; but, because he knew that it could not be without her discomodity lodging in gentlemen's houses, he desired leave to return here. Purposes to ride to Berwick to see Bedford. The winter was never extremer; sicknesses, for the time of year, never so many. The Queen and her Court have only escaped, who were never merrier. He shall hear a fond tale; up and down this town, these three nights past, there have been about midnight many armed men in the streets, fighting one with the other. The strokes they say are heard, the clamours of men great, no blood shed nor taken of any that came there. Of this matter they lack not to prognosticate many things to come.—Edinburgh, 5 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Feb. 5. **963.** CHARLES COCQUIEL and PAULUS TUCKER to GRESHAM.

Remind him of his promise, on which they have made their account.—Antwerp, 5 Feb. 1564. *Signed by them as executors of Lazarus Tucker.*
Orig. Add. Fr. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

Feb. 5. **964.** Intelligences from Abroad.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 5 Feb. 1565; from Rome, 3 March; and from Genoa, 27 Feb.
Orig. Add. to Cecil. Ital. Pp. 4.

Feb. 5. **965.** Another copy of the above, with variations towards the end.
Orig. Ital. Pp. 4.

Feb. 6. **966.** Smith to Cecil.

Prays him to send this packet with speed to Berwick, and so to the Court of Scotland. He can guess from whom it is who desires at this time to tell the first news. The negotiations come by Mr. Borthwick, possibly the bearer hereof. —Toulouse, 6 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* For Cockburn's packet. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 6. **967.** Christoval Calvert de Estrella to Challoner.

Has been detained at Vallidolid, and arrived here only very recently, consequently has been unable to give much attention to Challoner's business, in which he will now do his best. The Prior of England has commanded him to give to Challoner the accompanying book and letter.—Salamanca, 6 Feb. 1565.
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner: Received, 27 Feb. 1564. *Span. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 7. **968.** Queen Mary to the Queen.

Labanoff, i. 234.

Desires justice for Walter Brechin and Andrew Brechin, merchants of Aberdeen, who have been plundered by English pirates.—At the Struther, 7 Feb. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Broadside.

Feb. 7. **969.** Bedford to the Privy Council.

1. Received theirs of the 30th ult., and perceives their pleasure is that as well Mr. Bennett, Captain Wood, and Rowland Forster, as others here in his charge, being touched in this matter of coining, should be proceeded upon according to the laws; and after the same done the execution stayed. The first that shall be proceeded upon shall be Partridge the goldsmith, and his man.

2. Intercedes for Bennett, Wood, and Forster; and that Bennett with his life may keep his office still, for else he is utterly undone.

3. Randolph has by his means to the Queen of Scotland (not without some complaints first made upon the Laird of Cessford), obtained so much as now he has better justice than ever he had here.—Berwick, 7 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1565.
Feb. 7. **970.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. The mayor and his brethren here, who have commission, lack a lawyer. Partridge the goldsmith, and Partridge's man, shall be the first, and the others he shall stay till he hears of the pleasure of the Council and Cecil herein. By keeping Partridge's counsel Bennett has brought himself into the briars. Of the money for the ship for the Greames there lacks part of the first sum of 400*l.*, and he is driven to levy it as if it were upon the spoil of them in time of service.

2. Here has been of late good justice done by the warden of Scotland, and they have had above 160 bills filed.—Berwick, 7 Feb. 1564.

P.S.—Lord Scrope is looked for at Carlisle in three or four days. As he had done this came these letters from Randolph, who will be here to-morrow. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Feb. 7. **971.** JOHN FITZWILLIAMS to CECIL.

Gilles Ostman has complained to the court, but has found small comfort. He and others have requested the Regent and Council that certain might be appointed to gather together all such griefs as might be thought meet to be given over at the Diet. The magistrates of this town wish not to have to do with it. The Chancellor has promised them to persuade his son-in-law, M. D'Assonville, to be reasonable. The Count Egmont is parted towards Spain in post. The Turk is arming for the seas. The Duke of Florence is found to be an aider of the rebels in Corsica.—Antwerp, 7 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

[Feb. 7.] **972.** [CHALLONER] to DOCTOR VASQUEZ.

Intercedes in favour of certain Englishmen who had been apprehended on the charge of being Lutherans.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. In the favour of Barrett's matter. *Half torn off. Span. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 7. **973.** [CHALLONER] to ——.

In favour of certain English merchants, who had made themselves obnoxious to the laws of Spain.—7 Feb. 1565.

Copy. Half torn off. Span. P. 1.

[Feb. 7.] **974.** [CHALLONER] to DON GOMEZ CAPATA.

Renews a previous application for a favour which he wishes to be granted.

Copy. Half torn off. Span. P. 1.

Feb. 7. **975.** THOMAS PARKER to CHALLONER.

Was driven back to the coast of Spain by foul weather. The day they departed from Vermewe [Bermeo] they took a

A.D. 1565.
Feb. 7. bark laden with salmon and wine. Is glad of the coming of his servant Robert with his despatch. — Castro, 7 Feb. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Chaloner, 7 Feb. 1564. *Pp.* 2.

Feb. 7. **976.** Intelligences from Abroad.
Intelligences from Milan, 7 Feb. 1565; from Genoa, 9 Feb.; from Rome, 17 Feb.; from Tolouse, 10 Feb.; and from Venice, 24 Feb.
Orig. Ital. Pp. 4.

Feb. 8. **977.** Albert Knopper's Receipt.
Acknowledges the receipt of a golden chain from the Queen. —8 Feb. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Endd. 8 Feb. 1564. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 9. **978.** Lethington to Cecil.
Requests redress for Walter Brechin, of Aberdeen, who has been plundered by English pirates.—St. Mynance [?], 9 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 9. **979.** Smith to Cecil.
1. The Queen, being so minded, as he writes, not to marry in the realm, cannot mislike the party Cecil takes. But laments that, so good occasions being offered by congratulation and condolence, the time has been so lost. Wots not what to think of the two persons with whom Cecil deals. Not only suspects the first, but knows that he has not the will; he who deals with Cecil now has the will, but is of questionable authority and weight. Hopes soon to have an answer thence, and then will be able to guess what is likely. What this tickling of the French and this desire of interview means, he cannot tell. In his letters to the Queen, Cecil may understand what he means.
2. If they have any understanding of Charles of Austria, this is but a step to amuse, while provision may be made for the rest. The French have time enough to dally; the Queen not so. Knows not how the Queen does or will or may take this French offer. Prays him let him know in his next.—Toulouse, 9 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd., by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 10. **980.** Smith to Cecil.
1. Of their Commissioners for Flanders he takes the choice good. The continuance of the Emden trade is not without reason. It shall be always a bridle to the other, if they begin to wax insolent again. Wrote to him who seeks to match the young Duke of Guise with the Scotch Queen

A.D. 1565.
Feb. 10. They were never more earnest than at this present, and somewhat more earnest than he thinks the Queen here would have them. As for Steward's practise he cannot think it likely to take any effect. Possibly the Cardinal may make a show to put the Prince of Condé in some fool's paradise, as he did his brother. The Cardinal of Lorraine and that house rule as much as they can the Scotch Queen. It is time for the Protestants to look about them. The Pope and Papists are driven, as it appears, to adventure some desperate attempt.

2. They tarry here yet a month or six weeks and then they go to Bayonne, where the Spanish Queen should meet the King and his mother; which done, they go to Bordeaux, where they shall be in May or June. They talk here also of the revocation of M. de Foix, and that De Forest should come thither. That Foix should go to Spain he doubts, and so do others, for that his religion is too well known, and King Philip is very scrupulous in those matters, whom at present they will not offend.

3. Here was a practise in hand to have changed all the Scottish guard, because the most part will not go to the mass, and some served in Newhaven. And the Queen of Scots should have named such as are of the old religion, and had never served nor would serve England. The Earl of Bothwell should have been captain of them.

4. Many who have lands and pensions of the abbeys newly suppressed in Scotland have confirmation thereof from Rome. Was told that they had all, even the pillars of the congregation, and was promised that he should see it. On the 8th inst. the King here sat in the Parliament. That day there were made twenty-four or twenty-eight Knights of the Order. Sends herewith the names of twelve of them. The Duke of Orleans, the Bishop of Auxerre, and divers other knights of the order, shall go five or six journies into Spain to meet the Queen before she comes into France.

5. De Chantonet had not, on the 5th inst., arrived at the Emperor's court, but tarries about Dole or Besançon. He shall be no acceptable person in that court, where are many who cannot favour the practices of the brother of the Cardinal of Arras.

6. Sent him a packet of letters dated the 17th of Dec., with M. de L'Aubespine's packet to the French ambassador, wherein he has his negotiation with the King touching the prisoners in the galleys. What he wrote of the postillion being hanged, it was L'Aubespine that told it him.—Toulouse, 10 Feb. 1564.

7. P.S.—Because he should not want news, sends the news of Ronsard, the archpoet of France, sent him from Paris. That busy Bishop of Carlisle has made much turmoil amongst the prebends there. Wishes the Bishop had as much wisdom and goodwill as he has tongue. Goes not about to excuse the prebendaries; as they have done, so let them have.

A.D. 1565.
Feb. 10. But there is one Michell, whom the writer left his vice-dean, who has almost alone held up that church, he means for worldly policy, and to bring it out of debt; every prebendary in these changes catching for himself and friends what he could. If Michell should be constrained to leave it, he fears the church would not stand long. Knows the fashion of those countrymen well enough; but what betwixt the Bishop and them, this twelvemonth and more the writer cannot get a penny of them. Prays him to help to take some order with them that at the least he may have his duty. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 6.

Feb. 10. **981.** Stopio to Benedetto Spinula.
Intelligences from Genoa, 26 Jan. 1564; from Rome, 3 Feb.; from Vienna, 2 Feb.; and from Antwerp, 27 Feb.—Venice, 10 Feb. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 4.

Feb. 10. **982.** Marsilio della Croce to Shers.
Forwards intelligences from Brussels, 20 Jan.; from Genoa, 26 Jan.; and from Rome, 3 Feb.—Venice, 10 Feb. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Ital. Pp.* 4.

Feb. 11. **983.** Bedford to Leicester.
Lord Darnley came hither yesterday, and is gone this day hence. Mr. Secretary wrote of Darnley's coming, which he received not two days before his arrival. Randolph is here for a few days while the Queen be returned over the water again. Asks a favourable answer for these poor men here. Trusts he will procure him leave to come up; the twelvemonth promised is almost expired. Prays him continue his wonted aid to the overthrow of that devise of tippets and caps, and not let the persuasions of uniformity and comeliness take place as to drive out the godly.—Berwick, 11 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Feb. 11. **984.** Bedford to Cecil.
1. His of the 5th instant he received on the 9th, with letters for Lord Darnley, who came yesterday. Mentions matters of which he this day wrote to Leicester.
2. Asks his help for order to be given for the Lenten provisions, whereof he sent him a note in his of the 30th ult., and to help them to some money. Also for order to be given for the going forward of the fortifications. Also, to remember the pardons for Selby and the rest.—Berwick, 11 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

* The address is cancelled.

A.D. 1565.
Feb. 12. **985.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Arrived here upon Thursday last, and minds upon Monday next to return to Edinburgh, where the Queen will be a few days after. Perceives by Cecil's letter of the 5th what means have been made, both by Lord Robert and him, for licence for Lord Darnley to come into Scotland. Cecil's considerations herein are enough to satisfy the writer (how loth soever he is) that any comfort should be taken here by any to think that through his presence the purpose of the writer should be subverted, or that they that have stood in amity with his Sovereign should be grieved or offended that any such should be licensed to come into the country, of whom there is much conceived against, both by word and writing. Randolph's mind was ever to obey her Majesty, but how to fashion this that it may be both to her honour and contentment he must be supported by Cecil's advice, for he knows not what to think or how to behave himself.

2. The news of the Cardinal coming to Paris was reported to the Queen before the coming of the writer from St. Andrew's, whereat she was sorry, and doubts of the danger that may ensue to him through the malice of his evil willers, of whom she esteems the whole house of Montmorency.

3. Requests that whatsoever is further intended, some signification may shortly be had thereof, before he be forced at the Queen's return to press her for her resolution of those matters propounded unto the two Lords at Berwick.—Berwick, 12 Feb. 1564.

4. P. S.—Is advertised of the Lord of Darnley's arrival. He purposes first to go to his father at Glasgow, and then to the Queen. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Feb. 12. **986.** CHALLONER to LEICESTER.

Thanks him for soliciting his revocation. Some saying there is that the Count of Feria shall be made Viceroy of Naples.—12 Feb. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

Feb. 12. **987.** CHALLONER to CECIL.

Thanks for his revocation. Is now packing home the soonest he can. Is too weak to go by land.—Madrid, 12 Feb. 1564.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 2.

Feb. 14. **988.** ENGLISH PRISONERS in FRANCE.

1. The King cannot hear of any English prisoner except John Anglibert, who is in the hands of M. de Matignon, and whose ransom is set at 2,000 crowns.—Sent by L'Aubespine, 14 Feb. 1564.

2. P. S.—There are also two others at Havre, and one at Dieppe.—Sent by the same, 20 Feb.

Orig. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

Feb. 15. **989.** Speech of Cecil to M. de Foix.

The Queen being thirty years of age, and the King only fifteen, there is too great inequality between them for there to be much hope of offspring but for few years. In case they had heirs, the seat of Government would be in France, and England would be ruled by a viceroy. France, from its position, is more subject to wars with its neighbours than England. The King of France might wish to assimilate the Government in England to that of France, and so take away the liberties of the people, of which they have more than any other nation.

Orig. in Cecil's hol., and endd. by him: 16 Feb. 1564. A summary of my speech with the French Ambassador, at his house on Thursday, in the morning, 15 Feb., *De matrimonio cum Carolo rege Franciæ. Lat. Pp.* 4.

Feb. 17. **990.** John Fitzwilliams to Cecil.

The particular merchants he wrote of strive to bring the magistrates of this town to the charge of their suits. They have their most hope in M. D'Assonville. Complains of the language of Nicolas van Eversen against England.—Antwerp, 17 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Feb. 17. **991.** [N. Stopio ?] to Cecil.

Forwards intelligences from Rome, 17 March; from Constantinople, 17 Feb.; and from Antwerp (illegible).

Orig. Injured by damp. Add. Endd.: 17 March 1565. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 17. **992.** N. Stopio to Sir John Mason.

Wrote last Saturday, as usual, since which the enclosed notices have arrived.—Venice, 17 Feb. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Hol. Endd.: 17 Feb. 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

Feb. 17. **993.** Intelligences from Abroad.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 17 Feb. 1565, and from Rome, 17 March.

Orig. Ital. Pp. 4.

Feb. 18. **994.** Valentine Brown to [Cecil].

Received the enclosed paper from Sir Walter Mildmay to advertise the writer's opinion to him for the speedy furniture of provisions therein mentioned to be sent to Berwick; he has therefore required the bearer to attend upon him to say his knowledge therein. Desires him to relieve him of his imprisonment. From his house in London, 18 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. P. 1.

A.D. 1565.
Feb. 19. **995.** RANDOLPH to LEICESTER.

Writing unto Mr. Secretary a message from the Earl of Murray, has thought it also his duty to write unto him, especially touching his request towards Lord Darnley, to whom he will do all the service in his power. At Berwick how welcome he was, and how used at the Lord of Bedford's, Leicester has heard. Two nights he remained by the way, one at Dunbar and one at Haddington. He dined by the way at Lord Seton's, and tarried in this town three nights. There came unto him the Lords of Murray and Glencarne, and divers other gentlemen. He dined one day with Lord Robert of Holyrood House. His courteous dealing with all deserves great praise, and is well spoken of. Twice in this meantime the writer was with him; and at his going to the Queen, because his own horses were not come, he lent him a couple of his. Upon Friday he passed over the water, and upon Saturday he met with the Queen, where he hears that he was welcomed, and honourably used. He lodged in the same house that she did for that time, and this day repairs towards his father. It will yet be six or seven days before the Queen be here. Immediately after that ensues the great marriage of this happy Englishman that shall marry Liveston.—Edinburgh, 19 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 19. **996.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Lord Darnley came to Dunbar that night he departed from Berwick; the next day he rode to Haddington. In the way to Edinburgh he dined at Lord Seton's, which was evilly taken by the Douglasses for the discord that is between that house and them for hurting of Francis Dunkeld. At Edinburgh he tarried three nights, attending answer from his father whether he should come to him to Dunkeld, where he was with the Lord Achall, or go to the Queen, who was then at the Laird of Wyme's house in Fife. Upon Friday last (having received word from his father to repair to the Queen) he passed over the water to the Laird of Wemyss, where he has been well received of the Queen, and also lodged in the same house. Here divers resorted to him, and they like well his personage, others doubt what he will prove. Some suspect more than he [Randolph] does himself, that his person may hinder other purposes, as in special whereabout he goes. Others, suspecting his religion, can allow of nothing that they see in him. With some since his arrival he has had some discourse; and of all other can please them least that are persuaded that if he match here in marriage, it shall be the utter overthrow of them and their houses. But (for anything the writer sees) they fear more than they have cause. Has spoken with the Lords of Glencarne and Morton; the one for religion, the other to enjoy his own and to see his friends void of cumber, wish that some other had come in

A.D. 1565.
Feb. 19. his place. The writer doubts not for all that in all things he will take good advicement, in special to be mindful of that she promised his Sovereign most chiefly in her marriage to take her advice.

2. Yesterday Murray sent Mr. John Woode, his secretary, to inquire what word of late the writer had heard from Cecil, and he thought some knowledge shall come from the Queen what further resolution she takes of this Queen's words lately spoken unto him [Randolph] at St. Andrew's, in which (having given full signification of her will to apply unto her Majesty as in honour she may, and as in reason she thinks the Queen should yield) she would gladly know how far she may think herself beholden unto the Queen, and whereof she may assure herself, lest through long delay new suspicion arise which will not easily be wiped away, and her mind once altered will not easily be brought unto that stay that she is at. Is glad it stands in these terms between their Majesties. Many more than he pray for the same, and are loth that ever there should be other days than for six years and more have between these two realms in which they have lived in peace.

3. Murray wishes that before he [Randolph] moves this Queen for resolution of the conference at Berwick, or speaks of his return, he might once again hear from him [Cecil], for he thinks by this time he has conferred with the Queen, and has had further occasion to judge of this Queen's mind than before he had. Until Ash Wednesday be past he thinks the Queen will not occupy her mind with any grave matter. Of all others here he finds Murray's care in this matter to be greatest. If this takes other success than he desires, he thinks that neither his own days can be many nor his country happy. He purposes not to see the Queen, as she willed him before she came out of Fife. Lodgings promised him in gentlemen's houses, he has yielded to Lord Darnley, and because his horse were not come he lent him a couple of his. Upon Saturday sent Darnley "my lady's" packet, and this morning received the enclosed to her grace from my lord her son.—Edinburgh, 19 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Feb. 19. **997.** Bedford to Cecil.

Recommends the bearer, Mr. Jenyson, Controller of the Check and Musters here, who repairs to the Court.—Berwick, 19 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Feb. 20. **998.** Provisions for Berwick.

Touching the provision of butter, cheese, fish, and Lenten stuff for Berwick, Owen Cleydon thinks that as the soldiers are not able to pay what the same should cost the Queen, the best way is to send 600*l.* in money thither to be employed amongst the captains.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

Feb. 20. **999.** JOHN BENNETT to CECIL.

Has never had so great need of Cecil's help as he has now, being brought into this trouble by a man with whom he was no doer, nor ever saw any of his coin in his life, until he brought him 5*l.*, which he [Bennett] delivered to him again. And when the other perceived that the writer would have showed his Lordship of the same money, he besought that he would not shame and cast him away, and so he did not utter him; and within two days after he was taken.—Berwick, 20 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd Pp. 2.

Feb. 21. **1000.** LENNOX to the QUEEN.

Acknowledges her goodness in furthering his cause here, and the comfort he has by the proof of the continuance thereof by her licensing his son to come to him for such purposes as he (the writer) informed her of.—Dunkeld, 21 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Feb. 21. **1001.** ALBERT KNOPPHERUS to CECIL.

The King of Denmark is well, and sent his forces last month, during the severe frost, into Sweden. Some Swedish ensigns have been captured near Elspurg by stratagem. Has heard that a certain Frisian, named Meinardt, is lurking in the north of England, and that he meditates some attempt against his master's subjects on the British seas. Desires that he may not be allowed to enter the ports of England.—Antwerp, 21 Feb. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. with seal. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Feb. 23. **1002.** JOHN FITZWILLIAMS to CECIL.

Being at Brussels the Lord Chancellor told him that the commissioners appointed for the meeting at Bruges were MM. Mentem, D'Assonville and the advocate Firskul. The griefs to be propounded will be the injuries done to them upon the sea and the great customs that they have to pay. It is supposed that the Prince of Spain will come to the Low Countries this spring, and that Count Egmont will be his governor. The voice goes that the Duke of Florence aids San Pedro Corso, not without the consent of the Bishop of Rome.—Antwerp, 23 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

[Feb.] **1003.** CONFERENCE AT BRUGES.

Summary of things remaining in controversy, consisting of twenty-one articles relating to alleged infringements of the treaty of intercourse of 1495; chiefly regarding prohibition and tolls, and the malpractices of the company of the Staple.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 11.

[Feb.] **1004.** Another copy of the above with annotations by Cecil.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 6.

A.D. 1565.
[Feb.] **1005.** The COMPLAINTS of the MERCHANTS of HOLLAND.

1. That contrary to the treaty of intercourse, the free traffic of wools is to them denied.
2. That the English staplers do not bring their wools regularly, and that they keep up the prices.
3. That they only bring their worst fells.
4. That they mingle wool fells of divers value.
5. That they compel them before they may buy new fells to take the third part of their number in evil fells.
6. That they are compelled to take with 1,500 fells one sarpler of wool.
7. That the English packers use much deceit and fraud.
8. That the weights are not equal.
9. That the buyers have to pay to the treasurer of the staple two florins for every 1,000 fells, and one florin for every sarpler of wool; and also have to employ the servants of the staple.

Copy. Pp. 3.

1006. The ANSWERS of the MERCHANTS OF THE STAPLE.

1. That no such thing is contained in the treaty of intercourse.
2. That they have been let by wars and restraints, and that the prices are according to the table in the intercourse.
3. That they bring the best fells they can buy, which sometimes are soiled by carriage.
4. That they do not mingle their fells to deceive the merchants, but send them as they buy them.
5. That they are not forced to buy any old fells otherwise than was accustomed at Calais.
6. That this has been used time out of mind by agreement and composition with the Company of the Staple.
7. That they may return faulty wools and obtain costs and damages.
8. That they have already agreed that the Senate of Bruges should have the standard, and with them visit the weights.
9. That they pay less now than they used to do at Calais; for now they pay Flemish money, whereas they were wont to pay sterling.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Feb. 26. **1007.** PHILIP II. to the QUEEN.

Has seen her letter of Dec. 18, recalling Challoner, whom he praises for his skill in conducting affairs.—Madrid, 26 Feb. 1566. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: Lat., Broadside.

Feb. 27. **1008.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Yesterday received the enclosed letters from Lennox, who is yet beyond the water with the Earl of Athol. His [Len-

A.D. 1565.
Feb. 27. nox's] son has been with him, and came again to the Queen at her coming over the Queen's Ferry upon Saturday last. Yesterday both his Lordship [Darnley] and the writer dined with Murray. His behaviour is liked, and there is great praise of him. Yesterday he [Darnley] heard Mr. Knox preach, and came in company of the Earl of Murray. After supper, after he had seen the Queen and divers other ladies, he being required by Murray, danced a "galiarde" with the Queen. Upon Friday came here a messenger from the King of Denmark with letters, who desires to have more men to serve him of this nation, and that the merchants of this country should forbeare their traffic with Sweden.—Edinburgh, 27 Feb. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Feb. 27. **1009.** Petition of John Biggs and Others.

Andrew White, a Scotish pirate, having taken their ship laden with wines to the value of 400*l.*, and also having taken cloths out of another bark, to the value of 240*l.*, in the Severn, and carried them to Whitehorn, they beg that restitution may be made and the offenders punished.

Copy. Endd.: A letter hereupon is written to the Queen of Scotland, according to the contents within written. 27 Feb. 1564. *Pp.* 3.

Feb. [29]. **1010.** Maitland to Cecil.

Tytler, Hist, vi. 471. Is glad to hear that he has recovered his health. Finds lack in him that he does not fully satisfy his affections. Has at least one merry hour out of the four and twenty, but Cecil labours without intermission. Has no lack for a more grave subject, but purposely forbears to write. Edinburgh, last of February, 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Feb. 29. **1011.** Madame de Crusol to the Queen.

Informs her of the great esteem and affection in which she is held by the Queen Mother; and if she were one of the "poupines," which the Queen Mother sends, would inform her more at length. Toulouse, 29 Feb. 1555 [*sic*].

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil: 29 Feb. 1564, by Malvesgere, "who brought the lyttar and mullettes." *Fr. Pp.* 3.

Feb. 29. **1012.** League between France and England.

1. The Defensive League made between the Sovereigns of France and England, being against every one and for every occasion, the Queen Mother has been asked to explain her intention therein. She understands that the case of either of them being assailed on account of religion is therein comprised.

Fr.

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Feb. 29.

2. To this the English Ambassadors reply that they do not think that the expression, "when one of us shall be assailed," is sufficiently strong. *Lat.*

Copy. Endd.: Copy of that which M. de Foix delivered us, for a letter to the Queen's Majesty, wherewith he said she would be content, and our answer to it. *Pp.* 2.

[March.] **1013.** Charges at Berwick.

Estimate as well of the charges and freights of provision for the furniture of the works at Berwick for this year, as also of the conduct and prest money of sundry artificers and workmen there, 449*l.* 16*s.*

Orig. Endd. partly by Cecil. Pp. 4.

[March.] **1014.** Fortifications at Berwick.

State of the fortifications at Berwick, and estimate of expenses to be incurred about them during the ensuing summer. *Signed* by Rowland Johnson. Total, 4,340*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 6.

[March.] **1015.** Works at Berwick.

Estimates to be sent up by Lee and Portinary. Twenty feet square and six deep of earth cast up, not to cost more than 15*s.* Rate of pay for the different officers.

Draft by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 4.

March. **1016.** The Prince of Condé to his Sister, the Abbess of Chelles.

Is annoyed at the outrage committed on the Cardinal of Lorraine. The union of their two houses is more than necessary. If he had been with the Cardinal he would have given proof of his goodwill by deeds.

*Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Fr.**

March 1. **1017.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. After writing his last, there came hither young Murray of Tilliebarne that passed by Cecil out of France. His chief errand was from Bothwell to purchase some favour, either for his return, or by this Queen's means to enjoy such condition as he may live with the countenance of a man of his calling and birth. Of herself she is not evil effected towards him, but there are many causes why he is not so looked upon as some others are. And more favour cannot be showed unto him that was accused to have conspired against her (as before to have taken herself, and killed those that were in

* On the same leaf as the letter of the Marshal de Montmorency to the Duke of Montpensier.

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chief credit about her, and being committed to prison broke the same and left his country) than unto him that detected the same and is yet detained. Letters also came from the Cardinal, by which this Queen understands with what honour her uncle, the prelate, was received in Paris, and also knows what kindness is like to grow betwixt these two houses, Montmorency and Guise. The first report of it which came to her ears by advertisements he received from him [Cecil], bred her great sorrow, and that heard she wept. This she passed over with a shrewd word or two against him that so encountered him to cause her uncle and cousin to take refuge. This Cardinal seeks still to have foot in Court, or at least credit to save his throat from cutting. One great point he thinks to have won, in having the Prince of Condé to match with the Lady of Guise; the next, to marry this Queen again in France to the King, and for that cause some say D'Oysel has to do at Rome, or upon the young Duke of Orleans, though he be a boy, how little commodity, profit, pleasure, or honour soever it should yield to his niece to take him whom above the money, yea, his own soul, he seems to love. Of this matter there has been here some little whispering; it is now come further abroad against her will, so far it is muttered here, that she altogether mislikes her uncle's manner of dealing. To bestow her he cares not how or where, so that he may be the maker of the match. To meet herewith she imagines what may be the fittest. To follow her own fantasy is not best to be allowed. To be ordered by her own subjects, she thinks that she yields too much, and more than can stand with a princely heart. To addict herself wholly to his Sovereign's devotion she thinks most suerty; to be ruled by her most honourable and profitable.

2. Upon Tuesday Murray caused him to dine with him alone, saving his wife and the Lord of Pitarrow, the controller. They talked of much that he has here written. Doubts were cast in what would be the Queen's part towards this Queen. Greater honour they thought could not be shown than her Majesty to have a Queen in her will, and the country at her devoution to rule as she listed. He acknowledged that these things were of no small value, but the price of them too dear to be bought as is required. They said it is not England that is wished or looked for, but to have the honour and name of heir apparent. Murray said they would find more contentment in the Earl of Leicester, for of him they have knowledge and some assurance of his virtue to their contentment, for the other is uncertain; and if it fell to-morrow he trowed that it would breed them more trouble than commodity; and no less sorrow to their mistress than to any of themselves. The Lord of Pitarrow said he would be glad if they would lay aside these respects of honour, pleasure, and commodity, and go roundly to work of either part, to see what is God's honour and the weal of both the countries. And if this be it to have their Sovereign marry with a good Christian, and for both the

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realms to live in friendship, he would that both the Queens would lay apart these worldly opinions, and in this point would that they lacked somewhat of their wills; for where all is in will, reason is not the guide. And for Lord Robert he supposes that he yields so much unto reason as he is to be the mean to unite these two countries together. What has he lost of honour? He has enough for any man that fears God, or can be content to live under a law. He bid him weigh the dangers he spoke of, and he should find them less for him to marry abroad than with any at home. If he marries with the Queen, the nature of his countrymen will hardly bear it. If he takes there any other, yet will it not be enough to avoid suspicion. He spoke plainly.

3. Pitarrow said that for his virtue he loved Leicester; and if they gave them a Papist, he had rather that they took all the rest from them. Of all this Murray said that he had the worst part. He is known to be a travailer to their effect, which he repents not. If it come to pass, let him take the honour who will; it was enough for him to have discharged his duty to God and his country. If it go otherwise than well, the burden is wholly his, for that he is the deviser and the persuader; and being ever had in suspicion for England, either he shall be forced to show himself their enemy, or every word he speaks of them shall be had in suspicion. If she marries a Papist, either they must obey or fall into new cumbers, and he ever be thought the ringleader.

4. Murray secretly said unto him, whatsoever the English did with them they were to strive to bring them from their papistry, for otherwise it will be worse with them than ever it was. The writer hopes now better of the Queen of Scots than ever he did. He sees she takes some despite against the Queen Dowager, and what opinion she has of her uncle the Cardinal he may perceive. His spy, Luserye, her physician, goes shortly away, who for the opinion the Queen has of him is greatly credited, and no man so much amongst them for French matters. Would that he should be well used in passing through England. Within fourteen days he departs hence. Other Frenchman of reputation, credit, and wisdom, or more honest she has not one about her. An Italian of Piedmont, a singer, that came hither with M. Moret, is her secretary for the French affairs. He crept in upon suspicion gathered against Raulet. Hears also that there are means made to this Queen for the Duke of Montpencier, of whom it is said that he shall be made Duke of Bourbon.—Edinburgh, 1 March 1564. *Signed.*

5. P.S.—A great storm of snow; no one dares to ride to Berwick. Upon Thursday at a great dinner with Murray were Lennox and his son, and most part of the noblemen with the ladies of the Court. Was at this dinner. The Queen sent word that she wished herself in the company, and was sorry that she was not bid to the banquet. It was answered that she might come undesired. Others said they were

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merriest when the table was fullest, but princes did ever use to dine alone. She sent word again that she summoned them all against Sunday to be at a banquet at the marriage of her Englishman. After dinner they all came to her. All her words were full of goodwill and readiness to do whatsoever with her honour might stand most to the Queen contentment. She talked long of her Majesty's estate, government, and of her pity towards offenders, and in special that she had not followed the steps of her predecessors in shedding blood. He bore her in hand that she began too severe with the Huguenots. That she denied. They talked of her mass; she defended it the best she could. They concluded that the change of her religion shall be so soon as she can be persuaded to better, which she thinks she cannot be by any that yet she has heard speak. He desired her to take counsel of his mistress. Abide, said she, until she come there. He asked when that should be. She said when his mistress would. They talked of her marriage. She said to that she was minded to pray God that her choice might be good. He must be such a one as He will give her. He said that God had made her a fair offer in him for whom he [Randolph] had been oftentimes in hand with her. Of this matter she said that she had spoken enough, except that she saw greater likelihood; nor may she apply nor set her mind but where she intends to be a wife indeed. And no creature should make her break more of her will than the Queen, if she will use her as a sister; if not, she must do as she may, and yet not fail unto her in anything that is in her power. Perceives she bears so much goodwill to the Queen as none the like. In all these matters he desires to be advised what he may further do.

6. At Murray's request asks that "the Master of Marshall" may be set at such reasonable ransom as he is able to pay, to be void of this continual cumber of making almost yearly his entry, and great expense of his living there. Asks that order be taken against the conveyance of horses out of England.

7. Lennox and his son are well, and daily at the Court well made of, but now less talk of anything intended by the Queen towards him. The Duke in this point is not yet resolved, but as he has good cause uses himself warily. He had one with him whom he trusts. He [the writer] discomforts him in nothing, nor assures him of what he cannot perform. Divers of the noblemen are come to this great marriage which to-morrow shall be solemnized. Old Captain Bortewicke is gone to God. The Earl of Monteith is much lamented for one of the zealous protestants in this country.

8. Since writing hereof there came out of England from the "Master of Marshall," who declares that he is very straight handled. He is committed to Mr. Slingesby of Knaresbro.' He conceives the more unkindness against Sir Henry Percy.—Edinburgh, 4 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. *Pp.* 12.

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March 3. **1018.** Timber for Berwick.

On 3rd of March 1564 the Lord Treasurer certified by letter to Mr. Secretary that Mr. Whalley had ready 1,500 tons of timber laid at the water side at his own charge for 10*s.* the ton, provided for Berwick.

Copy. P. 1.

March 3. **1019.** M. de la Ferriere to Cecil.

Thanks him for his offers of friendship and for his book. Commends to him Mr. Eden, whose labours are more about celestial than terrestrial matters. Desires to know whether it is true that the Queen intends to marry. — La Ferté, 3 March 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: 3 March 1564. The Vidame of Chartres to the Secretary. *Fr. P.* 4.

March 3. **1020.** Petrus Bizarrus to Cecil.

Forwards intelligences of the affairs of Venice, Turkey, Spain, Naples, Mantua, Genoa, and Transylvania. Desires remembrances to Lord Robert.—Venice, 3 March 1556 [*sic.*].

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* 4 March 1564. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

March 3. **1021.** Marsilio della Croce to Shers.

Forwards intelligence from Constantinople, 23 Jan., and from Vienna, 23 Feb.—Venice, 3 March 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

March 3. **1022.** Intelligences from Venice.

Venice, 3 March 1564. Intelligences chiefly respecting the affairs of Constantinople.

Endd. Pp. 2.

March 4. **1023.** Intelligences from Abroad.

Intelligences from Naples, 4 March 1565, and from Genoa, 15 March.

Copy. Endd.: From Naples to this Court, 19 April 1565. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

March 5. **1024.** Paul Van Dale to Cecil.

Desires that he may be repaid 50,000 crowns, and complains that the Queen's factor has not fulfilled his promise of paying him something last fair.—Antwerp, 5 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Fr. Pp. 2.

March 5. **1025.** Challoner's Instructions for William Phayre.

Leaves him behind as attendant in the Court of Spain until the arrival of another ambassador, frequently to advertise

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March 5. them home of the occurrents in the Court. To prosecute the suit for the delivery of the prisoners at St. Sebastian. He will receive a double of the Queen's cipher.—Madrid, 5 March 1564. *Signed.*
Copy. Pp. 2.

March 6. **1026.** Bedford to the Privy Council.
Received theirs of the 27th ult. for the furniture of this garrison this Lent, supplying thereby the want of victuals here with the sum of 600*l.* Asks them to remember the fortifications. Hears nothing of the return of those that went to Carlisle.—Berwick, 6 March 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

March 6. **1027.** Bernardino Ferrario to Cecil.
Professions of desire to serve him. Resides in Parma. Sends some particulars of recent occurrences, but supposes that Cecil has already had more precise information.—Parma, March 6, 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

March 7. **1028.** Challoner to Phayre.
Sends him the King's sedola, which otherwise he would have shown to the Queen, and also the manner of their dealing. Complains that he has not sent him his passports renewed for Bilboa or elsewhere by sea. Is so weak he cannot ride. Has paid 50 ducats to Cuerton for him.—Bilboa, 7 March 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Phayre. Pp. 4.

March 10. **1029.** Lennox to Cecil.
Desires licence to abide here for three months more, in order to proceed in the assurance of his lands to his son; also licence for three or four geldings.—Holyrood, 10 March. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary, 10 March 1564. *Pp.* 2.

March 10. **1030.** Bedford to Leicester.
Repeats what he wrote this day to Mr. Secretary. Yesterday received three English books from him, and therewith receiving no word concerning them, he this day sent them towards the Queen of Scotland by a servant of Randolph's, who had hence the gray gelding that was left here by Leicester's man, and which is now sound. Prays him to remember his coming up that he may have licence here before Easter; and further to have in mind the fortifications, for the time of the year now serves for it. The three books aforesaid he has sent to Randolph to be bestowed as he thinks good.—Berwick, 10 March 1564. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

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March 10. **1031.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. The marriage of Lord Semple's son is now done. Lady Dacres, wife to Sir Thomas Dacres, late Marshal here, was present thereat, he being her sister's son. She would not go by Carlisle, and so pass by the Master of Maxwell; but came hither, and passed by his safe conduct. She was well used by that Queen, and at her departure presented with a chain worth threescore pounds. The Queen there so misliked her attire, which was very plain and comely after the English manner, that, therefore, she lost the suit of apparel of the French fashion which else the Queen would have given her.

2. Prays him to remember that order be given to make provision for cattle against Easter; and also for the fortifications that they may go forward.—Berwick, 10 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

March 10. **1032.** Bedford to Cecil.

Writes by Fowler. Bothwell has been in divers places, as Haddington, with his mother, and elsewhere abroad, and finds no safety for himself anywhere. Murray has made earnest suit to the Queen that he might be put to the horn, and in that suit joins Lethington also; whereunto it is said she has granted. Murray follows the matter so earnestly, as to have said that Scotland shall not hold them both. The matter grows upon words spoken against Murray by Bothwell in France. Will inquire and advertise. Some doubt, for all that, how the Queen takes his coming.—Berwick, 10 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

March 10. **1033.** Smith to Cecil.

Received his letters of 29th Dec. on the 8th inst. They contained two proclamations, and thinks he sent them by a Scottishman. Here is come De Florence, M. de Foix's secretary. When he came to this town the writer sent to ask him to come and speak with him. Next day the writer sent his son to the town, who brought word that Florence must go again immediately, so that he could not write by him. Since Barlow went he has been ill, and despaired of his life. Tarries here to take air.—Peponea, beside Toulouse, 10 March 1564, by the English account. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

March 10. **1034.** Marsilio della Croce to Shers.

Forwards intelligences from Constantinople of 5 Feb.; from Genoa of 27 Feb.; and from Rome of 3 March.—Venice, 10 March 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

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March 10. **1035.** Intelligences from Venice.

Venice, 10 March 1564. Intelligences. chiefly from Turkey, Venice, Milan, Genoa, and Naples.
Endd. Pp. 2.

March 11. **1036.** Conference at Bruges.

1. Instructions for the guidance of Viscount Montague, Dr. Wotton, and Mr. Haddon at the conference at Bruges with the King of Spain's Commissioners.

2. They shall bear in mind the former conferences and treaties on the matter of the intercourse, and frame their answers according to those given to D'Assonville's objections.

3. They shall show the antiquity and continuance of poundage, and that the Queen might reasonably advance it; also that the statute of implements has been moderated of favour. None of the payments for scavage, &c. have been augmented. It is intended that no greater sums shall be demanded by the customers than of ancient time was allowed by the treaty.

4. Where they complain that they have to pay greater sums of money for the custom of woollen cloths, the commissioners may say that the Queen has not so much advantage thereby as her progenitors had by the quantity of wool contained in the cloths; and also that all princes are setting new taxes upon their subjects and people.

5. As for the laws which have been made since the intercourse containing certain prohibitions, these are not new, but in some of them greater pains are added than before.

6. They shall explain the reasons for the prohibition of the exportation of oxen, brass, beer, herrings, wood, &c., which are all wanted in the realm; also the prohibition of carrying things into the realm, as fresh fish, which last may be set at liberty.

7. As for the law that if any Englishman lades wares in stranger's bottoms he shall pay stranger's custom, they shall show that formerly it was not allowed at all.

8. They may, if pressed, release some other prohibitions. They shall have a sufficient memorial and collection made of the ancient statutes and laws. As for the complaints of the subjects of both realms, they shall have a book containing the acts and judgments passed in the Admiralty Courts and before the Commissioners, and see if any of the complaints are the same whereof answer may be made by the book.

9. In cases of depredations they are to declare what special commission was given to hear and determine that kind of complaints. They are to let it appear by indirect speeches that if the merchants of England may not be received with goodwill in the Low Countries, they may have trade in other countries with no small favour. *Signed:* J. Somer.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 16.

March 11. **1037.** Another copy of the above. *Signed:* J. Somer.
Pp. 12.

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March 11. **1038.** Petrus Bizzarus to Cecil.

Forwards intelligence from Constantinople of Jan. 23.—Venice, 11 March 1565. *Signed:* Petrus Bizzarus, Perusinus.

Orig. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

March 12. **1039.** Murray and Lethington to Leicester and Cecil.

Desire his favour for "the Master Marshall," called of late to enter himself as a prisoner in England, with Sir Henry Percy.—Edinburgh, 12 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

March 12. **1040.** Lord Scrope to Bedford.

The Queen and Council having given him great charge for the cause these gentlemen are sent hither for, and for that their report upon the frontiers of both realms might be perfect, he has taken upon himself to keep them the longer.—Carlisle, 12 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: Received the 15th of the same. *Pp.* 2.

March 12. **1041.** Promotion of Cardinals.

List of twenty-three cardinals promoted, 12 March.

Orig., with a few additions by Stopio. *P.* 1.

March 13. **1042.** Murray and Lethington to Leicester and Cecil.

Desire him to labour for the suspension of the late edict set forth by the Queen for tippets and caps. The multitude will think that as the preachers wear the papists' apparel so they approve of their doctrine.—Edinburgh, 13 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. in Maitland's hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

March 15. **1043.** Bedford to Cecil.

Has received his of the 9th. Refers him to Randolph's letters. Will cause Lent to be observed here. Captain Brickwell and the rest are returned, having done the service committed to them; the particularities thereof he shall hear by Johnson, the surveyor, who comes hence about Tuesday with the same, being commanded to repair up to the Commissioners for the Treasurer's matters. Sends two letters for Lady Lennox.—Berwick, 15 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., torn on outer margin. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

March 15. **1044.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. This Queen is daily in hand with him to know how soon the Queen will resolve what way she intends to conclude. Of Bothwell's arrival he doubts not but Cecil is advertised, for so the writer desired Bedford. The Queen now altogether

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March 15. mislikes his coming home without her licence. She has already sent a serjeant of arms to summon him to underlye the law, which if he refuses to do he shall be pronounced rebel. Because it is thought that he will leave this country again, and perchance for a time seek refuge in England, the writer is required to write to Cecil to be mean unto the Queen, that he [Bothwell] may have no "receate" within her realm, and that warning thereof may be given to the Queen's officers, as he has already written to Bedford and Sir John Foster. As Bothwell is charged by Murray, when he came last out of France, to have spoken divers dishonourable words against this Queen, and also to have threatened Murray and Lethington that he would be the death of them at his return into Scotland, and as Murray calls for witness of these words Dandie Pringle, dwelling at Newcastle, Murray has written himself, and also desired him [Randolph] to write to Pringle to come hither touching those matters. Pringle at that time was servant to Bothwell, and has promised, if he be called, to verify the same.

2. Wrote to him of Lord Seaton having hurt Francis Douglas, who is yet in peril of his life, and of Seaton being pursued divers ways by Morton and Lethington; for which cause he has now gotten leave to go into France to avoid the cumber that he is fallen into.

3. The Lord of Argyle plainly mislikes the coming home of Lord Darnley.—Edinburgh, 15 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

March 15. **1045.** Marsilio della Croce to Shers.

Forwards intelligences from Vienna, of 28 Feb.; Rome, of 12 March, and Vienna, of 9 March.—Venice, 15 March 1565.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

[March 15.] **1046.** Another copy of the intelligences contained in the above letter, with a list of the promotions in the congregation of 12 March.

Copy. Ital. Pp. 4.

March 17. **1047.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Upon Friday he declared to the Queen the contents of the Queen's commandment to him, with which she was more commoved than for that present she spake. This day she asked him if Lethington had spoken to him since yesterday, for she had willed him to ask him [Randolph] to write for a passport for him to go into France. What her mind is thereby he may rather conjecture than know. Always finds her discontented, and hears by some that she has wept her fill since he declared the Queen's resolution unto her. Some conference he knows there is between the Cardinal of Lorraine and Granvelle. A request came lately hither that she would not be over hasty in any matter to conclude with England.

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17 March. To confer of these matters she will give credit to none but Lethington. With him he has not spoken this day, but yesterday did. Of the answer he says that he does not mislike, but to counsel his mistress to make any longer stay, or to drive any more time, he neither can nor will. Murray is of the same opinion that it will in time grow unto further unkindness, and is the sorrowfullest man that can be. This Queen, and as many as know of the resolution, are grieved at their heart. Has to write of the Duke and the Lord of Argyle, and of many other mischiefs like to grow in this country; some for religion, some for fear of overthrowing of their houses, some for doubt of her marriage with some papist.

2. Touching himself, he desires to be resolved whether he may, without offence to the Queen, for all the lothness he finds in some, as in the Duke Argyle and Murray, purchase his leave to return, which will sooner be had at this Queen's hands than with the contentment of many others. Beton shall be the next that comes if this resolution holds, which he will overthrow if he can, at least he will give them advice to take better advisement.—Edinburgh, Saturday, 17 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

March 17. **1048.** John Fitzwilliam to Cecil.

Two days ago one of the chief magistrates complained of a book called "The Abridgement of Chronicles of England gathered by Richard Grafton, citizen of London," wherein the magistrates of Antwerp are charged with pride and with having procured the prohibition against the merchants of England of spite and disdain. They desire that these points may be reformed by the setter forth. Finds them ready to seek amity and friendship.—Antwerp, 17 March 1564. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 18 March [*sic.*]. *Pp.* 3.

March 17. **1049.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.

Sends intelligence from Vienna and a list of the cardinals recently created in Rome.—Venice, 17 March 1565. *Signed:* Pietro Bizzari, Perusino.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 2.

March 17. **1050.** The Burgesses of Hamburg to the Queen.

1. Are sorry to hear that on account of some difficulties between her subjects and those of Burgundy the exportation of English cloths is entirely prohibited; and they urge her to allow them to be taken up the Elbe to their city.

2. P.S.—A quantity of cloth bought by the members of the Hanse having been detained in London, they beg she will allow it to be exported.—Hamburg, 17 March 1564.

Orig. Add. Endd. Latin. Pp. 6.

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March 18. **1051.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Randolph desired him to send this letter to him with diligence. Has received 600*l.* for the supply of victuals this Lent. Mr. Johnson, the surveyor, shall within two days depart hence, and bring the charge committed to him and the rest at Carlisle. Prays him to remember the fortifications.—Berwick, 18 March 1564.

2. Randolph required more haste hence because one Beton came thither with speed. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

March 19. **1052.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. The bearer is the gentleman that by his of yesterday he signified should come.—Berwick, 19 March 1564.

2. This man is a wise and a courteous gentleman, but never talked with a ranker Papist; and as he is of the cardinal's house, so may he also well be of his religion. Prays him, what good words soever he gives him, remember the fortifications, for as he loves Scotts so he trusts them nothing at all for these matters. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: By Mr. Beton. *Pp.* 2.

March 20. **1053.** The Countess of Emden to the Queen.

The pension of 2,000 French crowns granted by the Queen to her son the Count John, being now a year in arrear, she desires that the same may be paid at Antwerp or Emden.—Ex Arce Gretana, 20 March 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Latin. Pp.* 3.

March 20. **1054.** Countess of Emden and her Sons to Cecil.

Desires his aid in procuring license for her subjects to export a certain quantity of cloth from England.—Dantzic, 20 March 1565.

Orig., with three seals. *Add. Endd. Latin. Pp.* 3.

March 20. **1055.** The Countess of Emden and her Sons to Cecil.

They desire his assistance in obtaining license for their subjects to export cloth.—Dantzic, 20 March 1565.

Orig., with three seals. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 3.

March 20. **1056.** The Countess of Emden to Cecil.

Desires his assistance in obtaining the payment of the pension of 2,000 French crowns awarded to her son John.—Dantzic, 20 March 1565.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 2.

March 21. **1057.** Bedford to the Queen.

Desires to know her resolution for the works here. Understands how she accepts his good meaning in her service, and

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March 21. that she has granted him licence to come up to do his duty to her, which he means to do soon after Easter. Prays her to have consideration of some officer for the provision of victuals, that one may be had here.—Berwick, 21 March 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

March 21. **1058.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. By the bearer, Mr. Johnson, has sent a book of the doings of such as were sent to Carlisle and the places adjoining the frontiers.
2. Desires them to make provision for beeves and other flesh against Easter. Has received 600*l.* at Newcastle. Sends the Mayor's letter, because there has been some division among them, which he has laboured to put down, but could not. The manner of calling together the brethren was evil, and the end for so little sum, so many troubled, and so by piecemeal as to demand 40*s.* of a man, was unfitting for so wealthy a body.
3. The Bishop of Durham readily offered 300*l.* to be impressed for this service, which the writer offered to take if money otherwise came not in roundly.
4. Prays him be good to Mrs. Partridge, who is of a good house. Her father was Burbege of Middlesex, of kindred to Lord Windsor; and she is now driven to her shifts by her husband's disorder.
5. Has given allowance to Captain Brickewell and the rest employed at Carlisle of their charges. Asks him to let him know of the holding and continuance of the Parliament now after Easter, and also that he may be dispensed with for his presence at St. George's day.—Berwick, 21 March 1564.
6. P.S.—The townsmen have directed their book to the Lord Treasurer, to whom he has sent it. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil and again by his secretary. Pp. 4.

March 21. **1059.** DR. WOTTON to CECIL.

Describes his journey from London to Dunkirk. This day he, Lord Montague, and Mr. Haddon are come to Nieuport.—Nieuport, 21 March 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

March 22. **1060.** PASSPORT for M. DE LUGERIE.

Passport for M. Lugerie, Physician to the Queen of Scotland, and nineteen persons, with twenty horses, going into France.—Berwick, 22 March 1564. *Signed:* F. Bedford and W. Sage.
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

March 23. **1061.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Looks for answer touching the fortifications here. Has from time to time sent him Randolph's letters, wherein he

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March 23. shall see what Bothwell does.—Berwick, 23 March 1564. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

March 24. **1062.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. For the necessity of the fortifications to be followed this summer he prays him consider what may ensue by Bothwell's being in Scotland, to whom resort all the outlaws, thieves, and rovers of these marches. And albeit day be given him to come by the 24th of May to underlie the law, yet it is feared that the Queen there secretly aids him; and notwithstanding the means made by the Earl of Murray and Lethington to bring him in, he will scarce for all that keep troth, if force be not used. Lethington's going to France makes the writer to look on all sides about him, and to crave order for the going forward of the fortifications, and to stand upon his guard here.

2. There are a sort of outlaws promised to be brought into his hands, and so nearly must he go to work as to set one brother to fetch another by fair promises. He has gone so far therein as to promise to get the workman that takes this gear in hand his pardon. Prays him to help in obtaining it.

3. Cesford has deferred a day of trewe with him till eight days after the day appointed that he should receive of him for 160 bills.

4. The Master of the Ordnance remains here, having tasted the Queen's goodness towards him, and yet is neither in full possession of his keys and office, nor yet discharged from the same.

5. This afternoon came hither in a secret manner Lord Seton, and means to tarry here. The cause of his coming is for the death of one Francis Douglas, whom he has slain, or at least he fears that he will die. Has written to Randolph for his advice for the using him here; and means to stay him till he shall hear the contrary from the Queen.—Berwick, 24 March 1564.

6. P.S.—Fears that Murray and Lethington will be deceived in Bothwell. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

March 25. **1063.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. Cecil's of the 20th inst. came to hand on the 25th. Concerning the tippets and caps he is very sorry to hear, and afraid to think of the inconvenience that is like to ensue to the ministry for lack of pastors enough to feed the flock. Knows Cecil's goodwill thereunto, and has heard how he has travailed in the same.

2. Lord Seton has brought with him the Queen of Scots' letter for his passage towards France; sends the same enclosed, which he prays him to return. Means not to stay him, but to grant him a passport to come to Cecil, else per-

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March 25. adventure he would not come. "He is not the wisest Scot in Scotland, and therein I am of opinion with you." The man is not dead whom he hurt, but in no hope of his life, which news caused him to come this way.

3. Bothwell lies still at the Hermitage, and has great resort of Liddesdale men to him. When in France he used great and high words of "that Queen," Murray and Lethington, and said also he would kill him [Cecil]; for which talk one Dandy Pringle (son of Sandy Pringle, dwelling beside Newcastle), has been sent for, and avouched the words he heard spoken by Bothwell. Murray says that the Queen will take order for him, and he is bound in 200*l.* Scottish to come in by the 24th of May, and underlie the law. "The length of time and the easiness of his bond maketh me to think that the Queen there doth secretly favour him. If he get fair weather on his back, he may chance to wax wanton and work them some trouble before they catch him."

4. For Grayme's matter of the ship he would gladly hear some resolution. The man is greedy, and calls soon for his money; and the country is so poor that here it is not to be had.

5. During his absence proposes to commit the custody of his charge to Mr. Marshall here.—Berwick, 27 March 1565.

6. P.S.—"Bothwell had this talk of you in France, that he meant not to kill any in England so soon as you and one Riveley, whose pardon you had gotten. This did Pringle (who was sent for to open the matter to the Queen) declare unto me. You may think yourself happy that such an unhappy man doth bear you evil will, which is for no other cause but for doing justice and loving your country." *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

March 25. **1064.** Thomaso Baroncelli to [Leicester].

Sends this by Heliseo Libertes, who will bring two suits of armour wrought by his own hand, together with a suit of horse armour, and a dagger of exquisite workmanship worthy of the Queen's inspection. Has been informed by Gio. Baptista Castiglione of her wishes in these matters. Heliseo brings with him the earl's arquebus.—Antwerp, 25 March 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Ital. P. 1.

March 25. **1065.** John Shers to Cecil.

The Ambassadors arrived at Dunkirk on the 20th, at Nieuport on the 23rd, and on the next day at Bruges. At each place by the way they were presented with wine at the town's charges. They have been well received.—Bruges, 25 March 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

A.D. 1565.
March 26 and 27. **1066.** MARRIAGE of the QUEEN with the FRENCH KING.

March 26. 1. There is no necessity for an immediate answer on the Queen's part, seeing that the King will not be of a marriageable age for two or three years; also, before deciding, she wants to know more of the King's state and condition. Viewing the inconveniences which arose through her sister's marriage, it is necessary that she should consult some of her nobility. She therefore desires delay, and that the King may come to Normandy or Picardy. In the meanwhile she promises to keep free of any engagement.

March 27. 2. The French Ambassador replies that an early reply is needful as, at the approaching conference at Bayonne, the King of Spain is expected to propose the marriage of the French king with one of the daughters of the Emperor.

Orig. in Cecil's hol., and endd. by him: My communication with the French Ambassador. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

March 27. **1067.** RANDOLPH to BEDFORD.

1. This morning wrote to him what he thought then should have served him for a whole day; but, calling this evening to mind what purpose he had this day with Murray, thought he would not leave the same unwritten.

2. Yesterday came a post out of France, who brought the certainty of the Cardinal of Lorraine's chase in Paris, and confirms that the Constable allows his son's doings and that cumber is like to ensue. These matters grieve not little the Queen, for in this Cardinal is her whole trust. The Cardinal desires instantly to have some resolution from this Queen of the marriage propounded unto her for the Duke of Orleans, which, both by herself and those next about her, is so dispited as nothing can be. This the Cardinal does to assure his own estate that way, as he has confirmed the same with the Prince of Condé by his sister-in-law, the Duchess of Guise. He is earnest to have this Queen send Lethington into France with her mind. What to do, or whereupon to resolve, she is in doubt. Her desire is to do what may be most to the Queen's contentment. This she finds most profitable and expedient, and most agreeable to her people's desire, who find what the friendship of the English is worth. To this she is brought only by Murray, who fears that if she match with France they shall not long agree with England, besides the doubt of erecting papistry; and if she takes a fantasy to this new-come gift, then shall there be mischief, sedition, and debate at home. To remedy these he says it lies in the Queen's hands, and so to have this Queen at her devoution as ever any prince had another, besides the hearts of all the godly that fear to fall into these miseries that hang over their heads.

3. While the Queen was in Fife her household tarried in Holyrood House, where there was a priest assigned to say mass daily, to which there was such resort that the godly were offend-

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March 27. ed, and consultation was had how it might be remedied. Some would have gone to work plainly and hung the priest; others by proclamation to command that none should repair to that place but such as were the Queen's servants and household. The wiser sort found it best that the Queen were advertised, and requested that her own order might be observed. With this message a messenger was dispatched over the water, and the Queen heard his errand and promised redress. And because there should be no doubt of the performance, lest that upon Sunday last the fury of the people might extend against Sir John, she hastened her journey to be home before Sunday, and yet at her mass time there came many to the gates, but could not be let in. At her coming into the Laird of Lundie's house in Fife (who is an ancient man with white head and beard), he knelt down and said, Madame, this is your house and the lands belonging to the same. All my good and gear is is yours. These seven boys, which are as tall men as any man has in Scotland for so many sons (and the least 25 years of age), and myself, will wear our bodies in your service without your Majesty's charge. But one humble petition I would make unto you in recompense of this, that your Majesty will have no mass in this house so long as you please to tarry in it. She took well these words, but asked him why? He said that he knew it to be worse than the "mickil devil," with many other spiteful words against it. The request was granted. The Laird of "Bamonto," elder than the other, an inveterate papist for his life, gave his house and land unto the Queen upon quite the contrary condition, saving his seven sons (so many he has also), which, he said, forsake him all in his religion, which makes him sorry. There she had mass and both he and his wife at it.—Edinburgh, 27 [March]. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: 27 March 1565. *Pp.* 4.

March 28. **1068.** Bedford to Cecil.

Yesterday wrote to him of the coming of the bearer, Lord Seton, to the Court, and sent him the letter of Queen Mary, which he brought with him. He means to see the Queen, and go towards France; but the writer thinks rather towards Flanders; peradventure for some little spice of devotion, because France is in some points altered since he saw it. His Sovereign favours him, for albeit he should come in by the 22nd of May, yet is he suffered to depart. The man whom he hurt is like to do well. Trusts Cecil will remember the fortifications. —Berwick, 28 March 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd., by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

March 30. **1069.** Complaints of the English Merchants.

1.—That the free transit of arms and munitions through Flanders is not permitted.

Reply.—That it had ceased by long use and the tacit consent of the princes.

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2.—That the merchants of Ireland and the Channel Isles are not allowed to enjoy the privileges of the treaty of 1495.

R.—That the Irish have always paid the customs according to the rates of Zealand.

3.—Complaints of various exactions by the customers, which are either simply denied or justified by usage. That the English ships are compelled to give up their berths in the port of Antwerp to others.

R.—This only happened once six years ago to a ship which had completed her lading.

4.—Complain that they are obliged to make separate inventories of their goods for the customers of Antwerp and Zealand.

R.—This is necessary to prevent fraud.

15.—Complain that they have to pay duty on each article separately.

R.—This is necessary, as the rates of duty are different.

16–22.—Complaints of the imposition of various tolls on their ships, which are either denied or justified.

23.—Contrary to the treaty they are not suffered to lade goods at Antwerp except in Antwerp vessels.

R.—This question is being at present tried; besides the treaty reserved all local rights and statutes.

24.—That they will not permit the English merchants at Antwerp to use the services of their own labourers and servants.

R.—All nations have their close guilds of workmen, which it is necessary to preserve.

25.—They have been always forbidden in time of war from carrying merchandize between Flanders and France.

R.—This can in no wise be permitted.

26.—They are not suffered to export arms and munitions.

R.—Answered to the first.

27.—To the same effect as No. 25.

28.—That the customer of Brabant takes more duty for paper and certain other wares than he ought.

R.—As they deny this it must be proved.

29.—Certain English were arbitrarily arrested at Antwerp.

R.—It is not likely that any one was arrested without ordinary process, and the matter shall be looked into for the future.

30.—Complain of the injury sustained by the delay of their law causes.

R.—This shall be looked to in the future.

31.—Contrary to the treaty of Calais, 1499, their merchants are hindered from receiving their debts by vexatious legal impediments.

R.—There are severe laws against this.

32.—Complain that they are defrauded by pretended bankruptcies.

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33.—Complain that they are prohibited from importing or exporting alum.

R.—The traffic of alum differs from other things.

34.—They cannot obtain redress when plundered.

R.—Every one on proving his wrong shall obtain redress.

35.—Merchants who do not belong to their society have not been punished for importing cloth.

R.—Cannot see what this has to do with the treaty and their privileges.

36.—The Governor of their Company in Holland and Zealand has been obstructed in the execution of his authority.

R.—This lacks proof.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 15.

March 30. **1070.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.

Labanoff, i. 257.

Asks a passport for George Lord Seton and others with him to pass through her realm to France.—Palace of Holyrood House, 30 March; 23 Mary. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

March 30. **1071.** The Queen of Scots to Bedford.

Desires him to grant a passport to Lord Seton, the bearer, going into France.—Holyrood House, Penult., March 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

March 30. **1072.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. In the matter of the master Marshal both Murray and Lethington are beholden to Leicester and him. The order for preachers to submit themselves to a uniform order in apparel they allow. To constrain them to that which has been brought in by the Pope, and used by none but papists as their badge and livery, this all the godly wish to be reformed. Once again they desire him and Leicester to have consideration hereof, and to travail that so great an offence to the godly may be removed. They would also be sorry that this Queen should by any example from theirs be confirmed in that whereof she has already too much by reason of her education.

2. There fly daily almost such news and reports unto this country out of their Court, that they that willingly believe anything that of England is evil spoken of lack no matter to clatter at their pleasure. The first tale is, that the Queen reproved openly the preacher, and willed him to return to his text or hold his peace. The next, that Her Majesty for three days together wore a pair of beads with a crucifix hanging at them. The third, that Bonner in his defence at his arraignment said, that there was never a lawful bishop in England,

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which so astonished a great number of the best learned that yet they know not what answer to give him; and where it was determined he should have suffered, he is remitted to the place from whence he came, and no more said unto him. Has been so many times told that England is in an uproar upon the controversy of caps, tippets, &c. that openly he is fain to reprove as many as speak of it. These things being brought to this Queen's ear, though he doubt not but she judges of them with good discretion, yet he believes it confirms still somewhat of that which is over deeply printed in her heart. From thence this people has had their example for the rooting out of idolatry; from thence the beginning of the true worshipping of God; and anything that may redound unto His dishonour, if it be used there, diminishes or at least darkens the glory that He has to have His word truly preached here.

3. It is here whispered by one that this day arrived, that marriage is intended between France and England. This day Beton arrived and departed towards the Court at Stirling. Tomorrow Lethington and he follow to know what news he has brought. There came two days since out of Flanders the new bishop of Dumblane, to whom the Queen has given the bishoprick since the last died. He may be his son, for he bears his name, like him in conditions, saving this man has but two children, where the other had 10 or 12, besides what he begot upon his own daughter; but in papistry all one, or worse, if it may be. He has here reported that Flanders and England are not like to accord. He has brought from Louvain with him a man of the Jesuit's order, the first that ever in Scotland durst show his face. Bothwell has as grievously offended this Queen for words spoken against the Queen's Majesty, as those that he spoke of herself, calling her Cardinal's whore. She has sworn unto him that he shall never receive favour at her hands. F. Douglas is yet living, but no hope of his recovery.—30 March 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

March 31. **1073.** Randolph to Throckmorton.

1. [*Imperfect*] The Duke and the Earl of Leicester playing at tennis, the Queen beholding of them, Lord Robert, being hot and sweating, took the Queen's napkin out of her hand, and wiped his face, which the Duke seeing, said that he was too saucy, and swore that he would lay his racket upon his face; hereupon rose a great trouble, and the Queen offended sore with the Duke. This tale was told by the Earl of Athol the same day that Fowler came to this town with his master's licence. Bothwell said, when he was in France, that both the Queens could not make one honest woman; and, for his own, if she had taken any but a cardinal it had been better to be borne with.—Edinburgh (ready to ride to Stirling,) 31 March 1565.

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March 31.

2. P.S.—Alexander Clerke, the writer's treasurer, is sorry that it was not his chance to come to this country. He intended to have met him at Berwick, and to have lodged him at his coming to Edinburgh. This darling of theirs is so dandled amongst them that he fears they shall show some of their folly. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd., imperfect at beginning. Pp.* 2.

April. **1074.** Charges at Berwick.

Estimate of the monthly charges of the fortifications at Berwick, 995*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

Endd.: By Sir R. Lee. *Pp.* 3.

April. **1075.** Fortifications at Berwick.

Certain considerations as to the height and thickness, &c. of the walls for the avoiding of expense.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: April 1565. *Pp.* 5.

April. **1076.** Walls at Berwick.

Estimate for two walls at Berwick, one 48 feet long, 11 broad, and 10 feet high; and for another 48 feet long, 10 high, and 6½ feet broad. *Signed by* Rowland Johnson.

Orig. Add. Endd.: April 1565. *Pp.* 2.

April 1. **1077.** Provisions for the North Parts.

A note of things wanted for the office of ordnance in the North. *Signed by* John Bennett.

Orig. Endd.: 1 April 1565. *Pp.* 2.

April 2. **1078.** Bedford to Cecil.

Recommends the bearer, Mr. Fleming, master gunner here, who repairs thither for the better trial of a matter between him and the gunners of this garrison. Also to help the master of the ordnance for the final despatch of his trouble.—Berwick, 2 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

April 6. **1079.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Received his of the 28th ult., that Johnson was come up thither, but was not then talked with. Touching the victualling of this garrison, the townsmen have certified what they will do; and the captains have determined not to deal therein. Wishes that some order might be taken that provisions of beeves and other flesh might be had here against Easter.

2. The ado about tippets and caps he is sorry to hear. Always thought that great marriages would be offered to England. Was two days since at a day of Trewe with the

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April 6. Laird of Cessford, where he had indifferent justice. It was said before that there was one in hold in Scotland for prophesying that there should be some bickering between both the realms, which foolishness, albeit he did not believe, yet he provided to go as strong as he could without breach of the amity, "because Bothwell is with such a rout of thieves and lawless people so near. I assure you he is as naughty a man as liveth, and much given to that vile and detestable vice of sodomy; and whatsoever countenance of justice that Queen pretendeth outwardly, yet is she thought to favour him much, and if she punish him not, then will I think she is not so bent to do justice as I supposed."

3. Encloses copy of a letter written to him from the Lord Warden of these Middle Marches, "wherein you shall see what he heareth of Bothwell, which I take to be but practices and devices of his own to bring Murray and Lethington in disgrace with the Queen for procuring justice against him."

4. Prays him to desire the Lady of Lennox's pardon for the slack conveyance of letters to her; and that he will be good to the master of the ordnance for his full restitution to his office. Is desired to commend unto his favour one Edward Shotbolte, remaining in Newcastle prison for this matter of coining.—Berwick, 6 April 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

April 6. **1080.** Bedford to Cecil.

Received this morning the Queen's licence for his coming up, and command to be there by St. George's feast, which is the 29th inst. Fears he cannot so soon be ready, because he has appointed days of Trewe to be holden the Thursday before Easter.—Berwick, 6 April 1565. [*Not signed.*]
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

April 6. **1081.** Drury to Cecil.

The Lord Governor has declared that he has licence to repair thither, and that during his absence the writer should occupy his charge of this town.—Berwick, 6 April 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

April 6. **1082.** Challoner to Phayre.

Has delivered to Cureton 50 ducats, who has written to a friend to make them over to him.—6 April 1565. Imperfect at beginning.
Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Phayre. Pp.* 2.

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April 6. **1083.** Challoner to Jehan Girard.*

Desires him to pay 125 reals to William Phayre.—Bilboa, 6 April 1565. Signed.

Copy. French. Pp. 2.

April 6. **1084.** Cuerton to William Phayre.

Challoner will embark at St. Sebastian as his passport is not made out for this province. Will content him for the money laid out for the men in prison in Guipuscoa. Sends two letters, one for the Secretary of the Bishop of Seville and the other for Pedro de Roseleas. Has sent to a friend to pay him immediately 50 ducats.—Bilboa, 6 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 7. **1085.** Randolph to Bedford.

1. Sir John Forster's strange news he thinks to be a very tale. The Lord of Murray upon Tuesday came out of Stirling towards St. Andrews, and meant nothing less than that; but the writer intends to make him privy what false alarm he gave to the good Earl that drove him to the hills that time of night.

2. Since he wrote last he has been at Stirling, and found the country quiet by reason of Murray's departure. Lethington attends daily his dispatch towards the Queen. Has gotten leave of this Queen and of the lords for 20 days to go where he please. Darnley for five or six days has been very evil at ease; many took it for the cold; and he intending to sweat to drive that away, the measles came out upon him. He was past danger at his [Randolph's] coming away, which was yesterday, Friday. He lodges in the castle, and there is served with a mess of meat at his own charge. Sometimes a reversion comes from the Queen's table to him. His father lodges in the town, and keeps house there. Great expectation what shall become of this great favour borne to Darnley, which makes here amongst them such muttering that burst out it must to some men's cost. Murray has gone, because he will not assist with his presence those ungodly ceremonies used these two weeks to come, yet the bruit is here that he is gone hence with her Grace's disfavour, and that because he has been of late so plain with her for her dilatory and small regard that is taken for redress of things to be reformed in the country. Knows that before her departure out of this town he was in hand with her for those matters, but it grew not to any displeasure as is reported.

3. Desired Lethington either to take speedy order for the borders, or by proclamation to give them leave to take redress into their own hands.

* On the back of this letter is the draft of a letter from Challoner in favour of Robert Harvey to the Count de Feria.—*Span.*

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4. This is the first Lent that this Queen, having her health, did eat flesh. The next thing he trusts shall be that she will leave her mass; for preaching, she comes to very few, but says herself that the doctor is but a fool.

5. There is found a cave beside Musselburgh, standing upon a number of pillars made of tile stones curiously wrought, which signifies great antiquity, and strange monuments found in the same. Will himself go to see it.

6. Played at a play called "biles," Beton and he against the Queen and Darnley. Beton and he had the better; Darnley paid the loss, and gave a ring and a brooch with two agates, worth fifty crowns.—Edinburgh, 7 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

April 8. **1086.** Bedford to Cecil.

Received not an hour since the enclosed letter, containing a discourse of Randolph's, and of the sickness of Lord Darnley. Asks what he thinks of his coming up, and for some resolution for the fortifications; and also that some order be given for beeves and muttons against Easter.—Berwick, 8 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

April 8. **1087.** The Marquess of Winchester to Cecil.

1. Has made ready the letters for Parkinson's dispatch, and written articles for the Lord Governor. The victualling of the garrison and workmen there must be done by the townsmen of Berwick, with the help of the market and of Scotland, having their payment every half year. If the town of Berwick will take the charge, there must be a staple of wheat, malt, oats, salt, and such like as be durable, whereof there must be a governor.

2. The Queen has 3,000 tons of timber in Mr. Whalley's charge, whereof good part is at the water side, and Lee might send for a part every summer.

3. Has sent him two commissions, one for Anthony Roue, and the Commissioners in the East Marches; also another for John Swifte and the commissioners of the West Marches. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—Lee and other officers of Berwick being here, it would be well for him to confer about the fortifications of the West Marches.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: 8 April 1565. *Pp.* 4.

April 10. **1088.** [The Queen] to Bedford.

Wills him to come hither to Court when most commodious, and dispenses with his absence on St. George's Day.

Orig. Draft corrected by Cecil. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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April 10. **1089.** Dr. Wotton to Cecil.

The chief points have been debated, and finally they have disagreed. Sees very little hope that any good is like to be done at this time. Has divers times called for direct and full answers to the English book of general complaints, but hitherto the Flemings have excused themselves.—Bruges, 10 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: By Mr. Sheres. *Pp.* 2.

April 10. **1090.** Smith to Cecil.

1. Sent by De Florence on the 10th ultimo a letter to the Earl of Leicester, and to Cecil the occurrences from the 10th of February to the 8th ultimo. Florence pretended that he came to procure M. de Foix's return. He had long communication with the Queen Mother, who liked Foix's negotiation, insomuch that the King has given him the archbishopric of Bourges, which is accounted worth 16,000 or 17,000 francs, that is about 2,000*l.* English a year. Florence was quickly dispatched, and four days after another courier was sent into England, whereof also Smith must not know till he was gone. He told at the Court that Smith should shortly be revoked, and that Sir Nicholas would send hither his cousin Midlemore.

2. Florence, for Foix's return, had like answer as the writer's men had there of his, viz., that about August they will consider it. It were not amiss if Sir Nicholas or Midlemore were sent in the meanwhile to the Prince of Condé, who lies in Picardy, and to the Admiral, who lies either at Châtillon or Vendôme, to know what answer they would give for the money the Queen lent them at Newhaven. That secret matter that they would keep from him he knows, and has already written of it to the Queen and him [Cecil] by Barlow.

3. The Court removed from Toulouse to Bordeaux for default of victuals for men and horse. He may perceive the dearth of other things by the proclamation he sends him. Bayonne men say is worse furnished than Toulouse.

4. Is glad that the Lord Keeper is restored to Her Majesty's favour. Wishes that he had been at the tragedy of Massinissa and Sophonisba. Supposes it was in Latin.

5. Wrote touching Oliver Starky, Knight of Rhodes, who is in Malta. Men give him a good report both for wisdom and valiantness. But he is poor, and not able without more help than he has of the order there to maintain his estate. He is desirous to return home. If he does come he will conform to their religion. Sends herewith the edicts against killing of flesh, and of laying down arms, and a book of their French poet to the Cardinal of Lorraine.—Bordeaux, 10 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

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April 11. **1091.** Occurrences in France.

1. March 10. An edict against killing flesh this Lent; an edict again set forth for laying down of arms; and all those of Toulouse compelled to bring in their armour and weapons into the town house. The edict against great hose and "vertyngoilles" put in execution in the Court and town.

2. De Florence, M. de Foix's secretary, brought word that Lord Darnley is gone into Scotland accompanied with 50 horse. This news wonderfully awakened them here. They believe that the Scottish Queen shall marry him; and the young Duke of Guise and all other designers shall be frustrated. It is also told that the archbishopric of Bourges in Berry is given to M. de Foix.

3. Letters from Italy state that the marriage betwixt the young Duke of Florence and the Emperor's sister is concluded. The Duke of Ferrara has married the other.

4. March 15. The Admiral and M. D'Andelot are at Vendôme with the Queen of Navarre, and Cardinal Châtillon is at Paris.

5. The Prince of Condé has by a certain gentleman stolen Mademoiselle de Lymoel from Tournon, where she was kept, and has her with him.

6. Letters from Almain state that the Emperor's chief preacher, being a monk or friar, has changed his habit and preaches still before the Emperor, and that the Emperor is earnest to have the priests married and the communion under both kinds.

7. The rumour in this Court of the imprisonment of the Conte D'Egmond is laughed at by the Spaniards.

8. March 16. Granade, a little town two leagues from Toulouse, is appointed to the Huguenots to exercise their religion according to the edict, whereat the papists of Toulouse are offended.

9. The second day in Lent there was a procession in Toulouse, with all friars and monks, and their crosses, relics, and saints of silver and gilt carried about the town: The Cardinals of Bourbon, Armagnac, and Guise, the King, the Duke of Orleans, and Madame Margarite, the Queen Mother, with a few lords, and not many gentlemen on foot, went through the town in procession. There was no ambassador there but the Pope's Nuncio and the Ambassador of Florence. The same day the Duke of Orleans and Madame Margarite were bishoped; and the Duke instead of Edward Alexander (of which the first was given him by King Edward of England, and the other by the King of Navarre, being his godfathers), is now named Henry at the confirmation.

10. Orders are also taken in the Court that no gentleman shall talk with the Queen's maids, except it is in the Queen's presence, or in that of Madame la Princess de Roche-sur-Yon, except he be married; and if they sit upon a form or stool he may sit by her, and if she sits on the ground he may kneel by her, but not lie long, as the fashion was in this Court.

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11. The Queen has given to each of her ladies and maids five suits of apparel, and the King one; whereof one is a cloth of gold; to the intent that the interview might be more magnificent.

12. March 19. This day the King and Court departed from Toulouse towards Montauban, and from thence to Agen, and so to Bordeaux, from whence they go to Bayonne to meet the Queen of Spain.

13. Carbarion, a little village within two leagues of Montauban, and eight or nine from Toulouse, it given to them of the religion for the exercise thereof instead of Granade, wherewith they are not content.

14. March 28. The marriage betwixt the Prince of Mantua and the Duchess of Nevers was solemnised at Paris with jousts and triumphs five days. The two sisters (whereof he married one, and the Prince of Porcian is husband to the other) may dispend of yearly revenue 100,000 francs, which is above 5,000*l.* to each of them. The Prince of Porcian is still at Paris.

15. The Pope has beheaded the Conte de Canoza, chief of those which conspired his death, and burned the rest; and to one of the conspirators, who discovered the conspiracy, he gave 300 ducats de camera, and banished him out of his estate. He has also made twenty-four Cardinals, whereof his Nuncio resident here is one, and so has he now made cardinals all his Nuncios resident in every Prince's Court. He has also made Cardinal the new Bishop of Amiens.

16. April 1. The King this day came into Bordeaux privately and in coach; he made his solemn entry on the 9th instant.

17. Some of those which slew De la Curea were in a place not far from Vendôme, where the Queen of Navarre lies. She caused a number of men to be raised, took them, and laid them in prison at Vendôme. The Duke de Montpensier, governor of that country about Anjou, sent to have them out, but she would not deliver them. Another sort of them who slew De la Curea got into a house which belonged to one of the archers of the King's guard, and would not suffer her officers and men whom she sent to come in, nor deliver the malefactors. They burned the house and all in it. Montpensier took this and other matters so hotly that he assembled a power; and a little before the King came from Toulouse sent him a letter where he is required to give over his governorship.

18. April 10. The young Duke of Guise came into this town. The Cardinal of Guise, the ambassador of Scotland, and the Duke de Nemours went to meet him.

19. At the King's entry on the 9th, the town of Bordeaux made a brave show of their forces. There were above 2,000 warlike men in divers bands, and four ensigns of pikes and arquebusiers. The next day all men were commanded, under pain of death, to bring in all their harness and weapons

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April 11. within twenty-four hours. And no man of Bordeaux, except such as were advowed by the edict, were to wear sword or dagger.
Orig. Add.: To Leicester and Cecil. *Endd. Pp.* 7.

April 11. **1092.** Occurrences in France.
1. The Duke of Etampes is dead, and M. de Martigues has his government of Bretaigne.
2. D'Andilot has had no such hurt by a fall of an old house.
3. April 11. On Wednesday the king gave the red cap to Cardinal de Croce, the Pope's Nuncio here, because the Pope would have it appear that in respect of the king he had chosen him cardinal.
4. The Prince of Condé comes not to Bayone at this meeting, although sent for. It is said he is sick. Nor also the Cardinal of Lorraine.
5. From Paris it is written that the Admiral has been with the Queen of Navarre at Vendôme; and consulted upon all doubts that may occur against them of the religion by the interview. And that the Cardinal Châtillon is sometimes in Council with his red hat, and sometimes in coat and cap *à la militaire.*
Orig. P. 1.

April 11. **1093.** Reply to the Complaints of the Subjects of the King Catholic.
Answers by the English to the complaints advanced by the agents of the King of Spain against the subjects of Queen Elizabeth, 13 in number.
Copy. Endd. by Cecil, and dated by him: 11 April 1565. *Lat. Pp.* 7.

April 12. **1094.** Gresham to Cecil.
On Sunday will attend him to know his pleasure for the new bonds. Thanks him for his warrant for the purchase of Fawkner's fields, which are rated at thirty years' purchase.—Osterley, 12 April 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

April 13. **1095.** The Laird of Ormiston to Cecil.
Begs him to be a means that he may be repaid money advanced for the ransom of Wm. Raby, an Englishman, and his goods, taken by the French Basque.—Ormiston, 13 April 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

April 13. **1096.** The Laird of Ormiston to the Privy Council.
To the same effect as his letter to Cecil. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. partly by Cecil. Pp. 2.

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April 14. **1097.** Vitus Wolffius to Cecil.

Thanks him for his goodwill, and commends his servant, Melchior Ruff, to him.—Dantzic, 14 April 1565. *Signed:* Vitus Wolffius a Senfftenberg.

Copy. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

April 15. **1098.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Craves his advice touching his coming up before St. George's day. They want here officers, as well for the treasure as the victuals.

2. Lethington will be with him before the bearer, for he departed on the 14th instant. Advises him how to proceed if Lethington makes suit for his man, Archibald Grayme, for restitution of the goods of the ship that was lost.

3. Randolph lies here at great charges, and pays dear to come by knowledge of things. Her Majesty should consider it.—Berwick, 15 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

April 15. **1099.** Randolph to Cecil.

The familiarity used unto Lord Darnley by this Queen breeds no small suspicion that there is further intended than to give him honour, either for the nobility of his birth or for the Queen's sake, by whom it is said he was well recommended. It is now spoken that the Queen has already such good liking of him, that she can be content to forsake all other offers and content herself with her own choice. Is assured that, with a great number of the best of his country, Lethington is partaker of the griefs which they conceive of the inconveniences and dangers like to ensue if this matter be not remedied. Wishes that Lethington would be plain with Cecil, and as friendly deal in this as wisely he can work in all that makes to his Sovereign's advantages. However it be, he would that the Queen was void of the suspicion that is here of her spoken to his face that the sending of Darnley home was done of purpose to match this Queen meanly to some further end than to live in amity. How apparent false soever this be, he fears that if these matters ensue, it will be an occasion to alter many men's hearts that were well affected to her. If they have proceeded further than he has written, Lethington (if he be so much Cecil's friend as he pretends), will not keep it from him; peradventure Fowler's coming may better discover the matter with further commission than he has to talk of it. Begs that in some way his charges may be considered.—Berwick, 15 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4

April 15. **1100.** Smith to the Queen.

1. De Florence, the French Ambassador's secretary, excused himself why he could not speak with him at the first time at

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Toulouse. Smith said his instructions were to the Queen alone. She sent him word to avoid suspicion that he should speak with the king and her together. The next day (Friday the 13th inst.) he had audience. All were commanded to give place, even the Duke of Orleans and Madame; and besides, the Cardinals of Bourbon and Guise, the Duke of Guise, the Duke of Nemours, and the Chancellor, and more of the Council. He declared to the King and Queen that he had written to Queen Elizabeth what passed betwixt them and him at his last being at Toulouse, viz., the desire they showed to have that amity betwixt them increased to full perfection. He said that his mistress had commanded him to say to them that she takes this demonstration of the king, and the Queen Mother's affection towards her, in good part. Nevertheless she required that they would not mislike if she could not accord so suddenly as their ambassador required.

2. The Queen said that the difficulties are three. The first of the age, which is not to be made; if she likes the age of her son, he will find no fault with hers. "No," quoth the king, "I find no fault. I would she could be as well content with me as I with her age." The next is that if the marriage should follow she should sometimes be constrained to be here. Smith said that is true, and she knows it; nature and love will no other. "Is there none of her kind," she said, "whom for that while she may credit to govern?" Smith said the English people are not so obedient as theirs, and the lieutenants will peradventure be too insolent. The Queen said that is nothing. She has wisdom enough to appoint wise men; and this is but for a time; and sometimes her son must be with her there, as well as she must be sometimes with him here. The third is (as Foix writes to her), the miscontentment of her people, and that the nobility should take it evil also, whereof she sees no cause. For what honour (she asked) can she and her realm have more than to join with this realm? Which done, what realm or prince is able or will adventure to have to do against it? She writes herself Queen of France, which is now but a title. This way she shall be Queen indeed, and have rule in effect. Smith said he would not reply in that wherein he had no command to speak. "But Sire" (quoth Smith) "what need you make so much haste? Ye have not seen the Queen my sovereign; ye go now to Bayonne. Your age will bear the delay." The Queen promised by Smith that until she had taken resolution touching the King's demand, she will in no place and to no person go so far but that she shall be in perfect liberty to say yea to him or nay.

3. The Queen said that is not enough; for at this meeting something is to be treated about such matters, and some offers made of some kinswoman of the King of Spain, and her son prefers Smith's mistress; and if that will not be, he would be loth to refuse his fortune otherwise. The King said "Madame I would have the Queen of England if I could, and then you may give good answers to the other." Smith

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said to the Queen that for so small a space he did not doubt she could keep the matter in suspense. Her son shall have choice. If he had seen his mistress he would not care whom he saw after. The Queen said that is what everybody tells her; and from what she sees painted, she must say she has no good painters. And she would herself send a painter over. "No, Sire" quoth Smith; "if he will see the truth he must send his eyes over." The King said he did not understand him. Smith said that when he comes into Normandy or Picardy he must disguise himself, and see whether men say true or no. The Queen said he did but seek delays. The Queen should do her son too much wrong. Smith said he could not deny but that at Orleans, and after at Rouen and other places, both the King and she cast out words, which he has written to the Queen. But he perceives she never took them in good earnest.

4. Other talk passed to pursuade that the King was not too young. The Queen concluded that she could not give longer time to answer than till the King came to Bayonne, which will be about the 12th of May. Smith alleged the distance of the place, the greatness of the matter, and that the Queen could not conveniently determine before she had communicated it to the chief of the nobility.

5. She answered that at St. George's feast they should be at London, and that feast is on the 23rd inst. She still stood upon this that she need know somewhat, so that she might answer other motions. She said no man shall know this which is done betwixt them till the Queen shall think good. And if this goes forward her son shall be in Brittany and Normandy so soon as possible, that it may be concluded.

6. The Queen mother said that he must write, that he must have some resolution by the time they come to Bayonne.

7. He commended to them certain English merchants; and said they could not complain of justice nor of their sentence in paper, but when it came to execution it is nothing. The Queen bid him speak to the Chancellor, and so should the King. He spoke to the Chancellor, who said he would take order. The King bid him do it with speed.

8. The King was born on 17th of June 1550, and the Duke of Orleans on 19th of September 1551. This winter the King shot up two fingers almost three higher than the Duke. The King is longer faced than he and slender. The Duke looks more like King Edward. The Duke was christened Edward Alexander; now he signs Henry, having changed his name at his confirmation at Toulouse. The King is likely to grow taller, for he is slender, and has great knees, and ancles, and his legs are not proportioned to them. The Duke is better proportioned of his legs and body, which shows he will not be very high. They are both pale and not greatly timbered. They were in their youth sickly, and subject to many physicians and medicines. The King is amiable in countenance and of more gentle nature than the Duke. This

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is the opinion of the courtiers. Howbeit he cannot perceive but that they are both gentle. The King seems tractable and wise for his years, and understands more of his affairs and gives wittier answers than a man would easily think. If the answer to be given is in few words he gives it, and sometimes out of hand. He speaks somewhat fast and thick, which is a token that he is hot of nature, a greater doer than speaker. But he neither lisps nor stammers; he has not been much brought up in learning and speaks no tongue but his own. If no other thing did let what they haste so much, and she stays as in doubt, then in consideration of his disposition, wit, nature, and inclination, if it continues and increases as it has since he knew him, he dare pledge to her that she will like him.

9. So soon as George Carey comes he will again commend him to the King, and accomplish such things towards him as she commands.—Bordeaux, 15 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 12.

April 15. **1101.** The Privy Council to the English Commissioners at Bruges.

Whereas fault is found that the subjects of those parts resident in England are charged in the taxation of subsidies according to their goods which they have as well without the Queen's dominions as within, the writers in reply find that no persons are assessed but for goods within the Queen's dominions.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: Not sent. *Pp.* 3.

April 16. **1102.** Randolph to Cecil.

Desires that he will assist the bearer, William Clerke, in his cause.—Edinburgh, 16 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

April 16. **1103.** Smith to Cecil.

1. Sends a packet to the Queen and him by De Florence. If the matter be so far forward as De Florence makes it, it is but folly to linger. Nothing can be kept secret in the French court, where are so many women and ambassadors. Cecil will see that he [Smith] knew of this negotiation before Florence returned.

2. Sends now by this ship to his wife a chest of superfluous things, and with them certain roots of "hyacynthe," and two or three of "asphodel," because he has not seen them before in England. If he [Cecil] will have a part he may. It has grieved him many times, (and especially when in the mountains of St. Claude, in Provence, and at Avignon,) that he could not send such strange herbs home as they have not in England, and such fruit as he found singular.—Bordeaux, 16 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3

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April 16. **1104.** Smith to Cecil.

1. The Queen Mother has a very good opinion of Cecil, and hopes that as he had a son in his fourteenth or fifteenth year, her son shall have a son as well in his sixteenth year. She thinks he may serve for an example to the Queen not to contemn the young years of the king.—Bordeaux, 16 April 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S. — Captain Colborne prays Cecil to cause these letters to be delivered. He would fain have his son (who is with the Lord Chamberlain) to come with secretary Lethington to put him to the Queen of Spain at this interview to learn that language.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Imperfect at beginning. Pp.* 2.

April 18. **1105.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Has delivered his letter unsealed, as he found it, to Randolph, who is here. Lord Darnley, all the while he was sick and sithence, has been almost continually visited by that Queen, and well near at all hours, few excepted. "It appeareth by her tenderness over him that she feared not whether the sickness were infective." This he had of Lennox's man, who brought him that Queen's letter to Lethington, and one of her Lady's Grace there with Cecil. Is glad that the Lords have resolved upon the going forward of the works this summer; and also that they have given order for the provision of cattle for this garrison; and wishes that it would please them to send hither money for coals and such like things.

2. Their Lordships have written to him to appoint twenty soldiers to the Lord Warden of these Middle Marches to be with him at Harbottle Castle.—Berwick, 18 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

April 18. **1106.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Whatsoever he wrote unto him last about Lord Darnley is confirmed. His whole care is how to avoid the suspicion that the Queen be not thought to have been a worker hereof. It is further suspected that the good amity that was intended to the weal of both the countries shall here be cut off. The Duke takes his house quite overthrown, and with heavy heart beholds them that he fears shall be his confusion. He trusted much in the Queen's favour towards him; now he sees his undoing, and all his adversaries' fetches tending to that end. The godly cry out and think themselves undone. No hope now of any sure establishment of Christ's true religion, but that all shall turn to confusion. It will be long before the Queen will be again at Edinburgh, but from place to place, which is more chargeable for the attendants. When he is out of Edinburgh he bears the whole charges of the

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April 18. house where he lodges. Something must be requited where friendship is showed.—Berwick, 18 April 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—The cave found beside Musselburgh seems to be some monument of the Romans, by a stone that was found with these words graven upon them, "Apolloni Granno Q. L. Sabinianus Proc. Aug." Divers short pillars set upright upon the ground covered with tile stones, large and thick, turning into divers angles, and certain places like unto chimneys to avoid smoke.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

April 19. **1107.** Wages at Berwick.

Rate of wages for workmen at Berwick; delivered by Lee.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil, and dated by him: 19 April 1565. *Pp.* 2.

April 19. **1108.** Smith to Cecil.

1. Writes by Mr. James Thornton, the Scottish ambassador's secretary. Yesterday the Conte Egmont and the Prince of Parma arrived here with about twenty gentlemen armed, with great chains of gold about their necks instead of other armour. Le Grand Esquier was sent to meet them. They were very well entertained in the court, and this day they departed. The Prince of Parma is a stripling, and is affianced to a kinswoman of the young King of Portugal. The King takes not his journey out of this town till the 25th of May, because there is no hay, nor provision for men. The Conte Egmont says the Queen of Spain is with child.

2. The French have changed their manner of beginning their year at Easter, and begin it now the 1st of January; and so he wishes that in the next parliament they should do theirs, for as it is now at the Annunciation it has no good reason, and brings but confusion.—Bordeaux, 19 April 1565. *Signed.*

3. P.S.—Has sent him certain edicts newly set out here, and an arrest of Toulouse of a strange case. There is a book set out of the Cardinal of Lorraine's entry into Paris in arms this last winter.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

April 19 to 21. **1109.** Intelligence from France.

1. April 19. The Duke of Savoy persecutes no more in his dominions those professing the reformed religion. It is thought that the Duchess in heart favours them.

2. The going of M. de Mornes into Spain was to clear a suspicion that the King here had that King Philip had intelligence with the Marseillais that they would have rendered that town unto him in favour of the Papists' religion. King Phillip had also suspicion that the King here did help St. Pietro Corso underhand against him and the Genoese. This was cleared on both sides. And where the Queen Mother

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April 19 to 21. feared that he was offended with the maintaining of two religions in France, it is said that he said the King therein did wisely when by such means he did pacify his people, and that he would rather do so than have civil war.

3. Some think the King of Spain is somewhat offended with the Spanish Inquisition, because at the procession made at Galicea for the Queen's delivery and health, a friar, one of the Inquisition, went before the governor of the town.

4. April 20. All men (and especially the young Duke of Guise) make preparation to be brave at this meeting.

5. April 21. Fresh news that the Turks' army departed from Constantinople about mid-March.

Orig., with seal. *Add. to Leicester and Cecil. Endd. Pp.* 4.

April 20. **1110.** Requests of the Courts of Emden.

1. Arnoult Walwick, in the name of the Countess of Emden, and her sons, makes the following requests.

2. The Count John desires that he may have letters patent, receiving him into the Queen's service, and also that his last year's pension may be paid. Considering the great expenses, trouble, and losses incurred by the sudden withdrawal of the English staple for cloth from Emden, they beg that their subjects may have licence annually to export from England certain quantities of cloth, paying thereon the same duties as the English.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 6.

April 22. **1111.** [Alexander Clerk] to Randolph.

1. His (Randolph's) mistress, Maria Beton, is both "darimpus" and "sckeubrunit," and he in like manner without "contrebaxion or kylteparante," so that they are both worth little money. Lethington's message is very evil liked here by the Protestants. Their Queen is still at Stirling, very quiet. The Lord of Argyle was there last Monday, and spoke with her that night, and departed early in the morning. Athol kept his house, as he does yet; some say for displeasure of Lord Darnley's sickness, who is somewhat convalescent. The Queen was purposed to have ridden to Saint Johnston's this Tuesday after Paschal day, but she, now she does not stir without Lord Darnley may travel, which will not be shortly. She has been greatly offended about the handling of a priest taken for saying mass. This priest was found guilty by his own confession in the presences of the judges, &c., and so did two men confess who were taken for the hearing of the mass, one called John Leith, and the other Kennady, who were found guilty by an inquest of 13 persons, half Papists and half Protestants; whereupon judgment was given by the "dempster" that the priest should stand at the market cross betwixt 3 p.m. and 6 p.m., and after returned to prison, and so it was done. There were 10,000 eggs spent upon him, and at his down taking, because the people were

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not so satisfied with that punishment, there were 300 or 400 men ready with batons to have killed him, and the Provost was for the safety of the priest compelled to come to the market cross and bring him down, and made proclamation that no man should stone him under pain of death, and so returned him to the Tolbooth and made him fast in irons. The two hearers of the mass had their goods confiscated and their bodies in prison made fast with irons, there to abide the Provost's will. This was the manner of the process; the Lord Controller sent to her Grace, and this Saturday departed to Stirling himself to satisfy her. Nevertheless she has sent this Sunday and commanded the Provost and others to set the two hearers of the mass at liberty, and to restore them their goods, which charge is obeyed, but not without great offence to the whole people. As she was enraged against this town, and was taking her journey to make punishment, yea, and to hang some whereof she was informed, even so the most part here are greatly offended with this charge to deliver these two. There is now greater rage amongst the faithful than ever the writer has seen since her Grace came into Scotland.

2. At the court is the Lord Chancellor, who arrived last Saturday, also Lords Lennox, Athol, Casillis, Glencarin, Ruthwen, the Justice Clerke, the Lord Advocate, and now the Controller with the rest, as Corbet can declare at more length. Murray is still at St. Andrew's; he departed to the court this Tuesday because sent for by her Grace, where he will remain till the 29th inst. and then come to this town to keep his justice court, where the writer believes shall be such company of gentlemen that there was not seen together, without command of the Prince, in any time; for he trusts the most part of the honest Protestants of Scotland will be here. Bothwell takes shipping to France, for he has been here at More and at Creighton; so the bruit is that he is to part. The Papists affirm the contrary. It is believed the Queen "wald him good," but he trusts she will not declare the same at this present. The Elliotts of Lidisdale have taken some goods of the Scottes their neighbours, slaughtered some men, and burnt some houses. The Scottes are at the court to desire licence to take revenge at their own hands.—Edinburgh, Sunday night. *Signed:* "Ye knaw quha."

3. P.S.—Kyncaird has him recommended; "further ane good bow may mak me an archer, for I traist gif I do anything good it sell be the bow and not the man."

Orig. Hol. Add. Pp. 4.*

* On the back of the letter Randolph has written a postscript to the effect that the Queen had written for the most part of her nobility to be at Edinburgh upon Thursday and Friday in Easter week, to have taken punishment of the Provost and Bailiffs. Some come and others prepare themselves for the defence, and unless she had changed her purpose it had come to mischief; of this Lennox and Argyll bear the blame.

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April 22. **1112.** JOHN SHERS to CECIL.

Has been unable to pass over from Dover through the wind and the seas. The harbour at Dover decays daily.—Dover, Easter morning, 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

April. 23. **1113.** BEDFORD to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

They have taken order with Parkinson, the purveyor, for beeves, &c. to be had here, whereof part they have received. Asks for instructions as to the allotment of twenty soldiers to the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches.—Berwick, 23 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 23. **1114.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Lord Darnley is troubled with an ague now after his sickness of the measles. The Queen there most commonly till midnight tarries with him, and sometimes after. Thinks it well that the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches were holpen and all other events might the better be met with, if any business should happen by Bothwell "whose devotion is "well known to you." Sends him a letter to her Lady's Grace. Berwick, 23 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

April 23. **1115.** RANDOLPH to LEICESTER.

Lord Darnley remains doubtfully sick. He is visited by the greatest, and lacks no company of the fairest. The court is now small; there are no noblemen, but the Earl of Athol, the father and son. Upon Palm Sunday there was a priest taken at Mass in Edinburgh, who was brought in his vestments to the market cross and tied with a rope three hours together three several days. The boys of the town have . . . . . so many eggs upon him that he had . . . . . with his life.—April, 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: 23 April 1565. *Injured by damp and much mutilated. Pp.* 2.

April 23. **1116.** OCCURRENCES in FRANCE.

1. April 23. Here passed by one Morgan, (as he called himself) of Kent, whose man said he was of Essex. He said he was the Queen's servant, and would go to see Spain, and had licence for eight months. He is not greatly Protestant.

2. April 26. M. de Peron has affianced Madame D'Annebaut, widow of M. D'Annebaut, slain at the battle of Dreux. He returned from the appointment of that marriage hither this night, and she and her mother, Madame Dampierre, with him in the King's barge.

3. A letter sent from the Duke D'Aumale to his brother, the Marques D'Elbœuf, has been intercepted, which has been

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seen by the Admiral, M. D'Andilot, and others. It discloses the conspiracy of the Guisians against the Admiral and his adherents; for in it D'Aumale declared what captains they have got on their side, so that they are able to make 50,000 in armour, and that they have money to entertain them a month or two. The Prince of Condé is suspected to be of the conspiracy, and that he shall marry the Duke of Nevers' widow, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier. There are daily messages betwixt the Cardinal of Lorraine and him, which he will not communicate to the Admiral and others of that faction.

4. May 1. Peguillon that is come out of Scotland likes nothing his entreaty there. He tells that he was put in prison a day or two, and when he came forth the Queen said she knew not of it; it was the Lords that did it. He says she will marry Lord Darnley before Midsummer next. This gives alarm to some in France.

5. Twelve companies of footmen are raised in Gascony, some say they be to go to those maritime places in Provence as need be furnished if the Turk should arrive there. Others suspect some practices against them of the religion; others say the King will have so many legionaries which shall be ready at all calls. This was M. De Monluc's device, who at Toulouse was made of the Privy Council. The device was sent to the Constable, who would not agree to it because they are all Catholics. The Chancellor agreed with the Constable, and named a number of the captains who were known to be such as the Constable said.

6. It is believed that the King of Spain himself will be at Bayonne; for the ambassadors is appointed the town of St. Sever. The excuse is that all within that space is taken up, and cannot furnish Bayonne and the Queen of Spain's train. All the ambassadors, saving the Spanish ambassador and himself, have refused to go thither.

7. May 4. Thursday morning the King is gone to Potensac, and so to Langon back again, to find towns to nourish his camp till he comes to Bayonne.

8. It will be a secret colloquy. The Pope's ambassador and the Portugal ambassador will be there. The Scotts' ambassador, Venice and Florence refuses to go nearer to see.

9. May 5. Is also minded to tarry here with them, for here they may daily have news from the Court and Paris.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 7.

April 23. **1117.** Roger Hocker to Phayre.

1. Understands that Mr. Shelley's discontent is because Phayre makes him not privy to everything in their business. Would have him keep him at the arm's end.

2. Sends him eleven pistoles at twelve reals each.—St. Sebastian, 23 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Phayre. Injured by damp. Pp. 2.

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April 24. **1118.** Instructions to Throckmorton sent from the Queen to the Queen of Scotts.

1. After his arrival he shall understand how far the intention of marriage is betwixt that Queen and Lord Darnley, and of all other circumstances thereto belonging.

2. He is to procure the stay or dissolution of that purpose of marriage with Lord Darnley.

3. He shall procure her to be content to accept either the Earl of Leicester or some foreign Prince.

4. He shall also say that Queen Elizabeth has thought meet to address him thither to impart to her sister the unseemly reports spread about her, as also so to understand her intention in this marriage.

5. And when he sees convenient he may declare how it is reported by Lord Darnley's friends that she has so far proceeded in love of Lord Darnley, as he being sick of the measles, she could not be persuaded to tarry from him, but attended upon him with as much diligence and care as any could. Yea, and that she so much desired to proceed in marriage with him as, if others had not been scrupulous and fearful to assist the same, she had been allied to him; with sundry such fond tales to signify her earnest affection towards him.

6. As for this marriage with Lord Darnley she would have him tell her there are many just causes why it is not meet for her. And if she shall press him to declare what causes move her so to think, he may say that she did not open them to him to be declared. But he shall say she earnestly required her (as she shall think that the Queen's amity shall further her), so to forbear from this intention, and rather return to the consideration of that for the Earl of Leicester.

7. And if she shall show herself to like hereof, so as she may have good assurance to have her title established, he shall say that the Queen will omit no good mean both to inquire of the truth of Queen's Mary's title, and to establish the same so as she shall have no cause to doubt thereof.

8. And if she shall not like hereof, he shall say that the Queen can better allow of Queen Mary's marriage with some nobleman of France of the King's blood than with Darnley.

9. But if, before he speaks with the Queen, he shall understand that the matter is either so concluded or so intended as none of these former speeches can dissolve the intended marriage with Lord Darnley, he shall alter the order prescribed, and deal in this sort following, he shall show the message done by Lethington.

Corrected draft in Cecil's hol. and endd. by him: 24 April 1565. *Pp.* 8.

April 24. **1119.** Viscount Montague to Cecil.

Mr. Shers arrived yesternight. On Wednesday they meet again.—Bruges, 24 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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April 26. **1120.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. Yesterday he received the Queen's letters and despatched the same to Randolph, who that morning departed from Alnwick (where the writer then also was) towards Carlisle to talk with the Master of Maxwell in his way thence towards the Court of Scotland.

2. This day came an ordinary post with Cecil's of the 23rd, wherein was written that her Majesty had commanded to stay the order of proceeding for calling home the Earl and his son, whereupon he despatched a post after Randolph.—Berwick, 26 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

April 27. **1121.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Has visited the Constable, who said that he understood what has been negotiated betwixt them and him of late; and that there is no man knows it but the King, the Queen, the Cardinal of Bourbon, himself, and the secretary. Smith rehearsed to the Constable what Cecil wrote to him of the debating in the Council of England touching the meeting of three English ambassadors and three on behalf of the King of Spain at Brussels, and how that it was concluded that the Queen should have wrong if the crown of England should give place to that of Spain, and therefore determined that they should take the precedence. The Constable said that he has ever heard that the ambassador of Spain had the precedence of theirs.

2. On the 23rd of April (which was St. George's day) the King sent M. De Plessie to pray him to be at evensong about three p.m., for the King would then begin to celebrate the feast of St. George and honour the Queen's Order. Understanding that the Pope's ambassador, the new made Cardinal, the Spanish ambassador, the Venetian, the Florentine, and the rest were invited to come, and that Pope's and the Spanish ambassador were already gone to the church, he went to the Court and required audience with the Queen. He declared to her what he understood by his letters, viz. that it was judged in the Council of England that the Queen should have wrong if her ambassador should not preceed the ambassador of Spain. She made the matter marvellous strange, and said that she never heard of controversy in that matter before, but that always the ambassador of King Philip had the precedence of the ambassador of England. When he came down he found the Pope's ambassador in his Cardinal's "wede" and the ambassadors of Spain and Venice together. After the salutation the priests began to come in before the King. He was placed betwixt the Spanish ambassador and the Venetian on one form, on one side of the degrees before the high altar; and on the other side sat the Cardinals of Bourbon and of Guise and the Pope's ambassador, Cardinal De St. Croce. A chair for the Queen with a cloth of estate,

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April 27. and the arms of England on the right side of the Queen, and the like for the French King on the left side, and a seat also was set for the Constable, with his arms, who could not come for the gout. The evensong was sung, but without censing the altar or images, or kneeling. Their setting him under the Spanish ambassador as appeared by the sitting of the Cardinals, how he took it he may guess. Smith told M. De Lansac that he was not satisfied. They have put her Majesty's cause in the same case it was before. Lansac bid him not be offended, and he would to-morrow satisfy him that at all times it has been otherwise.

3. Next morning he sent to Lansac, who said he had spoken with the King and the Council, and when he came next to the Court he should hear the Council contest and affirm that it was always used here.

4. On Wednesday, the 25th inst., he declared to the Queen Mother what he said to Lansac. She said that the whole council agree that hitherto the ambassador of Spain had the pre-eminence without any contradiction, and therefore they marvel he should move this question.—Bordeaux, 27 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 15.

April 27. **1122.** Challoner to Phayre.

Has delivered 200 reals of plate for Cuerton to send to him. Even now he embarks. Sends his commendations to Sir Richard Shelley. They have news that the Count De Feria is undoubtedly Viceroy of Naples.—27 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Phayre. Pp.* 3.

April 28. **1123.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Lord Darnley's matter is commonly talked of in the Court, and the Queen there shows herself very much to love and favour him. The good continuance of religion is much feared, for she has used more toys of Popery in open sight this Easter than heretofore, and suffered others also to do the like. Murray is in some disgrace, as it is said, and neither likes nor mislikes Darnley's matter, but this talk passeth that he is in some displeasure.

2. Bothwell is embarked, it is said, but whether he will return after some show of his departure or no is uncertain. His day of trial at the assizes holds in May, as it was appointed. A priest of late was taken in Edinburgh for saying mass, and by the people was bound to the common market cross, and with eggs and filth of the streets so handled as it was thought he had been slain by them. The Queen supposing he had been dead, caused all those of Fife, Lothian, Tividale, and Liddesdale, to rise to revenge his death; but finding him not dead she assuaged her displeasure, and sent them home without doing anything.

3. Sends herewith a letter from the Earl of Lennox to his wife, and he may use his wisdom in retaining or delivering thereof.

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April 28. 4. The bearer, the pursuivant, complains that he has been evil served of horses hitherward.—Berwick, 28 April 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

April 28. **1124.** Lord Scrope to Cecil.
There has lately risen in Liddesdale between the surnames of the Scotts and Elwoods (by means of some slaughter on either part committed) great dissension, whereupon they daily ride and make spoil upon each other. And now, the Elwoods have secretly, by an Englishman, craved at his hands the protection of the Queen; offering not only their whole surname and friends to become English, but also to deliver their Sovereign's house in Liddesdale, called the Hermitage, and for performance hereof they offer to lay in pledge on their lives four of the best of their name. Whereunto he answered, that in respect of the peace between their Majesties, he could not accept their offer. Desires to know the Queen's pleasure herein.—Carlisle, 28 April 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

April 29. **1125.** Randolph to Cecil.
1. Has received advertisement from Bedford that the Queen's mind for the return of Lennox and his son was altered, and that if her letters were not delivered the writer should no further proceed in that sort. The letters he has stayed, and intends to make no word of the charge committed to him. But thinks if she had so found it good she might have been void of that suspicion that is now almost universal of her, that the sending of Darnley home was done of purpose to worse end than he is willing to write.
2. Darnley is not yet fully recovered, and for that cause the Queen stays her journey for a few days to St. Johnstons. Her care has been marvellous great and tender over him. Such tales spread abroad of her doings that it is wonder to hear what discontentment there is amongst her people. He speaks not of the common sort, but of the wisest in this realm.
3. Murray he has not seen since Easter. Upon Tuesday he will be in this town with all his friends to keep the day of law against Bothwell, who some say is already embarked towards France or Denmark. Murray upon Saturday came to Stirling. He had worse countenance than he looked for. He is suspected not to favour this intent of the Queen with Darnley. If his mind be not altered since he spoke with him, he has no cause nor sees any good why he should allow of it. The writer beseeches him not hastily to believe what may be spoken by some of his good will that way.
4. Sends him a letter written from a friend that is no fool.* Has cut off the beginning because it touches himself chiefly. Greater triumphs there were never in time of Popery than were

* See the letter to Randolph, 22 April.

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April 29. this Easter at the resurrection and at her high mass. Organs were wont to be the common music. She wanted now neither trumpet, drum, nor fife, bagpipe, nor tabor. The world speaks of it, and Randolph is ashamed to write of her whom he honoured. Upon Monday she and divers of her women apparelled themselves like burgesses' wives, went upon their feet up and down the town, and of every man they met they took some pledge for money towards the banquet; and in the lodging where the writer was accustomed to lodge was the dinner prepared, at which she was herself, with the wonder and gazing of men, women, and children.—Edinburgh, 29 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Pp. 4.

April 29. **1126.** Challoner to Cecil.

Is glad to understand that he shall be welcome home. A statute proclaimed a year past has barred the conveyance of Valentian gloves into Castile. Is not able to get away for contrary weather. Recommends the bearer, an Italian.—St. Sebastian, 29 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. partly by Cecil and partly by his secretary. Pp.* 3.

April 30. **1127.** Cuerton to Phayre.

Challoner embarked on Friday at St. Sebastian in a ship of Lyme. Has sent him 200 reals, making in all 750. Will pay him what he has laid out for the merchants. There is news that the King will come to this town.—Bilboa, 30 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Phayre. Pp. 3.

April 30. **1128.** John Shers to Cecil.

1. On Easter Monday he came to Bruges. The English merchants in all post haste have brought over such plenty of wools and cloths as by the same they have hindered their own sales. The like error they have committed in buying, and with like haste they have bought and taken as many silks and other wares as their money and credit could reach unto.

2. The Prince of Parma and Count Egmont are arrived at Brussels. Gives news from Italy.—Bruges, 30 April 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

May 1. **1129.** Determination of the Privy Council.

Keith, ii., 276. The Queen, finding the intended marriage of Queen Mary with Lord Darnley strange, has communicated the same to certain of her Council, who with one assent thought that it would be unmeet and directly prejudicial to the sincere amity between both the Queens. They desire her so to say, and to offer Queen Mary a free election of any other of the nobility in

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May 1. the whole realm, or any other place.—1 May 1565. *Signed by* Winchester, Norfolk, Edward Derby, Pembroke, E. Clinton, W. Howard, E. Rogers, F. Knollys, W. Cecil, Ab. Cave, William Petre, John Mason, R. Sackville.
Orig., with a few corrections by Cecil and endd. by him: Note, this is the copy of the paper delivered to Sir N. Throckmorton. *Pp.* 4.

[May 1.] **1130.** Another copy of the above.
Mutilated. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 1. **1131.** Robert Brandling to William Drury.
Has received from the Lord Treasurer letters for helping him with 200*l.*, and requires him to stay till the coming of Mr. Ashton's deputy.—Newcastle, 1 May 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 1. **1132.** Munition at Berwick and Newcastle.
The remain of powder and weapons in Berwick taken by Wm. Drury, John Bennett, and others; also the remain of powder, armour, and weapons in charge of John Bennett at Newcastle.—*Signed:* John Bennett.
Orig., with notes by Cecil, and endd. by him, 25 May 1565. *Pp.* 3.

May 1. **1133.** Charles IX. to the Queen.
Desires her to command the release of a merchant of Calais named De Lastrille, who was made prisoner during the last wars and who is too poor to pay ransom.—Bordeaux, 1 May 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

May 1. **1134.** Smith to Cecil.
To all the ambassadors there is appointed a village, St. Sever, eleven or twelve Gascoin leagues from Bayonne, which is above twenty-five English miles; and he can yet get no place to lie any nearer. Neither there, nor at Bayonne, nor wheresoever they shall be know they how to get meat for their horses.—Bordeaux, 1 May 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

May 2. **1135.** Instructions for Throckmorton.
1. He is to tell the Queen of Scots that as for this matter of her marriage with the Lord Darnley, the Queen simply mislikes it as a matter dangerous to the common amity of the two kingdoms. This judgment is grounded upon the advice of her nobility and Council.
2. She is content to permit to her a full liberty to consider of all the rest of her nobility, and will be well content with the choice of any. Has motioned this to Lethington,

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May 2. but finds him tied to his message for Lord Darnley. If Queen Mary will send some persons to her with sufficient authority, she will not spend long time, but will devise for some meeter marriage than this is. If she disallows to have it here, will be content to direct some one to her own Court.

3. He * is to let Queen Mary know that she is presently resolved to commit the consideration of her title to certain persons; but until she finds Mary determined to give ear to some other device agreeable to her, the Queen means not to cause any person to discover his opinion in the matter of her title. Sends him a copy of the resolution of the Council. He may say that others of her nobility are of the same mind, and not one known to be of the contrary. He is to use all means to understand what manner of offer would be more acceptable than this. As to any public declaration of succession, he may say that only with the Earl of Leicester could she be brought to yield.

Draft, corrected by Cecil, partly in his hol., and dated by him: 2 May 1565. *Pp.* 14.

May 2. **1136.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. Sends a packet for Lethington, which his brother (the Laird of Whittingham) sends from Murray, as he writes. If he suspects intelligence from Fowler, he may use his wisdom in the matter. There is now an assembly of 5,000 or 6,000 men at Edinburgh for Bothwell's matter; and whatsoever be said or doing to the contrary, he will do well enough; for the Queen favours him better than Murray.

2. Here is great lack of money, for of the Queen's money there are not five marks, neither any coals to serve the works; and grain begins to wax scant.

3. Wrote yesterday that Fowler was passed into Scotland. If he returns this way he shall be stayed.—Berwick, 2 May 1565. *Signed.*

4. P.S.—This assembly in Edinburgh is of the noblemen, who come each with a great train of his kinsfolks and friends, yet all in a peaceable manner.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 2. **1137.** SMITH to CECIL.

On the 27th [ult.] the Baron de la Garde was sent from the Queen to say that certain Norman mariners and merchants complained to her of being evilly handled and chased by certain English ships. He answered that he had forgotten to tell her that Stukely was taken in Ireland, and Tho. Cobham in London, at the suit of the Spanish ambassador, and the other by the Queen's ships, which were sent to scour the seas; and so there is no English pirate left upon the sea. The Queen Mother has since sent him a complaint, the copy whereof he forwards.—Bordeaux, 2 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

* From this point to the end is in Cecil's hol.

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[May 2.] **1138.** The Merchants of St. Malo to Charles IX.

Certain merchants of St. Malo complain to the French King that they have been plundered by English pirates at Conquet.

Copy. Fr. Pp. 2.

May [2.] **1139.** Answer of the English Commissioners at Bruges.

Replies to certain articles of the Commissioners of the King Catholic touching alleged infractions of the treaty of intercourse by restraint of the navigation and by the imposition of excessive tolls and duties.

Copy, dated by Cecil: 2 May 1565. *Endd.:* Sent 20 May 1565. *Lat. Pp.* 5.

May 3. **1140.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Upon Tuesday night came to this town the Lords of Murray and Argyll to keep this day of law against Earl Bothwell, who appeared not, nor is it known what has become of him, though the report is that he embarked at North Berwick. The company that came in favour of Murray are esteemed 5,000 or 6,000, and more had come, saving that they were stayed by the Queen, who of late has showed mislike to Murray that so earnestly pursues him, and will not give his advice to take the like advantage upon some other whom she bears small affection unto. Upon Wednesday Bothwell was called, and for lack of appearance was condemned, but further the Queen would not that the Justice Clerk should proceed; which has given occasion of such talk against her for bearing with such men in her own cause, that what is already spoken passes all measure. She is entered into suspicion of a great number of her noblemen; and her people finding great cause of discontentment, (as well for her religion and for this match that is a making, as for other things that they suspect, besides her unprincely behaviour in many of her doings), will either shortly have it reformed in her, or give open signification that what she has taken in hand tends to her destruction, and the overthrow of the tranquility of her realm. What by her cannot be remedied, nor by counsel in her take effect, must be sought by sharper means to be holpen. This is not the voice of one or two. They are not the meanest that speak it, nor the unlikest to put it in execution.

2. The speech of this marriage to any of them is so contrary to their desires that they think their nation dishonoured, the Queen's majesty shamed, and their country undone. A greater plague to her there cannot be, a greater benefit to the Queen's majesty could not have chanced than to see this dishonour fall upon her, and to have her so match where she shall be assured that it shall pass her power to attain to that which hitherto so earnestly she looked for, and without that would accord to nothing. She is now in almost

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utter contempt of her people, and she in doubt of them, that without speedy redress war is to be feared. Many grevious words have of late escaped her against the Duke. She mortally hates Argyll, and so far suspects Murray, that not many days since she said that she saw whereabout he went, and that he would set the crown upon his own head. To this point it is come, that Murray and Argyll will at no time be in court together, that if need be the one may relieve or support the other. The Duke is content to live at home, and thinks himself happy if he may die on his bed. The preachers look daily to have their lives taken from them, or to be commanded to silence, as already she has done one Mr. Thomas Dromonde, a godly and learned young man, that preached at Dumblane.

3. With Argyll there came to this town Lord David, the Duke's son, with the most part of the Duke's friends. Bands and promises are made between the Duke and Murray that nothing shall be attempted against the other, but it shall be defended to the uttermost of their powers. The Earl of Glencairn having been required by the Earl of Lennox to enter unto the like bands, has refused it and joined the Duke. The Lord of Morton this time was absent, but is so misliked that the writer has not heard any man worse spoken of. He is more in hopes that the Lady's Grace will give over her right of Angus, and so will he become a friend to her side. In this Lethington labours not much to his own purpose. Lord Ruthven, Lethington's chief friend, is wholly theirs, and chief councillor amongst them. Suspicions rise upon every side, in which the writer has his part; as of late for that he was at the West Borders, and is thought to practise with the master of Maxwell. Murray was willed not to have to do with him [Randolph], which, when he spoke well of him the Queen said, "Well, if you will, let not Argyll have to do with him." For all that he has supped twice with Murray, and Argyll came to him and brought with him Lord David. He [Argyll] mislikes all. The Master of Maxwell leaves not his company as occasion serves, but as he is wiser than many, so he more deeply laments the fate of his country, and is ashamed of that he knows.

4. The country is so far broken that there is daily slaughter without redress between the Scotts and Elliotts; stealing on all hands, and justice almost nowhere.

5. Mr. Fowler brought the Queen a letter in cipher from Lethington. It is known that the Queen has an utter mislikeing of the matter. Part of the letter was shown to Murray, the rest at his departure was not deciphered. Fowler has reported that Queen Elizabeth said openly that she had no liking of the matter, and that if it took effect then the Duke should be put down within one month after, and the good Protestants driven out of the country, which she would not suffer. The words are in many men's mouths, and many glad to hear it. Through this and somewhat else that the writer has

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spoken, many are now satisfied of the Queen, that he [Darnley] was not sent hither for any such purpose as now undoubtedly shall take effect, whatsoever may be borne in hand that it shall go no further than the Queen's will is. Knows it already past that point. It may be said that Murray is the contriver thereof, which the writer knows to be otherwise, for if that had been he would not have refused to be present at the assurance and contract making. What practices are in hand or how long this matter has been brewing he knows not, but knows that the father has said that he was sure of the greatest part of England, and that the King of Spain will be his friend.

6. It is feared that Her Majesty will oversoon allow hereof, and over hastily accord unto this Queen's desire. At least it is wished that some open show there may be of Her Majesty's discontentment. Lethington is suspected to favour Darnley more than he would seem, and yet he is scarcely trusted amongst them; and of late dispiteous words were spoken against him upon certain words he wrote to Murray that he should persuade the Queen to make no haste in the matter, but keep it in the stay it was when he left.

7. The chief dealers in these matters are David Riccio, the Italian, Mingo, valet de chambre, Athole, and Ruthven. Lennox is quite without money. He borrowed 500 crowns of Lethington, and has scarcely enough now to pay for his horse meat. If he has no more from thence Cecil shall see him shortly put unto his shifts. His men are bolder and saucier, both with the Queen and many noblemen, than ever he thought could have been borne. Divers of them now resort to the mass, and glory in their doings. Such pride is noted in the father and son that there is almost no society or company amongst them. The young lord being sick on his bed boasted that he would knock the Duke's pate when he is whole.

8. Writes these things with more sorrow than in any passion than that he is desirous that the work wherein he has been a labourer almost six years (which is to maintain amity between his country and this) should not be overthrown, nor that the goodwill the Queen has gotten amongst this people should here take an end.

9. This day, Thursday, the chief of the Protestants, with the ministers, assembled in the church. Their deliberations contained three heads first, how to remove idolatry out of the realm, containing in that as well the Queen's chapel as others; next, that her own laws might be put into execution without offence; the third, that liberty might be granted without inhibition or reproof to such as are admitted to preach the true word of God. It was determined that the requests should be put in writing, and certain appointed as messengers for the rest.

10. The chief desire of the writer to go to Carlisle was to return home by the Master of Maxwell's, and to behold such

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May 3.
Randolph to Cecil.

work as he has in hand. In Annan town the Master has built a tower able to receive above 100 persons and forty or fifty horses, and made divers fortifications. From the sea into the land he has cast a trench a mile long or more, with only three ways to enter. It saves a great part of the country from thieves and sudden raids. Within two miles of that he builds two other forts, one great, the other a watch tower of great height; in that he has a bell to warn the country when need is, and beside the same a beacon. In this shall be a continual watch, and in the other twenty-four horsemen to follow and ride upon all occasions. There is also another trench cast down to a moss side of a great length and breadth, so that out of England it is not possible for any horsemen to come towards his bounds but he must enter in at some of these straits, and not pass forth except he be seen and known. This he has provided for himself, and thinks his cost well bestowed. He is well affectioned to live in peace, and has promised to continue the same. For justice in time of peace the writer would that all the rest of the wardens were like him.

11. All men here repair homewards. To-morrow Murray will to the Court, and within one day the writer will follow him and see what countenance now will be made unto him. There arrived this day one from Lethington, who passed to the Court. He spake not with Murray, but told that Lethington will be at home within eight days, and that Sir Nicholas Throckmorton shall shortly be here.

12. His former suit he desires him to remember. His charges are far above his allowance.—Edinburgh, 3 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 8.

May 4. **1141.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. A captain of the Queen of Scots, called Lawther, brought this packet from her, with request to cause it to be conveyed to him. Randolph remains at Edinburgh, where the Estates are assembled for Bothwell's matters and his trial; and Fowler by his coming has filled the Court full of talk of Lady Lennox's disgrace. Meynes, Lethington's man, came by two days since, and told him that Throckmorton and Lethington would be here within ten days. Lee is come and has begun to set men to work.—Berwick, 4 May 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—The manner of Fowler's passage was that he practised with a soldier and another in Tweedmouth to have horses there to carry him to Norham, where by their help at midnight he was set over the water, and so got horses on the other side. Has these men in hold, and will see them punished.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1565.

May 4. **1142.** The Countess of Feria to the Earl of Leicester.

Letter of recommendation for Roger Bodenham.—Valladolid, 4 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Span. Pp. 2.

May 5. **1143.** The Queen of Scots to Bedford.

Asks a passport for John Beton to go towards the Court with her letters to Lethington.—Sterling, 5 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Pp. 2.

May 5. **1144.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Preparing to come away shortly, and being written unto by Randolph to send these letters enclosed, he forbears to write any news. His charge of this he will leave to Mr. Marshal; and the wardenry he will commit to the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches.

2. There has of late happened such a feud upon the Scottish borders between the Scots and Ellwoods as thereupon have been burnt on the one side and the other above a dozen houses, and this is like to continue among them.—Berwick, 5 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 5. **1145.** Smith to Leicester and Cecil.

1. May 5. Sudden death of M. de Fize, secretary to the Queen Mother.

2. May 6. The Protestants of Bordeaux requested the King that they might in their houses sing psalms for their recreation, and that they should not be compelled to go in procession, nor to "tapisse" their shops or houses on Corpus Christi day.

Also, that they who profess the new religion may be admitted to office, and to be of the Council of the town, which contrary to the edict was of long time refused them.

Also, that they might have some place nearer than St. Macaire wherein they might have their preaching and other exercises of religion.

3. To the first it was answered that they might do it, so it were not to make tumult, or any conventicle of other strangers. The other two were granted. To the fourth it was answered that they shall have a place nearer, for which they will speak with the governor of the Prince of Navarre and his Council. This has since been revoked, and they must be content with St. Macaire.

4. Upon the pacification of the troubles in France, and the peace of Orleans, the Parliament of Aix was suspended, and twelve presidents of Paris were sent thither. Now the King being at Toulouse they were restored to their rooms, as well Papists as Hugenots; for there was of each almost an equal number.

5. The Prince of Condé has married de Limoel to a gentleman of his, and given them 15,000 livres a year.

6. May 8. The King is at Bazas. De Cipierre is made Marshal of France, and M. de Peron is in his room as chief gentleman of the chamber.

A.D. 1565.
May 5.

7. The Prince of Mantua is no more called Prince of Mantua, but Duke de Nevers, by reason that he has married the eldest daughter and heiress of that house. The other is married to the Prince of Porcian.

8. May 13. The Duke de Longueville came to this town to court, and was solemnly received by the captains and soldiers of Seignor Strozzi's band.

9. Yesterday letters were brought to the Pope's Nuncio here, the Cardinal de St. Croce, that the Pope has made the Cardinal of Bourbon Legate of Avignon in full consistory.

10. The Prince of Condé is come to Paris and is coming to the Court, but he tarried at Paris five or six days and returned to Picardy. At Paris, on Sunday 13th inst., he had in the two courts of his lodging two sermons; one Peroceli made, the other M. de Malo. The doors were open, and 5,000 or 6,000 persons at them besides the Prince, M. de la Haye, the President de la Place, and a number more of the councellors, and men of mark of Paris.

11. May 23. When the King was at Mont De Marsan, the whole Council, Princes of the blood, and all the Knights of the Order, were called together. The Queen moved to them that it was reported that some would attempt things against the edict of pacification. But she said that the King and she were minded to entertain it to the extremity, and that whosoever should do so the King would repute traitors. She prayed them if they knew any such to reveal them. They said they knew of none.

12. June 3. The King entered Bayonne on Sunday, June 3d. There passed by the court of late an Ambassador from the King of Denmark to the King of Spain, who told the ambassador of Spain that the King had sent letters to his master and other princes signifying of this interview of the Queen and her brother, and that it was rather at the desire of her mother than any seeking of his; and assured them that there should be no negotiation made there which should be prejudicial to any prince of whatsoever religion he be.

13. The Cardinal of Guise, Madame de Guise, and the Scottish Ambassador are in an agony for the news of the marriage of the Scottish Queen with Lord Darnley, which they will not believe.

14. It is written out of Scotland that the Queen is minded to make Lord Darnley Earl of Ross and Duke of Rothsay, and marry him; and that the lords of Scotland will not agree to it, unless he and she declare themselves of the religion.

15. A truce is concluded betwixt the Emperor and the Turk for six years.

Orig. Add.: to Leicester and Cecil. Endd. Pp. 10.

May 6. **1146.** Bedford to Cecil.

The bearer, Mr. John Beton, repairs to the Court to meet Lethington.—Berwick, 6 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

May 6. **1147.** Reply of the Queen to the French Ambassador.

She would not refuse this marriage with the French King on account of the difference of their ages. Will consult with certain of her nobility about the other difficulties, and on coming to a decision will communicate it to the King.

Copy. Fr. P. 1.

May 6. **1148.** Another copy, varying in a few particulars.

Endd. by Cecil: "6 May 1565. This was in some part corrected by Her Majesty." *Fr. Pp.* 2.

May 6. **1149.** Translation of the above into Latin.

Endd. by Cecil, and dated by him 6 May 1565. *Pp.* 2.

May 6. **1150.** Clough to Gresham.

Has been with Paul Van Dall for the recovery of the old bonds and delivery of the new, on condition, if the Queen paid him before the 20th of August, to deduct the interest for the time. When Clough paid him 4,102*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* he would have interest up to the day, which Clough would not do.—Antwerp, May [6]. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

May 8. **1151.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Murray departed out of this town towards Stirling upon Friday last, and upon Saturday the writer purposed to have followed, but by his Lordship's advice remained in Edinburgh until such time as he heard from him, to have more liberty and greater commodity either to write or talk with any than he could have at Sterling, but in special to confer with Lethington or any other who should come out of England before he came to the Court.

2. Murray was never more made of than he was for the first night by the Queen and both the Lords, so much that he had no liking thereof himself.

3. The next day, the Queen being in Lord Darnley's chamber, she showed him a writing containing this effect,—that he should promise to consent to her marriage with Darnley, and by all means set forward the same as in any wise she should command. This bill being suddenly offered unto him, he desired to take time to advise thereupon. That was denied him, and he was pressed to set his hand the sooner, for that many had granted (as she said) thereunto, who would the willinglier do it by his example. He used for his defence the dishonour that it should be unto her that way to seek it; what the world already said, and what other princes would judge of her hasty doings, in special the Queen with whom her ambassador was, and from whom she did attend shortly some answer, perchance such a one as might be to her contentment. Most of all, he would be loth to consent to the marriage of any such one of whom there was so little hope that he would be a favourer or setter forth of Christ's true

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May 8. religion, which was the thing most to be desired, and in him so few tokens that any good would be done, who hitherto had showed himself rather an enemy than a professor of the same. Hereupon there arose between them great altercation. She gave him many sore words. He answered with as great humility and humbleness. Nothing at this time could be obtained, nor hitherto the bill subscribed. He remains in displeasure, and in doubt what may be intended against him. He is now thought to be lead altogether by England, insomuch that it was said that it was known from whence he had that lesson. Before Lethington's return he will consent to nothing that that way may further their desires; for that cause the writer is requested to write unto Lethington to hasten hither, for now all matters frame unhappily here, to the discontentment of all honest men in this country.

4. To have the like consent of all other noblemen, or the most part of them, there are divers of the greatest sent to be at Stirling upon Monday next; and this day there has been with the Duke the Justice Clerk to persuade him to be there, and to accord to this marriage.

5. The Queen likes not that Lethington should shortly return; but most of all she wills not that any man should come from the Queen before it be concluded and accorded unto by her nobility, that she may have their hands to show that it is done by their consent. For this cause Beton is sent to stay Lethington there, lest he come before the time; and whether this be done by Lethington's consent or not the writer will not judge, whatsoever others think, nor yet believe he is a man of that kind of dealing. What to say or do he knows not, nor has he of so long time heard from him [Cecil]. If within two days Lethington comes not, and with him Sir Nicholas, the writer will to the Court, where his credit is lost, as also theirs that favour his cause. These times grow so dangerous that he sees good time, and has had good warning, to look unto himself.—Edinburgh, 8 May 1565. *Signed.*

6. P. S.—The Eliots, 300 in a company, upon Friday last burnt and spoiled ten miles about the Laird of Buccleugh's land, and slew many men and some women and children.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

May 8. **1152.** John Bennett to Cecil.

Prays Cecil to help him out of trouble, for that he has not the keys of his office.—Berwick, 8 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 9. **1153.** Viscount Montague to Cecil.

Desires his furtherance of M. de Montigny's suit for a poor woman, maid to his wife that shortly shall be.—Bruges, 9 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

A.D. 1565.

May 9. **1154.** Dr. Wotton to Cecil.

Desires him to grant the suit of M. de Montigny for the delivery of Peter Wallet.—Bruges, 9 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

May 10. **1155.** Bedford to Cecil.

On his way up, not far from Berwick, on Tuesday the 8th, he met Randolph's man, who brought him a letter from Throckmorton that he should stay. Yesterday, two miles from Topclif, he met Throckmorton, who told him the Queen's pleasure concerning his stay, and imparted to him the cause of his dispatch.—Doncaster, 10 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 10. **1156.** Randolph to Throckmorton.

By the enclosed he shall perceive what haste they make to that which they would be at. Seeing Sir Nicholas cannot be here at the creation, he trusts they shall be both at the marriage, though he conjectures they may both be well spared. After he has seen this, prays him to send it to Mr. Secretary, or whom he pleases. Does what he can to stay this haste, and has written to Lethington to speed him hither, but they are both of them like to fail of their purpose.—Edinburgh. Thursday, 10 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Bottom of leaf torn off. Pp. 2.

[May 11.] **1157.** Randolph to the Queen of Scots.

Sir N. Throckmorton is arrived at Berwick, and to-morrow he intends to be in this town, and so repair to her. Prays her to let her determinations, as well for marriage as other preferments towards Darnley, be stayed until her Majesty's mind be further known.

Copy. Pp. 1.

May 11. **1158.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Understands by Cecil's letter that Thockmorton shall shortly be here with full commission to treat with this Queen touching the marriage with Darnley. What hope soever Her Majesty may be put in, or whatsoever is said that it shall not further proceed than she will allow, the writer is assured that there is more secretly passed between the Queen and Darnley than willingly they will be known of. Upon Monday she created him Lord of Ardmanach, upon Tuesday Earl of Ross and Duke of Rothsay, which are the three chief honours of her patrimony, and never before given to any but the King's sons.

2. To this solemnity are assembled the chief Estates of this realm to have their consent as well to the marriage as to these grants, which never yet were given from the crown. Divers opinions there are here upon it, but the writer believes all will go for a while as she would have it. To be

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May 11. against her marriage they cannot: to let her give of her own he knows not who will go about to let it. If they can have some more assured order for the establishment of religion, they will think themselves to have sped well; and this he believes will be the end. The fear this Queen conceived that the calling of the father and son into England should be an hindrance to her determination herein caused more haste to be made to set these matters forward.

3. Besides Argyll, (though he be written for and his letter not yet delivered) he knows not of the noblemen who will be absent. To withstand anything that she desires he knows not who has the courage, saving him of whom there is already overgreat suspicion that he is sore against it. It is spoken that some others also shall be called to greater place of honour, as Lord Robert, Earl of Orkney, Lord Erskine, Earl of Mar, which he claims. Some others it is said shall be made lords and knights. Whether Sir Nicholas shall straight to the court, or be desired to tarry in this town, he rather fears than can write anything for certain. If she wills him to tarry here, it is for doubt she has that he shall persuade somewhat against her will, and therefore she would all matters to be determined before he comes there.

4. James Macconell to assist his brother Carlebo against O'Neil in Ireland is taken prisoner, and many of his men slain. Some say that both his brethren are dead, but that he is a prisoner. The writer knows by report of his own wife, with whom he spake this day. Argyle shall want hereby a good friend if he has need.

4. How the Scots and Elliots speed he cares little; hitherto the Scots have the worst, and the others daily burn and spoil. If Her Majesty like to be cumbered with any such people, the writer can get as many of either of them with a strong house or two as she pleases to have.

5. There were within these three days in this town so joyous tidings that if they had been true Scotland should have been happy for ever. The bruit was that the occasion of this assembly was that the Queen was determined to leave the mass, and to confirm all such orders as were taken for the establishment of Christ's religion. They said the altar in the Queen's chapel was pulled down; coals were got to make bonfires, and hogsheads of wine would have been set in the streets to drink who would for joy hereof; but nothing in the end was found more false, not as things appear more unlikely to take effect, "except that other way they go to work than I can see appearance of."—Edinburgh, 11 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

May 11. **1159.** THROCKMORTON to LEICESTER and CECIL.

1. Lethington and he arrived at Berwick on the 11th instant. There met Lethington, the Lord of Langton, and others of his friends, to the number of forty horses. On Monday next

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May 11.
Throckmorton to Leicester and Cecil.

the 14th, there shall be a great assembly at Stirling to try their devotion touching this marriage. Understands that the matter is very earnestly minded and prosecuted by the Queen of Scotland, and with such vehemency as she would be very loth to be dissuaded from it. The earnestness therein rather moves him to think it undisoluble than otherwise; but when he considers the foundation of this matter (which was dispite and anger) cannot assure himself that such qualities will bring forth such fruits as the love and usage bestowed upon Lord Darnley shows. Hears that the Queen of Scotland means to send an express man to her uncles and kinsfolk in France, with such declaration of the forwardness of this matter as they may think there is no place left for other advice; neither that she can or will be persuaded to like another in marriage.

2. John Beaton (who met Lethington betwixt Newark and Grantham) brought him commission from the Queen, his mistress, to return unto Queen Elizabeth, and to declare that since his mistress had been so long trained with fair speech, and in the end beguiled of her expectation, she minded (with the advice of the Estates of her own realm) to use her own choice in marriage; she would no longer be fed with yea and nay, and to depend upon uncertain dealings. Wishes that the Queen and they had seen the penning of the matter of her own hand (whereof the writer got a sight), they would have said there wanted neither eloquence, dispite, anger, love, nor passion.

3. Lethington had also commission, after his charge done in England, to repair into France and there make the French King and that state to allow of her choice; and the rather to move Lethington to take legations, she sent him a bill of credit to the receivers of her dowry in France, to disburse unto him what money he would ask, and to spare for no cost. And to incite him to take this voyage she wrote him the most favourable and gentle letter with her own hand that ever Queen did write to her servant, not leaving behind large promises for his benefit and greatness in time to come. Notwithstanding this charge and enchantment, he would neither return to London, nor yet into France, but came hastily after him [the writer], and overtook him at Alnwick, from whence they went together to Berwick, and so they mind to depart on the 12th towards Edinburgh. Encloses a letter from Randolph, whereby he may perceive what haste is made in this marriage. He made Lethington privy to this advertisement, for he knew nothing thereof. Never saw him in so great perplexity nor passion, and would have little believed that for any matter he could have been so moved. Amongst other things in Lethington's commission, which he should have executed at his return thither, he was enjoined to stay the writer's coming into Scotland.

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Throckmorton to Leicester and Cecil.

4. The Queen's Council in the north parts think it necessary that the Earl of Northumberland should not be suffered to repair into the north parts. And likewise Sir Richard Cholmeleye to be sent down, being examined there what intellegence he has of these matters.—Berwick, 11 May 1565. *Signed.*

5. P.S.–The Papists in these parts begin to rouse themselves, and the unruly people of Liddisdale begin to live insolently and commit disorders. Has procured Lethington to write to Murray to stay this hasty execution, and so he has done to Randolph, and therein to employ the best means he has. Lethington wishes that he had commission to threaten this Queen with war, in case she will thus proceed in marriage with the Queen's rebels, as the last refuge to stay her from this unadvised act. It will be well that Bedford make no long tarrying there.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

May 11. **1160.** Lethington to Leicester.

The day after he came from London a gentleman of the Queen, his mistress, met him nigh Newark with a new commission for him to turn back to the Court. Nevertheless, finding the instruction nothing agreeable to his own opinion, he kept his course hitherward, of purpose rather to speak his mind than commit it to a letter; knows not how Queen Mary will take it. Is sorry not so much for himself as for Murray, that the Queen's letter written to Sir Henry Percy, in the Master Marshal's matter, at the writer's request, has served to so small a purpose, as no Scotchman's bond will suffice to set him at liberty.—Berwick, 11 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

May 11. **1161.** Sir John Forster to Cecil.

1. Has been importunate for the twenty gunners at Harbottle for the enterprises of the Liddisdalers (being 500 able men, and all proclaimed rebels,) as also for others of these evil countries. Some of the fugitives of this realm with the Liddisdalers came on the 18th ult. within one mile of Harbottle gates in Redesdale, and assaulted his servant there in charge of the castle, who hardly escaped; an enterprise which the fugitives of this realm dared not have taken upon them without the Liddisdalers. On the 9th inst., certain of them came into Tynedale to spoil, where four of them were taken. As the numbers of the evil increase so do their devices, which he trusts Cecil will consider in such sort that the writer may have ability as occasion may be offered for meeting with them.

2. Has sent to Mr. Mychell, servant to Bedford, to attend him for the finishing of his grant of the wardship of young Mr. Gray of Chillingham.—Alnwick, 11 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

A.D. 1565.

May 11. **1162.** Montague, Wotton, and Haddon to Cecil.

This matter, requiring haste, they send one of their own servants for the Queen's resolution.—Bruges, 11 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

May 11. **1163.** Wotton to Cecil.

They say that the Regent will send into England to see their proofs for the poundage. Wishes that two or three of the best citizens in London were appointed to see that the said scrutiny be made orderly. As for the cloth, they wish an equality in the payment of customs between them and the English. There is a tale here that the Lord James is departed out of the Court of Scotland, nothing contented with the Queen his sister; which seems strange, as the writer cannot think that she is able to make her part good against him and his friends if she fall out with him. When they have done here he would fain prove the baths by Aken [Aix-la-Chapelle].—Bruges, 11 May, "qui est mihi natalis," 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 12. **1164.** Throckmorton to Leicester and Cecil.

Lethington has desired him to recommend the Master of Marshal's matter to them. Lethington has received a letter from the Queen of Scotland containing that she (with the consent of twelve or thirteen of the nobility) minds to create on Sunday next Lord Darnley Earl of Ross. That simple soul, the Duke, yields to all, with a promised written condition to enjoy his own. Earl Morton and the Justice Clarke are the doers. Murray will in nowise yet be conformable. He will have the Queen leave the mass and quit all popery, or he will never agree. She and Darnley will in nowise agree thereto. Argyle has refused to come to this convention, being sent for by the Queen. He passed by the Court and would not see the Queen. She has given order to have spial upon the writer's doings. Lethington has prayed him to require his favour for James Meynes in his suit.—Berwick, 12 May. *Signed.*

Orig. Partly in Throckmorton's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

May 12. **1165.** Christopher, Marquis of Baden, to the Queen.

Informs her of the desire of himself and his wife, the Princess Cecilia of Sweden, to visit her on their return from Sweden. —Dantzic, 12 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 3.

May 12. **1166.** The Lady Cecilia of Sweden to the Queen.

Thanks her for her letters and presents. Intends to go to East Frisia and there wait for a messenger or letter with the Queen's will as to her intended journey into England.—Dantzic, 12 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

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May 12. **1167.** Offer of Count John of Emden.

The Count offers to serve the Queen with certain troops upon the conditions here specified.

Copy. Endd.: 12 May 1565. *Fr. Pp.* 3.

May 12. **1168.** William Phayre to Cecil.

1. On the 9th the Queen removed hence for Bayonne; herself all in black velvet, gown and kirtle, doublet of black satin, cloak of velvet, hat and feathers, all laid over with gold richly embroidered, and the trappings to her horse suitable to the same. Her six ladies of state had black velvet cloaks laid over with silver; there went others to the number of fifteen or sixteen apparelled only in black velvet. Spanish ladies there went none but only Dona Magdalena Gyron, her Camerera Mayor. This order was given by the King to avoid the excessive charges, but Phayre thinks it was rather to avoid the shame that must needs have ensued if that so foul company as is left behind had appeared in that great Court of France; for amongst all the Spanish ladies she had only this Dona Magdalena fair. She has above 200 sumpter mules, fifty and odd carts, 300 hackney mules and horses, besides a train of noblemen. The King entered the palace at the back gate at the hour that the Queen rode out at the other, and on the 12th they met at the Escurial.

2. There is news from Italy that the Turk's army will set forth on the 22nd inst. The Grand Master of Rhodes writes that Bajazet was not killed by the Sophy, but had fled to Tripoli. Of twenty-three cardinals lately made fourteen are Florentines. There is misliking of the French King's answer concerning the taking of Terra Florida, which is that Villegaignon is a rebel and pirate, and against his will is there; yet the French King does not stay ten ships in Normandy which are preparing for that place. Maximilian has had a great victory over the Vaivode of Transylvania. The Turk is very angry thereat, and has put the Emperor's Ambassador in prison. Dragut Reis has won by treason the city of Tunis and slain the King, so the garrison of the Goletta shall not be able to go in and out for forage or other necessaries.

3. Kept till the 26th.—The King has been in divers places upon pastime, yet the chief of his council never from him. News from France is that there are 40,000 men in arms, and that the Prince of Condé joins himself with the Duke of Florence and the Pope to drive this King out of Italy. The King will make his entrance into Valladolid on the 3rd and has sent for his nephews to be there. Every day grows more and more to light the ill intelligence between the Pope and this Prince. The Pope has almost suspended the Cruzada, and made leagues with the Switzers, the King of France, and the Dukes of Florence, Venice, and Ferrara. There came patents to Cadiz to embargo only six great ships to transport soldiers into Italy, which cannot be found, so scant of

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May 12. navy is all that coast. Cannot hear that the Archbishop of Toledo is at liberty. The Prince of Spain has gone to his father in feasting and triumphing.

4. Madrid, 27 April 1565.—They say that most of what he has written above are fables. The Pope has commanded his Nuncio to remain until the King has finished his progress. There can be no resistance to the Turk for the small order of galleys this Prince has. The Pope has given satisfaction to the King of that it was thought he should be against him with the French. Pedro Melendez is general for Florida and goes there with 2,000 men.

5. Madrid, May 7.—Don Garcia de Toledo has visited and provided the Goletta and has been at Malta. They are raising men in Italy. The Turk is much feared in Sardinia, Sicily, and Corsica. The news is that the plague is at Burgos. —12 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 12.

May 12. **1169.** William Phayre to Challoner.

1. Has lost almost 500 reals, which were taken out of his trunk on Wednesday night. Has found so little friendship here that he could not borrow above fifty reals. Asks Challoner to assist that the thief escape not unpunished. The league with the French King and the Pope is nothing, but there is good intelligence between this King and them. The Turk is abroad with all his army. San Pedro Corso is yet Lord of Corsica. Don Garcia de Toledo is at Naples with thirty-six galleys; all his force joined will be at most eighty galleys. Of the Count De Feria's going to Naples there is no news, nor of the voyage to Flanders, although it is feared that the country is in great trouble about religion. Thus far May 10.

2. The plague is at Burgos. The King and Queen are at Valladolid. The Queen is at the cost of 250 reals the day only for sumpter mules. It is said that Dona Maria de Mendosa is at cost every day of 2,000 reals. Medina del Campo has been at charge besides the Town Chamber at 35,000 reals; Valladolid 60,000. Burgos will make a box, in which if the Queen comes there, she shall have it in ready money. Challoner's house was taxed in sixty reals. Is in no small fear of his life, for Barret has declared that he was in prison in the Inquisition of Grenada, and goes about to accuse him to the inquisition here. Begs Challoner to take order that he may have Barret and his goods to answer if he chances to be in trouble. John Cuerton will not pay him any money paid out for the poor prisoners at St. Sebastian until they be at liberty. Writes every day such opinions as are amongst the best sort of Ambassadors.—Madrid, 12 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

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May 15. **1170.** Lethington to Cecil.

Two days before coming from the Court he sent the Queen's letter in the Master Marshall's favour to Sir Henry Percy, who would give his man no answer, but said he would send it to the Queen. Repeats what he wrote to Leicester on the 11th inst.—Berwick, 15 May 1565.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 15. **1171.** Oath taken by Lord Darnley.

1. Darnley, on being made a knight, promises to defend the Christian faith, to be true to his country and sovereign, to protect the weak and oppressed, and to bring to justice wrong-doers.

2. Also his oath when made an earl at Stirling, 15 May 1565.

3. Lord Darnley, after being made Knight, Baron, and Earl of Ross, created before the Queen 14 knights, whose names are given.

Copy. Pp. 2.

May 15. **1172.** Another copy of the above.

Pp. 2.

May 15. **1173.** The Duke of Florence to the Queen.

Asks for licence to transport from England certain ambling hackneys for the use of his wife, the Emperor's sister.—Florence, 15 May 1565. *Signed*, Francisco de Medicis.

Orig. with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 2.

May 16. **1174.** William Drury to Cecil.

As part of the powder is decayed by reason of bestowing it in damp places, asks that a meet house may be provided for the purpose.—Berwick, 16 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

May 16. **1175.** Sir Henry Percy to Cecil.

His prisoner, Lord Keith, has had at all times liberty to be at home and has had as much courtesy as he could till he attempted to escape. He has only offered 100*l.* for his ransom. For his going into Scotland he is well pleased, so that it be upon English bonds.—Tynemouth, 16 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

May 18. **1176.** The Queen of Scotts to the Queen.

Labanoff, i., 261. Prays her to grant to James Makgill, eldest son to Mr. James Makgill, Rankelour-nethir, clerk of her Council and registrar, a passport to pass through her realm into France.—Stirling, 18 May, 23rd Mary. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

May 18. **1177.** WILLIAM DRURY to CECIL.

1. Received his of the 14th on the 17th, and sent the enclosed letters to Throckmorton.

2. When Throckmorton was here he enquired of him how he should use the passports between both realms. He willed him for them that should come from Scotland during his abode there, not having his nor Randolph's passports, to stay them, which he has done. The neighbours speak very broad touching themselves being assembled in Edinburgh. "A little wind would make their mills grind broken heads." Their neighbours (as the Lord of Blaketer and others) offer them great kindness. The Lord of Hume is ridden to Stirling, where of the nobility there is a great assembly. Has heard nothing from Throckmorton since his coming to Stirling, which was upon Tuesday.—Berwick, 18 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 18. **1178.** FREDERIC II. to the QUEEN.

Complains that John Rubin, her subject, having brought up up his ship at Elsinore, weighed anchor during the night and proceeded on his voyage as they think to Sweden. Begs that if he escapes his ships he may be punished on his return to England.—Copenhagen, 18 May 1565. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

May 19. **1179.** The QUEEN to ERIC XIV.

Has received his letters dated at Stockholm on 1st June of last year, containing an account of his war with the Danes. Is sorry that there should be hostilities between two princes both friendly to herself; and offers her council and services to bring about peace.—Westminster, 19 May 1565.

Copy, in Ascham's Hol. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

May 20. **1180.** MURRAY to CECIL.

Intercedes for the Master Marshall, his brother-in-law; can have no reasonable ransom appointed according to the law of arms; asks him to show him some favour.—Stirling, 20 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 20. **1181.** RICHARD CLOUGH to [GRESHAM].

1. Understands his pleasure for the taking up money by exchange for the payment of the rest of the Queen's debts. Touching the wharf, if the Queen would take the same order that they do here she would save half the charge. A wall should be built to shut out all the houses by the water side.

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May 20. 2. There have been two ships robbed not far from Land's End, of which much ado is made here. An English skipper in this town told Mr. Harvey that at Rye he had seen Marychurch of Dover with a handsome armed ship, and that Master Gonson and Mr. Winter were aboard of the same ship, and the next tide he went out and afterwards he found him lying at the Land's End. Complains of the folly of letting this robbing continue.—Antwerp, 20 May 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Pp. 4.

May 20. **1182.** Conference at Bruges.

A note of papers sent with the commissioners' letters of May 20, chiefly consisting of complaints made by the merchants and others of the low counties, with their answers.
Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

May 20. **1183.** Complaints of the Hollanders.

Statement of the complaints (28 in number) advanced by the Hollanders against the English, submitted to the commissioners assembled at Bruges.
Orig. Endd.: Sent 20 May 1565. *Lat. Pp.* 9.

May 20. **1184.** Complaints of the Flemings.

Statement of the complaints advanced by the subjects of the King Catholic against the English, submitted to the commissioners assembled at Bruges.
Copy, annotated by Cecil. Endd.: Sent 20 May 1565. *Lat. Pp.* 8.

May 20. **1185.** Another copy of the above.
Copy, annotated by Cecil, and Endd. by him: Sent 11 May. *Lat. Pp.* 7.

May 20. **1186.** Cecil to Phayre.

Has received his letters and well allows his plainness and diligence in writing, and principally that he so circumspectly makes recital of the sundry opinions there. Has let the Queen understand how meet a man Challoner has left behind him. There are means made to her both by France and the Emperor's brother for marriage. "I think surely the Queen of Scots will marry with the Lord Darnley." Sir H. Sidney will be Lord President of Ireland. Challoner arrived in Devon about the 10th.—20 May 1565. *Signed:* Your loving W. Cecill.
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Phayre. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.
May 21. **1187.** THROCKMORTON to the QUEEN.

1. Accompanied with Lethington he passed from Berwick to the castle of Dunbar on the 12th inst., and lodged there that night, where he found Lord Gordon, eldest son to the Earl of Huntley, condemned for high treason. On the 13th he arrived with Lethington at Edinburgh, where he communicated to Randolph her instructions. Lethington received a new commandment to use means to stay him at Edinburgh for two or three days, alleging the Queen's infirmity, and also that no order was as then given for his lodgings at Stirling. Nevertheless Lethington departed in great diligence towards Stirling and left him at Edinburgh, making him privy to his charge, and leaving him to his own liking; where he learned by Randolph that this Queen intends to make Lord Darnley knight and baron, and also to create him Earl of Rosse on the 15th inst., and on the 16th, Duke of Albany; all which honours her mind was should be passed before the writer's arrival at her Court. Whereupon on the 14th inst. he departed from Edinburgh to Linlithgow and lodged there that night. On the 15th he arrived at Stirling, and descended at the castle gate, having sent before Middlemore to demand audience. He found the gates shut, and he could not be suffered to enter. Thus remaining some time before the gate, there came to him the Master of Erskine and the Justice Clerke, one of the Queen's Privy Council, who desired him on the Queen's behalf to retire to his lodging appointed him in the town, saying that after he had reposed himself the Queen meant to give him audience. He pressed to have it forthwith, as he understood the creations were to take effect that day, which he thought meet for her service to prevent by all means he could. This request could not be admitted, and he departed to his lodging in Stirling, to which place, about 2 p.m., the Lords Erskine and Ruthven (two of this Queen's Privy Council) came and accompanied him from thence to the Queen, who was accompanied with the Duke of Châtelherault, the Earls of Argyll, Moray, Morton, Athole, Glencairn, and other earls and barons. Very few were absent of the nobility of this realm.

2. The writer set forth the Queen's misliking of Queen Mary's hasty proceeding with Darnley, as well for the matter as the manner, wherein she erred by unadvisedness and rashness; and that Darnley and his parents had failed of their duties to enterprise such matter without making the Queen privy thereunto, being her subjects. This Queen answered that she had not failed on her behalf to communicate the matter unto Queen Elizabeth in time, as soon as she was resolved of the man and the matter; for other promise she never made but to communicate unto her the person whom she would choose. And as to the Queen misliking of the match she marvelled, because she did but use her choice according to her prescription. Mary reminded Elizabeth that when she [Mary] notified the motion made unto her by Charles Duke

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Throckmorton to the Queen.

of Austria, she [Elizabeth] dissuading her from that match, and from any of the Emperor's house, and likewise from the house of France and Spain, she [Elizabeth] was contented (that those houses only excepted) she [Mary] might take her choice of any person in any other country; and because she thought none might be more agreeable to her and England, and likewise to her own subjects of Scotland, than Lord Darnley, she did with less preciseness proceed so far in this matter as she had done.

3. The writer impugned her sayings by the words of Randolph's commission, containing these three articles, first, for her own contentation; next, the allowance of her people; thirdly, that the choice be such as the amity betwixt them, not only for their own persons, but also for their nation, may be continued; proving unto her by many probable arguments that Darnley did in no part satisfy the contents of that permission, whereupon she chiefly grounded herself to have the Queen's allowance. This Queen is so far passed in this matter with Lord Darnley as it is irrevocable, and no place left to dissolve it otherwise than by violence. Queen Mary means to send one of her own (but not Lethington, who stands not in best terms with her) to negotiate with her in this matter, and to procure her to appoint commissioners to treat with some of her Council. Finds her so captivated either by love or cunning (or rather to say truly by boasting or folly) that she is not able to keep promise with herself, and therefore not able to keep promise with the Queen in this matter.

4. The day before departing from this Queen, which was on the 18th, she made him dine with her at her own table only, and Randolph accompanied with the Duke and the rest of her nobility in another chamber. After he had taken his leave she sent Lethington to his lodgings with his dispatch, who brought him in present from her a chain of gold, weighing fifty ounces.

5. Perceives that it is in the power of Queen Elizabeth either to dissolve this matter betwixt the Queen and Lord Darnley (as at his coming he shall declare more particularly), or to end the matter more amicably with such conditions as may be to her honour, her surety, and to her felicity. And to bring these to pass, he asks her to put in execution such memorials as he has addressed to Leicester and Mr. Secretary.

6. Means to be at Berwick on the 3rd to view her fortifications, and to have conference with Sir John Foster. And for that he has learned there is a dangerous practice intended in Yorkshire, he means to return by York, and to give the Lord President warning. Sends a memorial of the honours this Queen bestowed upon Lord Darnley on the 15th inst.

7. This Queen has resolved to summon the estates of her Parliament on the 20th of July next; and likewise means to assemble the ministers of her clergy about the 10th or 12th of June next, that they may put in readiness for the Parlia-

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Throckmorton to the Queen.

ment some matters concerning religion and ecclesiastical policy.

8. This Queen has travailled since his leavetaking to compound all difference betwixt Argyll and Lennox. She means to depart from Stirling to St. Johnstown as soon as Lord Darnley shall be able to travel, which is thought to be in four or five days. The Duke of Châtelherault and the Earls of Argyll, Murray, and Glencairn retire to their houses forthwith.

9. This Queen forthwith sends a messenger into France to her Ambassador, the Bishop of Glasgow, who has in charge to employ himself to make this match agreeable to the French. Of all the marriages hitherto motioned unto her, her uncles most desired her to match with the Prince of Spain, which was in greater towardness than was looked for in England. This matter he learns was chiefly overthrown by Murray and Lethington. As to the Duke Charles, the writer cannot find that ever she was bent, nor any of her Council. True it is that the Cardinal of Lorraine carried Spain in his right hand and Austria in the left, and of all men within England and Scotland he preferred him that now she has.—Edinburgh, 21 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd by Cecil. Pp. 6.

May 21. **1188.** Throckmorton to Cecil.

1. As to the marriage between the Queen and Darnley he perceives Queen Elizabeth has it in her power to dissolve it violently, (for it will admit no other cure), or she may win by reasonable composition.

2. Would be sorry if De Mauvyser (who means to come into Scotland) be able to give this Queen intelligence that her proceedings with Darnley are not so evil taken there by Her Majesty and her Council as he has shown in his negotiations; for that will hinder the purpose that he thinks the Queen would be at. Means this generally of all others that may give intelligence.

3. Sends herewith a letter from Murray, which was sent to the writer since his departure from the Court. Touching Mr. Marshall's liberty the writer is pressed by the said earl and divers of his other friends to recommend this matter to him. Asks him to put Her Majesty in mind to have some consideration of Randolph, who serves her chargeably and diligently.—Edinburgh, 21 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 21. **1189.** Memorial from Throckmorton to Leicester and Cecil.

1. That her Majesty and all of her Council make it appear to all folks that the proceedings of the Queen of Scotland with Darnley are so misliked that she must chasten the arrogance of her subjects, and avenge the indignity offered by the Queen of Scotland. To send the Earl of Bedford to his charge, and admonish the wardens of all the Marches to stand upon their

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May 21. guard, and to be in readiness to serve when they shall be commanded. To show no more favour to this nation than the forbearing of breach of peace will suffer.

2. To stay the Earl of Northumberland at London, and to send Sir Richard Cholmeleye to York to the Council to receive ordinary process for his disorders there. To command the Lord President and Council at York to have good eye to the doings of the faction, the Earl of Northumberland, and Lady Lennox, and by no means to suffer the Papists to have cause to think themselves in credit.

3. To have greater restraints put upon Lady Lennox, so that she may have conference with none but such as are appointed unto her; and specially that she has no intelligence with the French Ambassador, but chiefly none with the Spanish, for that there the matter imports most as he understands.

4. That Lady Somerset find more gracious entertainment in the Court than heretofore.

5. That as well from Her Majesty as from them [Leicester and Cecil] it be brought to Lady Lennox's knowledge that they all marvelled how Lethington can be so blinded as to further this marriage so earnestly.

6. To use all means to keep themselves in good opinion with France and Spain.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil, and dated by him: 21 May 1565. *Pp.* 2.

May 21. **1190.** RANDOLPH to LEICESTER.

Finds this Queen so altered with affection towards Lord Darnley that she has brought her honour in question, her estate in hazard, her country like to be torn to pieces. Sees also the amity between the two countries like now to be dissolved. This Queen in her love is so transported, and Darnley grown so proud, that to all honest men he is intolerable, and almost forgetful of his duty to her already that has adventured so much for his sake. What shall be judged of him that for bringing a message from the Queen, that was to his discontentment, would with his dagger have slain the messenger; so little he yielded to her desire, so bold he was at first with one of her councillors, yea, with him that most favoured his cause, and was the chief worker of that which passed between them. These things move the writer to lament her case. The most part are persuaded that in sending Darnley there is other meaning that was shown. Has had neither word nor countenance of the Queen of Scots all the time of the Lord Ambassador being there, and yet she confessed unto his Lordship that she never bore better goodwill to any man than to him [Leicester] before she despaired through the slowness of the Queen's resolution that any good was intended. The present state stands thus. She is entered so far that she may sooner repent than call that back which she has done. All men here stand in suspense, of themselves unable to with-

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May 21. stand her intent, though they see what mischief is like to ensue. To hope much at their hands, whom they have good cause to suspect for sending him home whom now they would seem to mislike, they dare not. Except, therefore, some demonstration further than words be made by him [Leicester], they shall be fain, to their displeasure, to consent unto it, though they would never so willingly break it. Refers to the report of the Ambassador.—Edinburgh, 21 May. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. partly by Cecil. Pp. 5.

May 21. **1191.** Randolph to Cecil.
The Queen of Scots contends that all things have been done with good advice and deliberation in the matter, and that she was induced thereunto by the likelihood she found of the Queen's allowance and approbation thereof. The Queen, seized with love, all care of the commonwealth set apart, uses neither the counsel of such as can best advise her, nor gives ear to any than such as follow her fantasy or feed her humour, almost to the utter contempt of her best subjects. Darnley still keeps his chamber, nor at any time since his sickness came forth of the same, saving the night of his creation. In words he hears that he is stout; by some deeds also he has showed what his will is if his power be equal to his passions. With his dagger he would have stroken the Justice Clerk that brought word that the creation of him to be duke was deferred for a time. His father's will is more in this to see his son thus advanced than he knows by what means to work it. He may well turn himself to see these matters take so slow effect, or not to have wherewith to relieve his need when it is most necessary. The duke has been present, whose plain and simple dealing he must rather commend than allow of his manner of dealing where his danger is so great. Argyll deserves much more praise for his stoutness in defence of religion and the safety of his house than any man that in this action he has heard speak. Glencairn, Boyde, Ochiltree, and all the country of the west concur in one. Murray is true, faithful, and stout, both for the defence of God's glory, and careful how to save his sovereign's honour; he now lies in a balance, and is fearful of those doings that may make a breach of amity between the two realms. Lethington is sufficiently known to Cecil, yet the writer must say that more stoutness and good conduct is used by him at this time than by many was looked for. The Master of Maxwell weighs more what his mistress will than the danger that she is in, though willingly he would her weal, yet is be loth to attempt against her mind. Ruthven stirs coals as hot as fire to have these matters take effect. Atholl says still that whatsoever he hears spoken from the Queen, or at this time has been pronounced by the Ambassador, are only words and boasting to no effect. He make account of a greater party than any that the Queen can make to let it. Morton says frankly to it. Randolph knows not yet what he shall do. Here is now to be done what Her

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May 21. Majesty likes, though he knows that they bear themselves bold of no small number in her realm, and many abroad as are Papists in Europe.—Edinburgh, 21 May 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

May 21. **1192.** Lord Scrope to [Throckmorton].
1. Upon Throckmorton's passing into Scotland the writer was about some urgent causes of his own at his house at Bolton; and at his coming hither, not knowing whether he were returned or not, he did not write, saving only to Randolph. Now craves his advice how he shall behave himself towards the Warden of Scotland for redress of attemptates, and continuance of the amity. Mentions the offers made to him by the Elwoods.—Carlisle, 21 May 1565. *Signed.*
2. P.S.—When last in London he declared to the Queen the order of the fortification and new strengths lately raised by the Master of Maxwell upon the opposite March, whereupon it was thought good that they should do the like upon this Border. Gentlemen from Berwick were sent hither to view the ground, and one of them returned their doings, but how the same shall be answered he learns not.
Orig. Endd. Pp. 2.

May 21. **1193.** Rowland Johnson to the Privy Council.
Estimates for the new wall begun at Berwick, according to the new demonstration devised by Mr. Portinary, 280*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* *Signed.*
Orig. Endd. Pp. 4.

May 21. **1194.** Fortifications at Berwick.
Mr. Marshall's estimate of the charges for the wall 48 feet long begun by Lee at Berwick, and for one 48 feet long after the model in the park.
Endd.: 21 May 1565. *Pp.* 2.

May 22. **1195.** Memorial by Bedford for Berwick.
1. That the bridge of Berwick be hereafter of stone.
2. That some one place may be bestowed for the powder; to the help whereof there is a frame of an old hall in the castle, which (with some stonework for the walls thereof) would serve till the Queen make a better.
3. That there be a commission to view all stores in the master of the ordnance's charge at Newcastle and Berwick.
4. That consideration be had for the victualling.
5. That the Queen send some person to view the works.
6. That Lee have commission for the letting of taskwork.
7. That the Queen's pleasure be known for alteration of the prison; and that she be moved to grant some benevolence as well towards making a new prison as also towards the paving of the town.
8. That consideration be had for the castles of Norham and Wark and for the bridge of Twisel.

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9. To consider how the Queen might be less charged for the service of the country, and also what provision can be had for such as are hurt and maimed in service.

10. That conference be had concerning such as get grants of the Queen's lands on the borders and never come there to do service, nor are charged with any; whereby the country is weakened, as namely, the Constable of Etell, who has lost a piece of his living.

11. That consideration be had whether it be best to bring the Scottish market to a green without the new wall, and yet within the old.

12. To consider whether Sir John Forster shall have 20 gunners for Harbottell Castle; and also for him to have the wardship of Sir Ralph Grey's heir.

13. That Partridge and the rest of the coiners be remembered.

Orig. with several marginal notes by Cecil. Endd: 22 May 1565. *Pp.* 4.

[May 22.] **1196.** Memorial by Bedford for Berwick.

1. To know whether the Queen will send any of her Council hither to view the piece.

2. To know what she will do for Twizell bridge, also towards the paving of the town of Berwick, and to have Norham and Wark surveyed and viewed.

3. To know whether any more soldiers or workmen shall be put into the town; and what order shall be given for strengthening of the Borders.

4. To know whether her Majesty will command him to go by the Archbishop of York, and whether any lieutenant shall go down or not. And that the bishoprick of Durham be ready with a power to aid Berwick, and the shire of Northumberland also.

5. To remember his charges in sending into Scotland, which amount to 45*l.*

6. To know, if any Scots come that be in disgrace with their Sovereign, whether he shall receive them and how he shall use them; and what commission she will give him for anything to be done or said to Randolph.

7. To remember for a minister, whereof they might have good choice, so they were not bound to the tippet and cap. And whether they shall continue as they do, or else observe the order now commanded. Also to remember that the prebendaries of Durham come and preach with them at Berwick.

Orig. with marginal notes by Cecil, and Endd. by him. Pp. 2.

May 24. **1197.** Randolph to Cecil.

Until this Queen be brought to acknowledge her error the peril of the writer cannot be small. Complains of the increase of his charges. It is needful that Her Majesty were somewhat charged towards the support of some here

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May 24. that have well deserved. Of their goodwills hitherto she has had some trial, and they themselves not without suspicion for the same. Has given his opinion to Throckmorton how 1,000*l.* might be bestowed, not for any pension, but thereby to take trial what mind they will be of, and to see which way it can be deserved. Since the army came from Leith the Queen has been smally charged, saving what he has spent. His intelligence has come though his friends and acquaintances here. Has often recommended Argyll, and daily finds more cause than ever he saw. He may be used as Her Majesty will, and that for little; but if he be not made their friend, Cecil will find him a shrewd enemy. In these eight months service are above 58*l.* of his entertainment given in rewards, besides many other ways that he has been charged. Arran is fallen again into his phrenzy. He grows more cumbersome to be kept, and lett so with his fantasies that he would have saws to cut off his legs and hands, cords and knives to end his life. Has conveyed the Ambassador to Berwick, whence he returns to-morrow to the Queen.—24th May 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's sceretary. Pp. 4.

May 24. **1198.** JOHN BENNETT to CECIL.

Asks Cecil (Bedford being now at Court) to help him out of this trouble.—Berwick, 24 May 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 24. **1199.** MEMORIAL for COUNT JOHN of EMDEN.

The Count engages to furnish (at three month's notice) 8,000 foot and 2000 horse, with means of transport, for the Queen's service against anyone except the Emperor; and also to grant free traffic with the ports of East Friesland to the Queen's subjects. The Queen engages to pay yearly to the Count [*blank*] hundred pounds in half-yearly payments.
Endd. Draft, corrected by Cecil. Pp. 4.

May 25. **1200.** LEE'S REMEMBRANCE for BERWICK.

Questions to be decided by the Privy Council concerning the bridge and fortifications of Berwick.—25 May 1565.
Orig. with marginal notes by Cecil and endd. by him. Pp. 4.

May 26. **1201.** LEE to CECIL.

They are in hand with that side of the fortifications along the Castle "gryne," but dare not make a full end of it, because he hears the fortifications are in question again. Has begun the cut in the Snowke, which they find all rock. In that ditch and the Snowke they have above 300 working daily, who continue at their work from 4 a.m. till almost 8 p.m. Asks him to send some money to pay them. If there were money here he could let the workmanship of a pole of

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May 26. their wall (being twenty feet long, ten thick, and ten feet high with the buttress) for nine pound.—Berwick, 26 May 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

May 26. **1202.** Drury to Cecil.
Received on the 25th his of the 22nd with letters to Throckmorton, who was ready to depart this town. The Scotts and their friends of Tiviotdale and Liddisdale are gathered to be revenged of such slaughters as their opponents have done them.—Berwick, 26 May 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

May 27. **1203.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.
Labanoff, i. 263. Asks a passport for James Thorntoun, secretary to the Archbishop of Glasgow, her ambassador in France.—Stirling Castle, 27 May 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Broadside.

May 27. **1204.** Depredations by the English.
List of sixty-one ships belonging to the subjects of the King of Spain which had been spoiled by the English. One of the English ships mentioned was commanded by Martin Frobisher, and another by a servant of the Earl of Leicester.
Copy, annotated by Cecil. Endd.: Sent 27 May. *Lat. Pp.* 12.

May 27. **1205.** Gresham to Cecil.
Sends Clough's letter of the 20th. He has since his last taken up by exchange 3,775*l.* Has written to stay the taking up of any more money.—Osterly, 27 May 1565. [*Not signed.*]
Orig. Add. Endd.: Sir Tho. Gresham. *Pp.* 2.

May 28. **1206.** Drury to Cecil.
On the 23rd the Lord of Buccleugh, assisted with Tivydale, made a raid upon the outlaws of Liddisdale, and there slew seven Crosyers and Elwoods and took great booty of cattle. The same time certain of Liddisdale running a foray besides Hawick slew a man at his plough and took some cattle.—Berwick, 28 May 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. with seal. Pp. 2.

May 30. **1207.** The Queen of Scotts to the Queen.
Labanoff, i. 264. Asks a passport to James Murray to pass through her realm into France.—Stirling, 30 May. 23rd Mary. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Broadside.

May 31. **1208.** Provisions at Berwick.
Note of provisions in the Victualler's office at Berwick.—*Signed by* Roger Manwaring and Valentine Browne.
Orig. P. 1.

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[May 31.] **1209.** Provisions at Berwick.

Notes by Sir R. Lee to the effect that there is neither butter nor cheese for the workmen or labourers; and that divers workmen are sick, whom he would send away if he had money.—*Signed.*

Orig. P. 1.

May 31. **1210.** The Queen to the Countess and Counts of East Friesland.

Has received their letters of March 20, and will be always ready to do all in her power to promote the friendship existing between them.—Westminster, last of May 1565.

Corrected draft, with an addition by Cecil. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

June. **1211.** John Count of East Friesland to Cecil.

Begs that his servant, Arnold Walwich, may receive his pension for next year. Has been put to great expenses in retaining certain colonels for the Queen's service.—Aurich, 1565.

Orig. with seal. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

[June.] **1212.** Provisions for Berwick.

Orders to be given for Berwick by the Privy Council; to the effect that the Treasurer direct 3,000*l.* to be delivered for the victualling thereof, and that he command the customers of the ports to suffer such provisions as shall be shipped thither to pass without payment of custom.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

[June.] **1213.** Money for Berwick.

Note of the payments made out of the money that Mr. Richard Ashtone brought, which amount to 1,676*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Endd. Pp. 2.

June 1. **1214.** Drury to Cecil.

1. Has conferred with Mainwaring, the treasurer's deputy, to understand the state of the victuals and other things in his charge, which seem to grow very scant.

2. Understands from Randolph that the affection of the Queen of Scots decreases not towards Darnley. She has annexed unto his earldom the bishopric of Ross, and his father has resigned unto him the earldom of Lennox. The Queen is yet at Stirling, and within six days she will be at St. Johnston, where the assembly will be on the 10 inst.—Berwick, 1 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

June 1. **1215.** The Duchess of Parma to the Queen.

Whereas at the conference at Bruges a question has arisen on the subject of poundage, (which her commissioners say

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June 1. should only be 3*d.* in the pound sterling, whereas those of the Queen maintain it should be 12*d.*, which can be proved by the old registers in England), she sends Jehan Auxtruyes, Jehan de la Porte, and Dr. Nicholas van Eimeren for the purpose of inspecting them.—Brussels, 1 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

June 1. **1216.** Beza to Cecil.

Is not ungrateful for the kindness shown to the French churches, and therefore has dedicated his labours on the New Testament to the Queen last December. Has not been able to send it on account of troubles on the Rhine. Sends several copies along with that forwarded to the Queen, one of which he desires Cecil to accept.—Geneva, 1 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Pp.* 2.

June 2. **1217.** Gresham to Cecil.

There is already taken up 9,000*l.*, and more will be taken up ere his letter of stay comes to Clough's hands. Sends a brief of his receipts and payments, also of the amount of the Queen's debts.—Osterley, 2 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 2. **1218.** John Fitzwilliams to Cecil.

Is here to inform the Queen's commissioners of such wrongs as her subjects have received, and for proving the privileges granted to them. Certain particular merchants of these countries would have the same called back. They are put in good comfort by a lewd person, Nicholas van Eimeren, who is appointed to attend certain commissioners for the "resetting" of certain registers in England. He has talked much against England, saying that it was easy to be gotten. —Bruges, 2 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

June 2. **1219.** Intelligence from Vienna.

In Germany all is quiet. The Turks have taken some castles in Transylvania. Dr. Seltz has been killed by jumping from a coach. Agents from the Dukes of Florence and Ferrara have been here about their masters' marriages.
Extract from a letter written at Vienna, 2 June 1565.
Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

June 2. **1220.** William Phayre to Cecil.

1. Excuses the untrustworthiness of what he writes, being the ordinary discourses of this idle court. When the Queen was within one league from Burgos, she was advertised that the whole country from thence to France was infected with the pleurisy; she therefore returned back to Arada de Duero, where she tarries. She will make her journey by Pampeluna.

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June 2. The Duke of Alva is appointed to go before to concert the matter, also to carry to the French King the Order of the Toison. The King is at the Escurial. There has been marvellous variance between the churches of Old and New Castile and Aragon, each asserting that by their poverty they were more oppressed by the subsidy than the others. There is in Valladolid a Capitulo General of the order of St. Francis, where there is much strife about the election of their general. Don Garino has given chase to the King of Tripoli, and taken two foists and a galiot.

2. The Turk is abroad with 129 galleys. The Prince returns with an illwill to this town. The King passes his time in hunting. The Archbishop of Toledo is as fast as ever, and so fat that he is scant able to stir. The bones of St. Eugenio are arrived, and they make triumphs and great feasts. Mr. Morgan has arrived, who was well entertained by the Count de Feria, and came marvellously recommended from the Spanish Ambassador. He was above an hour with the King in great secret communication.

3. Mr. Moffet spoke certain words at Medina del Campo, and swore certain oaths, whereby they laid blasphemy to his charge, so he was laid fast in prison, but the Count caused the King to write for his delivery. Pedro Melendez is ready to start to chase Villegaignon from Florida, and scour the seas of pirates, amongst whom are English. He carries with him 50 ships, most of them merchants; of his own six fair ones with 1,200 soldiers; "the soldiers be jolly fellows." The King has in his hands above 150,000 ducats a year of church offices to provide.—Madrid, 26 May 1565. *Signed.*

4. P.S.—The Duke of Alva is departed for France. The King enters Madrid this night. There is fear of ill intelligence between the Kings of France and Spain about Villegaignon. There is no news of the Turks landing.—Madrid, 2nd June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 7.

June 3. **1221.** Randolph to Leicester.

1. In this Queen's mind can no alteration be perceived, but as great tokens of love as ever before, which in her has wrought so strange effect that shame is laid aside, and all regard of that which chiefly pertains to princely honour removed out of sight. Her councellors are now those whom she liked worst. The nearest of her kin the fartherest from her heart. Murray lives where he lists. Lethington has now both leave and time enough to make the court unto his mistress. David is he that now works all, chief secretary to the Queen and governor to her goodman. The hatred towards him [Darnley] and his house is great, his pride is intolerable, his words not to be borne but where no man dare speak again. He spares not also in token of his manhood to let some blows fly where he knows that they will be taken. When this

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June 3. people have said all and thought what they can, they find nothing but that God must send him a short end, or themselves a miserable life to live under such government as this is like to be. What comfort can they look for at the Queen's hands, seeing the most part are persuaded that to this end he was sent into this country? Spares to speak so much as he has heard; and knowing so little of the Queen's mind, knows not what advice to give. To see so many stand in danger of life, lands, and goods, it is a pity to think. To remedy this mischief, either he must be taken away, or such as he hates to find such support that whatsoever he intends to others may light upon himself. The Queen, if she lists not to do it by force, with the expense of 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* may do with this country what she would. With England this Queen is determined to make a divorce, and yet shall they lack no fairer words until she be able to make a better party. To France she intends now to speak fair. What she is like to come by there, or what friendship she is like to find, he leaves it to others to judge; but thinks if it be come to that pass, as it is now commonly spoken, that they [the English] should ally themselves with Austria. Trows France will not refuse the old league with Scotland. Need also forces them to fall into some man's hands or other; and when they [the English] might have had them, they drove so long a time with them that they are like to go without them, and repent it too late.

2. This Queen is so much altered from what she was that who beholds does not think her the same. Her majesty is laid aside; her wits not such as they were; her beauty another than it was; her cheer and countenance changed into he wots not what. A woman more to be pitied than any that he ever saw. Such one now as neither her own regards, nor she takes count of any that are virtuous or good. The saying is that she is bewitched, the parties named to be the doers; the tokens, the rings and bracelets, are found and daily worn that contain the sacred mysteries.—Edinburgh, 3 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

June 3. **1222.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. The convention appointed at St. Johnston the 10th inst. is to persuade them present to allow of the Queen's marriage with Darnley; and to make them more willing thereunto, rumors are spread that she will the next Parliament establish a law for religion, thinking that there is no other cause why they should mislike what husband soever she takes, so that they may have their conscience free. To give over her own mass she would be loth, for fear of the loss of all the papists that are her friends; of whom there is such account made, yea, of those amongst the English, that Darnley has said that if there were war to-morrow between England and Scotland this Queen should find more friends in England than the

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Queen herself. Lord Ruthven has undertaken that if the Queen will follow his advice, and such as will take to him, he will both put this country to quiet and make England be content with reason. Athol continues in that opinion he uttered in Council, that for all that Queen Elizabeth seems to mislike of this Queen's doings, she is well enough pleased therewith, and that the sending hither of Throckmorton was but to boast her. Marry, the wiser sort think it no small matter that so many of her Council gave testimony under their hands of their disallowing of it, whereunto they cannot give contrary advice. Sees not yet that any great care is taken by this Queen what inconvenience may ensue through England, so that she may win into her devotion the French King's good liking; which is one great part of Thornton's commission to the Ambassador there, as also to her uncles and friends, of whose misliking Mauvissier has said very much which troubles her. To some he has said that the French King has already declared his discontentment, for that he hoped to have been a means to have made another match more to both their advantage, which also Mauvissier affirms to be true, and that the Queen has sent to the King to declare her misliking.

2. They begin here to lay their account who are their friends; Athol, Caithness, Errol, Montrose, Fleming, Cassillis, Montgomery, Hume, Lindesey (who has shamefully left Murray), Ruthven, and Lord Robert. These they think themselves assured of, and with greatest force intend to be at St. Johnston; whereof the contrary party, only two of every shire, are required by her to be there; and yet are they not willing so to do, but to come as strong as the other, or not to come at all.

3. The Queen has in great haste dispatched Mr. James Thornton towards France, with whom she seeks again to recover credit. Is sure she has intelligence from the Spanish Ambassador. She knows that to all these practices the English have remedy in their own hands, and that makes her more willing that the Queen should marry the Emperor's brother than the French King. Of Spain she stands nothing in doubt, what alliance soever the English make with the Emperor, and if England match with France, she knows herself clean undone. The adversaries to their intents find themselves no ways assured. In disobeying their prince's will, they see to themselves manifest danger to yield to her desire with the overthrow of religion. They know also that if the Queen but continues her displeasure towards this country, without France again take their part, they are utterly undone. Seeing that the principal cause of their debate is religion, if that be granted and established, what cause have they to contend for, or why should they not obey her? She seeks to draw men unto her by gentle letters and fair words; and spares not to give where she thinks any service to be done, or any stay will be made to his [Darnley's] will. They shall have shortly as many Earls in Scotland, as there

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are Knights of the order in France. Lord Robert the elder shall be Earl of Orkney, Lord Erskine, Earl of Marre, Lord Hume, Earl of March, Lord Fleming, Earl of Wigton. These jolly Earls, if they have the whole livings, will leave her but little to maintain her estate. To Lord Darnley she has given also the bishoprick of Ross, and his father has resigned to him the Earldom of Lennox, so that now his living is counted worth 2,000 marks by year. Lord Ruthven sues to be treasurer. The controller is as weary of his place, as the Queen is willing to take it from him. She seeks to reconcile the Duke and the Earl of Lennox, and would have out of the bishop of St. Andrew's hands the abbey of "Percelaye" for the Earl of Lennox, and intends to give again into his keeping the castle of "Dombriton," which belongs to him by inheritance. To confer upon all these matters between the Duke and the Earl, she has sent for Sir Robert Kernegie, who is there, a friend to the Duke, and made up by him to great wealth.

4. As Randolph was thus writing, thus arrived this bearer, M. Mauvissier, who has declared to this Queen the misliking of the French King and her friends of this match. "I send you a ticket, given to me this day." The cause of the stay is the fear they have of the assembly of Protestants, who have practised that such as were named should not come without more company. Such matters are now abrewing that without mischief he knows not how to have them appeased.—Edinburgh, 3 June 1565. *Signed.*

5. P.S.—Upon Wednesday he purposes to be at St. Andrew's with "his Lordship," upon Saturday at St. Johnston with the Queen. A servant of Lord Bothwell's arrived by sea in Fife with many letters containing practises against Murray. All his letters were taken.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

June 3. **1223.** Randolph to Cecil.

Meant to have written at good length, but hastily there arrived this bearer, M. Mauvissier; by him he shall know of this Court, where the writer has not been since Throckmorton's departure; partly because he had nothing to say, and partly for that Murray has been much in this town and from the Court ever since he [Throckmorton] left it. Upon Wednesday he must be with him [Murray] at St. Andrew's, and from thence the writer will to St. Johnston's. The convention holds not, where the Protestants intended to be so many that the Papists mistrusted their party. Mischief enough will follow. Thanks for his letter at Doncaster, as also for another he sent him.—Edinburgh, 3 June 1565. *Signed.*

2. Macconell is not returned, but sorely dealt with by Shane O'Neil.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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June 4. **1224.** CONFERENCE by the PRIVY COUNCIL on the MARRIAGE of QUEEN MARY.

1. Present, the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Earls of Derby, Bedford, and Leicester, the Lords Admiral and the Chamberlain, the Controller, the Vice-chamberlain and Secretary; Cave, Peter, and Mason. The questions propounded were these two :—

2. First. What perils might ensue to the Queen or this realm of the marriage betwixt the Queen of Scotland and Lord Darnley.

3. Secondly. What were meet to remedy the same.

4. To the first, the perils were reduced by some councillors into two.

5. The first, that a great number in this realm might be alienated from Queen Elizabeth to depend upon the success of this marriage as a means to establish the succession of both crowns in the issue of the marriage, and so favour all devices that should tend to the advancement of the Queen of Scots.

6. The second was that considering the chief foundation of those who further this marriage was laid upon the trust of such as were Papists, as the only means left to restore the religion of Rome, it was plainly to be seen that both in this realm and Scotland the Papists would most favour this marriage, and would (for the furtherance of their faction in religion) devise all means within this realm to disturb the estate of the Queen, and consequently to achieve their purpose by force rather than fail.

7. By others these perils were reduced into two sorts, and these were such as could not be easily severed.

8. The first was that there was a plain intention to further the pretended title of the Queen of Scots, not only to succeed to the Queen's Majesty, but to occupy her estate, as when she was in power she did declare.

9. The second was that hereby the Romish religion should be erected and increased daily in this realm. And these two were thus knit together so that the maintenance of the title stood in furthering of the religion of Rome within this realm, and in like manner the furtherance of the same religion stood by the title.

10. And to prove that the intention to advance the title to disturb the Queen must ensue, it was remembered that when the Queen of Scot's power was greatest, by her marriage with the Dauphin of France, it appeared of what mind she and her friends were, using all means to dispossess the Queen, first by writing herself Queen of England, by granting charters, patents, and commissions with that style made and with the arms of England, both to French and Scots, which charters remain undefaced. And to prosecute it with effect, preparations were made and sent into Scotland, and other forces assembled in foreign countries, and a shameful peace made with King Philip to employ all the forces of France to pursue this matter by force, which was repelled.

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Afterwards, by her husband's death (this power being changed), the intents began to hide themselves, and although by the Scottish Queen's Commissioners an accord was made at Edinburgh to reform all these titles, claims, and pretences, yet to this day the ratification of that treaty has been deferred. And so soon as she shall feel her power she will set the same again abroad.

11. By some it was thought that the peril was greater by this marriage with Lord Darnley than with the mightiest abroad; for by this, he being of this realm, and having for the cause of religion and other purposes made a party here, he should increase her forces, with diminution of the power of this realm, in that whatsover power he could make by the faction of the Papists and other discontented persons here should be deducted out of the power of this realm. And by marriage of a stranger she would not be so assured of any party here.

12. It was also remembered that before this attempt of marriage, in every corner of the realm the faction that most favours the Scottish title is grown stout and bold.

13. And to this purpose it was remembered how of late in perusing of the substance of the justices of the peace in all the counties of the realm, scantly a third part was found fully assured to be trusted in the matter of religion, upon which only string hangs the title of the Queen of Scots. The friends of Lennox and Darnley had more knowledge hereof than was requisite, and thereby made a vaunt now in Scotland that their party was so great in England as the Queen dare not attempt to contrary this marriage.

14. To the second question, what things were meetest to be done, the answers were reduced to three heads: That it was necessary to obtain that the Queen should marry with no long delay:

15. To advance the profession of religion in Scotland and in England, and to diminish and weaken the contrary:

16. To proceed in sundry ways either to break the intended marriage, or at least thereby to procure the same not to be hurtful to this realm.

17. The first requires that the Queen delay no longer to marry. The second of these had these particularities: First, whereas of late the adversaries of religion in the realm have taken occasion to increase their faction both in England, Scotland, and abroad, with an expectation that the religion shall be shortly changed in this realm by means that the bishops, by the Queen's command, have of late dealt straitly with some of good religion, because they had forborn to wear certain apparel and such like things, being more of form and of accidents than of substance; for that it is known that she had no meaning hereby to comfort the adversaries, but only to maintain a uniformity as well in things external as in substance, nor yet any intention to make any change of the religion as established by law.

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18. It was thought by all men necessary, as remedies for suppressing the pride of the adversary, to notify to the two Archbishops that her former command was only to retain uniformity; and that she determined to maintain the form of her religion, as established, and to punish such did herein violate her laws.

19. And some also wished her to notify to the same Archbishops that if they should see that the adversary continued to fortify their faction, in that case they should use moderation therein until the next Parliament, when some good uniform order might be devised for such ceremonies.

20. That the quondam bishops and others, who had refused to acknowledge the Queen's power over them according to the law, and of late dispersed in the plague time to sundry places abroad, where it is known they cease not to advance their faction, might be returned to the Tower or some other prison, where they might not have such liberty to seduce her subjects as they daily do.

21. That where the bishops complain that they dare not execute the ecclesiastical laws to the furtherance of religion, for fear of the præmunire wherewith the judges and lawyers of the realm, being not well affected in religion, threaten them, some authority might be given them from the Queen to continue during her pleasure.

22. That whereas daily lewd and seditious books in English are brought from beyond the seas, received and read, and that specially in the north, order might be taken to avoid the same.

23. That when a great number of monks, friars, and such lewd persons are fled out of Scotland, and serve specially in the north, as curates of churches, all such as are not found honest and conformable may be banished out of the realm.

24. Where sundry having ecclesiastical livings are on the other side the seas, and from thence maintain sedition in the realm, that their livings may be better bestowed upon good subjects.

25. That the judges might be sworn to the Queen according to the laws of the realm, and so thereby they should for conscience sake maintain her authority.

26. The particularities of the third intention to break this marriage or divert the perils.

27. That the Earl of Bedford repair to his charge.

28. That the works of Berwick be advanced.

29. That the garrison be there increased.

30. That all the wardens put their frontiers in order with speed to serve at an hour's notice.

31. That some noble person, as the Duke of Norfolk or the Earl of Salop, be sent into Yorkshire to be lieutenant general in the north.

32. That musters be made in the north.

33. That preparation be made of a power to be in readiness to serve either at Berwick or to invade Scotland.

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34. That Lady Lennox be committed to some place where she may be kept from giving or receiving intelligence.

35. That the Earl of Lennox and his son be sent for, and required to be sent home by the Queen of Scots according to the treaty.

36. And if they shall not come, then to denounce to the Queen of Scots the breach of the treaty, and thereupon enter with hostility. By which proceeding hope is conceived that the marriage will be avoided, or at least that it may be qualified from many perils.

37. And whatsoever is to be done herein is to be executed with speed whilst there is a party in Scotland that favours not the marriage, and before any league be made by the Queen of Scots with France or Spain.

38. Some others allow of these proceedings, saving of proceeding to hostility; but all agree to the rest, and also, these following:—

39. That the Earl's lands, upon his refusal or not returning, should be seized and bestowed in gift as shall please Her Majesty upon good subjects.

40. That all favourers of the Earl in the north and elsewhere be inquired for and well looked to.

41. That inquiry be made in the north who have the stewardships of the Queen's lands there, and that no person deserving mistrust be suffered to have governance of any of her subjects or lands there.

42. That frequent passages into this realm to and from Scotland be restrained.

43. That some intelligence be used with such in Scotland as favour not the marriage, and they comforted.

44. That broad talk in the Court against the states of this realm be restrained.

45. That the younger son of the Earl of Lennox, Sir Charles, be removed to where he may be forthcoming.

46. That some remission of the Queen's displeasure to the Lady Catherine and to the Earl of Hertford be shewed, that the Queen of Scots thereby may find some change, and her friends put in doubt of further proceedings therein.

47. That whosoever shall be lieutenant in the north, Sir Ralph Sadler may accompany him.

48. That Ireland be committed to a new governor.

49. That it may please her Majesty to chose which of these advices she likes, and to put them in execution in deeds; for her adversaries will use all means, when time will serve, and no time can serve her so well to interrupt these perils as now, before the Queen of Scots' purposes be fully settled. —4 June 1565.

Orig. Draft in Cecil's hol. and corrected and Endd. by him. Pp. 9.

June 4. **1225.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. Pp. 8.

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June 4. **1226.** JOHN FITZWILLIAMS to CECIL.

1. There goes a report that Nicholas van Eimaren made request for credit for 1,000*l.* to bestow as he should think good, not doubting but therewith to obtain anything that he desired, although the ancient records should make against them; thus slandering such as the Queen puts in special trust.

2. He has also said that if gunpowder and other munitions were stayed from passing into England, the realm should not be able to defend itself. Victuals are very dear, and they have been eased out of England within these two months with 100 sail of ships, great and small, laden with wheat, &c.—Antwerp, 4 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 6. **1227.** DRURY to CECIL.

1. Understands that the convention that should have been at St. Johnston on the 10th inst. is broken, and letters sent out for the stay of it. The cause is the doubt of discord that may arise between the factions. The Queen upon Monday last came to St. Johnston. Such as come from Scotland think troubles will rise there; and of her misliking more and more with the Earl of Murray they speak enough.

2. If they hear not from Parkinson, who makes provision of beeves and muttons, this week they shall back of both; and to help themselves either with market or of the country they have no money.—Berwick, 6 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 6. **1228.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. The matter of the Queen of Scots is much marvelled at here, and taken for done. Whensoever he considered Ireland he was constrained to fall to that resolution that few of their kings and princes (and for these 200 years not one) has taken the right way to make it either subject or profitable. Henry VIII. did much in Wales when he took the authority of "hault justice" from the Lord Marchers, and reduced the country into English shires. But Ireland has remained in that barbarousness that Richard II. left it in, so that the tame part can bring no profit to the crown of England. Only in his time Mr. Bellingham went well to work, but he lacked time and backing. He meant truly, and had the honour of England, the advancement of the Crown thereof, and the profit of Ireland for his mark.—St. Severs (called Cap de Gascogne), 29 May 1565.

2. P.S.—As their commission was, they [the English] have neither encouraged nor discouraged them [the French], but the Queen may be sure that the King here will not be discouraged with a little, for where can he have such a "partido" as she is?—Bayonne, 6 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. with seal, by Cecil's secretary: By Mr. Somer. *Pp.* 4.

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June 7. **1229.** DRURY to CECIL.

1. This day received by Archibald Graham a packet of letters from Cecil, wherein was one directed to Lee and him for the viewing of Ferne and Holy Islands.

2. There came also proclamation for the taking heed of strange coins, which upon Saturday (which is market day) shall be proclaimed. They have already of the angels of both sorts. This packet from Randolph for Bedford he received now. They of Tivydale are again ridden against Liddisdale. —Berwick, 7 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 7. **1230.** SMITH to the QUEEN.

1. Departed from Bordeaux on the 22 ult., and on the 26th after dinner Somer and he had an interview with the French King and his Mother. Somer declared how the matter of the marriage had been treated with M. de Foix in England, and repeated her answer to him, with which the King and Queen were well satisfied. The latter asked within what time Queen Elizabeth would make resolute answer. Smith said by that time the King should be near Paris. She said the King did not mean to be thereabout this good while; and as at this meeting with the Queen of Spain some overtures would be made for the King, therefore no time should be lost. Somer said that seeing she was now determined to marry, the loss of one month is more to her than the tarrying of two years can be to the King; that within four months the King might know it, and that he would not come near Paris before that time.

2. After this they were conveyed to where they dined, and there tarried De L'Aubespine coming to them; who discoursed to them with what good faith the King went about this matter and the difficulties and doubts which lingering would bring.

3. He said that no more were privy to it but the King, his mother, the Cardinal of Bourbon, and the Constable. Smith said she had done the like.

4. The next day he [Smith] went to the Court, where the Queen Mother told them that her son had considered the Queen's answer, which he sees full of goodwill but no certainty of assurance; and therefore, he now requires that if any offer be made to him, the Queen should be not offended if he gives ear unto it. Smith answered that her answer was reasonable, and that was the request of his mistress.

5. Somer asked whether he should return. She said yea. He asked whether he rightly understood her words, which he repeated. "That is the King's answer," quoth the Queen. And if any such thing happen whereof as yet (she said) they know nothing, they will not fail to let his mistress understand it.

6. The chamber was full of princes of the blood and other nobles; but none stood so near as to understand anything

A.D. 1565.
June 7. that was said, saving the Duke of Orleans, and he gave no great ear to it.—Bayonne, 7 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 11.

June 8. **1231.** The QUEEN to RANDOLPH.

1. Perceives by his letters that diverse doubt that by this marriage with Darnley the cause of religion should be oppressed there, and consequently the peace betwixt these two realms should decay; for the care of which she much commends such there as have good regard thereunto. Thinks they are to be esteemed the best councillors to her sister; although perchance her mind be otherwise transported by such as have, to her dishonour, for their present interests led her to forget the counsels of her best servants and friends.

2. He shall therefore assure such as shall appear to him well minded to keep the realm without alteration of the religion received, or without neglecting of her amity, that she not only commends them therein, but determines to proceed the same way in all her actions to maintain the same.

Copy. Endd.: 8 June and 10 July 1565. *Pp.* 3.

June 8. **1232.** INHABITANTS of BERWICK.

Garrison (soldiers, officers, &c.) -	- 1,202
Workmen, artificers, and labourers	- 845
Freemen and their servants -	- 228
Stallengers and their servants -	- 203
Women servants and widows -	- 275
Children under 14 - -	- 251
Men's wives of all sorts -	- 507
	3,511

Endd. Pp. 2.

June 9. **1233.** JOHN FITZWILLIAMS to CECIL.

Warns Cecil against Nicholas van Eimaren, a seditious person. It has been declared to him that the Prince of Orange, the Counts of Egmont and Horn, and other noblemen, are earnestly bent for some means that such towns in the Low Countries as in times past have been in good sort by indrapping of woollen cloth and are now in decay, might be brought to the same trade again. They have set certain particular persons awork to learn the opinions of the most experimented whether the forbidding of English cloth in the Low Countries would not help, what hindrance it might be to change the traffic of cloth from hence, and whether it would hinder the traffic of other commodities. The magistrates are of opinion that there will be report that by following to that extremity, within few years after, not only the town of Antwerp should come to low sort but also the whole land should feel it.—Antwerp, 9 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1565.

June 9. **1234.** Lord Paget to the Earl of Leicester.

News of a peace between the Emperor and the Vaivode of Transylvania, and that the Turk has taken a town of some importance there. Gives divers rumours current about affairs in Italy. The Turks have landed an army in Malta, and intend to batter the castle of St. Elmo. St. Petro Corso is fighting the Genoese in Corsica. Sends a plat of Malta.—Venice, 9 June 1565. *Signed:* Henry Paget. Injured in margin.

Orig. Hol. with seal. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

June 10. **1235.** Charges at Berwick.

A brief note or rate of the yearly, monthly, and daily charges of the garrisons at Berwick, Holy and Farne Islands, Tynmouth Castle, and Wark Castle, which for a year amount to 17,076*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Orig. Endd.: Sent from Mr. Drury, marshal of Berwick. *Pp.* 4.

June 10. **1236.** Montague, Wotton, and Haddon, to Cecil.

Commend the bearer, Mr. Nichols, who has given them assistance for the better executing of their charge here.—Bruges, Whitsunday, 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 11. **1237.** Lee to the Privy Council.

1. Thinks the fort a meet place for the office of munition, and that the hall in the castle will stand to good purpose for a house for the powder.

2. Also thinks it necessary that the bridge of stone be set as low as "the pallis," whereby it will out of danger of the castle hill. Dare take upon him to make an estimate for the bridge, which costs yearly 200*l.* or 300*l.* in repairs. A small charge will serve to make the prison house strong enough to keep them till a place be appointed. Is defacing the castle, and minds not to leave one piece standing, and yet will leave the town strong. Will put to task the countemure wall. Will not meddle with the cut towards the Catwell, the placing of the principal gate towards Scotland, or doing any other thing to the ditch in the Snowke but to dig.

3. Money here is none, nor victuals for this day. Encloses the rate of the monthly charges of the works.—Berwick, 11 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 11. **1238.** Drury to the Privy Council.

Has received their letters of the 4th to Lee and himself. Sends herewith a declaration of the yearly, monthly, and daily charges of the garrison of this town received from Mainwaring, servant to Mr. Browne. Sends declaration of the

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June 11. number of inhabitants of this town, the greatest number whereof are fed of Her Majesty's store.—Berwick, 11 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 11. **1239.** DRURY to CECIL.

The labourers complain much; the garrison is tractable. How they shall do next week he knows not, for only bread and drink is had of the Queen's store. "With robbing of Peter we pay Paul."—11 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 12. **1240.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

This Queen has sent her Master of Requests, Mr. John Haye, to persuade the Queen's Majesty to have a liking to this marriage. She remains in the same mind she was of, never to alter her determination towards Lord Darnley. Advises that some power sent down to the Borders to take that advantage that may now be had. Is assured that no great force can be made in Scotland to withstand it. His other advice is to let this Queen take her will, bridle their Papists at home, cut off all intelligence that passes between, leave her to her will to be guided and led by such as now she has; then shall he either see her put to the hardest shift that ever Prince was, or such stir between themselves that what part soever is strongest shall be the longer liver. Trusts that for the honesty of her Ambassador, and for the favour he bears to Christ's true religion and goodwill towards the Lord of Murray, his welcome shall be according to the goodwill he knows Cecil bears to Scotland.—St. Johnston, 12 June 1565.

2. P.S.—The Earl of Argyll desires answer of such matter as he moved to Throckmorton, and is as much the Queen's as may be. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. partly by Cecil. Pp. 4.

June 12. **1241.** LETHINGTON to CECIL.

Has received by the bearer his writing. Howsoever the Princes' matters fall out, he trusts their friendship shall not be violated, and he will always remain of his mind, pressing by his labours the conservation of the mutual intelligence betwixt the Princes.—St. Johnston, 12 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 12. **1242.** NICOLAS MALBY to CECIL.

On the 6th news came that the Turk besieged Malta with 150 galleys and as many other ships, 50,000 janissaries, 3,000 horse, and other furniture of war. Having offered his services, the King appoints him to go to Don Garcia de Toledo to-morrow.—Madrid, 12 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

A.D. 1565.

June 13. **1243.** Gresham to Cecil.

Sends a brief note of the Queen's debts, which he cannot make certain until he has received out of the receipt that which was promised towards the payment of his bills of exchange, which will not be passing 2,600*l.*—London, 13 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 14. **1244.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.

Labanoff, i. 271.

Asks audience for the bearer, John Hay, Commendator of Balmerino, her principal Master of Requests.—St. Johnston, 14 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

June 14. **1245.** Lethington to Cecil.

His mistress, having sent her principal Master of Requests to Queen Elizabeth, the writer prays that he may be admitted to her presence and obtain speedy answer.—St. Johnston, 14 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 14. **1246.** Drury to the Privy Council.

As the soldiers and labourers here must be helped with meat to relieve their hunger this next week, he is forced to take such nowts and sheep as the Lord Governor has here for provision of his household.—Berwick, 14 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

June 14. **1247.** Drury to Cecil.

As now a company of labourers came to him affirming that these fourteen days past they have had nothing but bread and drink. Repeats what he this day wrote to the Council. Lee has been sick three days of a hot fever. This week will make an end both of his money and meat.—Berwick, 14 June. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 14. **1248.** Commissioners at Bruges.

Memorandum of the arrival of three Commissioners sent by the King of Spain from the Low Countries.—[*Apparently the last leaf of another paper.*]

Copy. Endd.: Sent 20 May 1565. *P.* 1.

June 15. **1249.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.

Labanoff, i. 273.

Sends her master of Requests to state how desirous she is to do everything in reason not to give the Queen occasion for changing her good opinion.—St. Johnston, 15 June. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

June 15. **1250.** Drury to Cecil.

This day came thirty oxen and 100 wethers to serve this week from Parkinson, who promised that when they are spent they shall have more.—Berwick, 15 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 18. **1251.** The Queen to the Queen of Scots.

Has sent command to the Earl of Lennox and Lord Darnley to return to England, and desires her to give them safe-conduct to pass through her countries.—Westminster, 18 June 1565.
Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 18. **1252.** The Queen to Madame de Crusole.

Thanks her for her letter, and expresses the esteem in which she holds her.
Draft in Cecil's Hol. Endd.: 18 June 1565. *Pp.* 2

June 18. **1253.** Cuerton to Phayre.

Is glad that he has received the 750 reals. Challoner was at Exeter within four days from St. Sebastian. The Queen four days ago entered into France.—Bilboa, 13 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 19. **1254.** Lord Scrope to Cecil.

Has received letters from the Master of Maxwell, with others, to Sir John Forster, requesting that they would join in aid with him and the Warden on the Middle Marches of Scotland for suppressing of the disobedience of Liddesdale.—Carlisle, 19 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 19. **1255.** John Maxwell to Sir John Forster.

Has received writings from Queen Mary to ask the help of the Warden of the Middle Marches and Forster to suppress the disobedience of Liddesdale, which help he now solicits.—Carlaverock, 19 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 19. **1256.** Another copy of the above.
Copy. Add. Pp. 2.

June 19. **1257.** Articles between the Queen and Count John of Friesland.

1. Articles between the Queen and Count John, dated Westminster, May 24. The annual pension is to be 600*l.*
2. Also copy of the agreement of the Countess Anna and Count John to the above articles.—19 June 1565.
Modern transcripts. Lat. Pp. 4.

A.D. 1565.

June 20. **1258.** Replies to the Spanish Commissioners.

The Queen will not be bound to the following concessions unless all matters be settled. She will remove the restraints upon the navigation and open the fisheries to the subjects of the King of Spain. She will not diminish the poundage, but will reduce the customs on cloth.—With notes by the Spanish Commissioners, dated 22 June.

Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 4.

June 21. **1259.** Drury to Cecil.

1. By the examinations of the Queen's servants stayed here he cannot get any more but that they minded to offer their services to Darnley. Sent the Queen's letters to Randolph, from whence he hears that the Court is small, the courtiers all letters of the Queen's affection. Randolph's company is shunned; and his men "foghten" withall at the court gates. Fowler, having slandered one of his men to the Queen, they have met in the field, having divers lookers on, whereof Fowler has little cause to boast. One of his company would not be idle, whom another of Randolph's answered, who has taken away with a blow the use of two of the other's fingers.

2. Of late there has been more harm done between Liddisdale and Tividale. Murray is in Edinburgh. Most persons in Scotland fear they shall have much unquietness.—Berwick, 21 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 21. **1260.** Eric XIV. to the Queen.

Desires that she will enjoin her subjects to import provisions and munitions into those parts of Norway where his army is, and they shall be well paid.—Stockholm, 21 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

June 22. **1261.** Sir John Forster to the Privy Council.

Encloses a letter from Lord Scrope of the 19th inst. and one from the Master of Maxwell. As yet he has not been advertised from the Lord Warden of the opposite march of any fugitives of Scotland to be proclaimed, nor has he heard of any bill presented to him against any fugitives. Is of opinion that the Scots should themselves suppress their rebels of Liddisdale, for if war be between these two realms, the men of Liddesdale will offer to do the Queen pleasure.—Alnewick, 22 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 22. **1262.** Phayre to Cecil.

1. The King has written letters of recommendation to the commanders of his galleys for five English gentleman, who have offered to serve him at their own charges. Letters from the Spanish Ambassadors avouch the marriage of the Queen of Scots to Lord Darnley. Also he writes that the Queen is much offended with the bishops and ministers,

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June 22.
Phayre to Cecil.

because they have refused a certain Act concerning the wearing of surplices and priestly apparel, which the Queen and many of the nobles much misliked, which was so far forth grown that in divers places openly there is mass said, with the ceremonies of the Roman Church, in great contentment of the people.

2. Gonsalo Perez asked who Dr. Wolston was, and what was his religion. The Queen Catholic is at Pampeluna and goes to Irun, where she waits the King's pleasure. M. de Lansac departs this day. It is said that the principal point he denied was that the Queen Mother wished for license to come and see her daughter at Irun. Divers ambassadors of credit say that it was about the Turkish ambassador in France, Florida, and French King's marriage with this King's sister. An ambassador from Denmark arrived a few days ago, who desired this King to forbid his subjects of the Low Countries to carry succour into Sweden. Don Garcia de Toledo craves licence to fight with the Turk.

3. Yesterday Don Pedro de Avila departed for Rome as ambassador, upon two matters. First, whereas the King had advertisement from thence that the Pope was determined to grant to the Germans certain articles which they demanded, viz., that their priests may marry, and that "under certain specia they may celebrate the sacrament eucharistia," with other such, the Pope seeing that the country was almost grown out of the obedience of his Church, thought better to save it under some conditions than thereby to lose his profit, whereat the King did storm out of measure and sent for the Nuncio to Guadarrama and for his confessor to render account of the agreement, and to settle the broil among the Grey Friars. The King began to complain much of the Pope's proceedings, that he would give ear to any such request; and willed the Nuncio to dispatch to the Pope that he should take heed how he granted any matter not agreed upon in the Council, and that it were much better to let loose that which must needs be lost, than to win it with so much shame by permitting any such error. Has heard say that the King in all his life was never seen angry till that he heard this of the Pope. The second point of Don Pedro's mission is to have confirmed the agreement of the quarta.—Madrid, 12 June.

4. The Turkish armada has landed at Malta, and there has been a skirmish and battery of the town and castle. A renegade told the Grand Master that all the Turks were the worst canaglia that ever were seen. The Queen is at Irun. The King will only be seen of his ordinaries.—Madrid, 16 June.

5. Saw the contents of M. de Lansac's instructions. The reasons for taking Florida were that it was a country of infidels, and to avoid the realm of the seditious people. He was also to intreat the King to be himself at this aboccamento. The Turkish army is but 18,000 soldiers, whereof 4,000 are harquebusiers, the rest bowmen, with 8,000 to keep the galleys; in all 26,000. It is said the King raises 18,000 men

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June 22. Phayre to Cecil.

in Italy. Reports of divers marriages in these Courts.—Madrid, 21 June 1565.

6. The two Queens have met. The King of France received the Queen in the boat, having one foot in Spain. The States of Italy, the Pope, and King of Spain are those who raise the 18,000 men in Italy. The whole army of Christains will be 35,000. Understands that Richard Barret writes letters to his discredit, who has also accused him to the Inquisition.—Madrid, 22 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 15.

June 23. **1263.** John Fitzwilliams to Cecil.

The device of certain noblemen and others for the maintenance of endrapping of cloth in their towns, which they cannot pursue unless order were taken that no English cloth should be retailed or worn, being understood by the magistrates of this town, they have ordained a book of what damage might follow to the Prince and their town. Has perused the book, which will be exhibited to the Regent and Council.—Antwerp, 23 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

June 23. **1264.** Cuerton to Phayre.

Forwards letters from England.—Bilboa, 23 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

June 24. **1265.** John Selby to Cecil.

One Bell challenged his son Ralph Selby into the field to fight, and with three others made a fray on him, and maimed him in one of his eyes, he being alone, as was proved before Sir Thos. Dacre's deputy, and Valentine Brown, treasurer, who banished Bell from the town, and afterwards restored him to it. His son riding in the field, and one with him, met Bell and there made a fray on him, for which his lordship banished him the town, and discharged him of his constable's room. His lordship has suffered his son the liberty of the town. Asks him to request Bedford that he may be restored to his room of constable without loss of entertainment for the time since his discharge.—Berwick, 24 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

June 25. **1266.** Lee to Cecil.

The fortifications next the castle green are nearly finished. Has of late been sick of a fever five days. Money here is none.—Berwick, 25 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

June 25. **1267.** Lee to Leicester.

To the same effect as that to Cecil of this date, touching the fortifications and the want of money at Berwick.—Berwick, 25 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

June 26. **1268.** Frederic, Elector Palatine, to the Queen.

Begs her not to credit the rumours which as he hears are spread against him. The bearer, his servant Gallus, will declare how anxious he is to preserve the bond of mutual religion between them.—Heidelburg, 6 Cal. Julii, 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Credence for the bearer.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

June 26. **1269.** Journey of the Queen of Spain.

The Queen Catholic remained at Irun, and the French King and the Queen Mother at St. Jean de Luz. They met on a boat moored in the centre of a stream dividing the two countries on June 14. On the 15th they all entered Bayonne, where there were triumphal arches, addresses, processions, joustings, and pageants.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 11.

June 27. **1270.** The Queen to the Queen of Scots.

Has received Queen Mary's letters of the 14th inst. at St. Johnston, and has heard the message by Mr. John Haye, wherewith she is sorry to find so small cause of satisfaction after such case offered to her of offence and misliking.—Greenwich, [blank] June 1565.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. and endd.: 27 June 1565. *Pp.* 2.

June 27. **1271.** The Queen to Lord Scrope.

Approves of the delay of himself and Sir John Forster in answering the Master of Maxwell's letter desiring them to aid in reforming the rebels of Liddesdale. They shall both persist in delaying their aid. If Maxwell shall renew his demand according to the treaty, he shall pretend (as of himself) to doubt how she will be content to have him so ready to pleasure them, seeing the Queen of Scots has so manifestly broken the treaty in maintaining and keeping the Earl of Lennox, Lord Darnley, and other of her subjects there contrary to her will.

Copy, partly in Cecil's hand. Endd.: 27 June 1565. *Pp.* 4.

June 27. **1272.** The Queen to Drury.

Has commanded treasure to be brought thither for the payment of the garrison and the works at Berwick, and at the coming of the Governor thither there shall be a determination for all their wants.

Copy in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 27 June 1565. *Pp.* 2.

* This P.S. is in the Elector's hol.

A.D. 1565.

June 27. **1273.** The QUEEN to the MARQUIS and MARCHIONESS OF BADEN.

Thanks them for their presents and will be glad to see them whenever they please to come to England.—Greenwich, 27 June 1565.

Draft, corrected by Cecil and Endd. by him. Lat. Pp. 2.

June 29. **1274.** ADVERTISEMENTS from ABROAD.

Intelligence from Vienna, 29 June.

Orig. Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

June 29. **1275.** ADVERTISEMENTS from ABROAD.

Intelligence from Rome, 29 June.

Orig. Injured by damp. Endd. by Cecil. Ital. Pp. 4.

June 30. **1276.** CHARLES IX. to the QUEEN.

Has heard of the marriage of the Queen of Scots with the Earl of Ross, of which he approves, and hopes that she does the same.—Bayonne, last of June. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.

June 30. **1277.** INTERVIEW at BAYONNE.

The first and last pages of a printed pamphlet in quarto, containing an account of the interview between the King of France and the Queen of Spain at Bayonne, dated last of June 1565. Printed "A Paris, par Guillaume de Nyuerd, Imprimeur et Libraire."

Fr. Pp. 4.

June 30. **1278.** ROBERT HOGAN to the EARL OF LEICESTER.

Two galleys of the Duke of Savoy have been taken by the Moors. To the rescue of Malta are gone many gentlemen, amongst them Don John of Austria; one of the King's chamber is sent after him post from the King. The King is very poor and has taken up 200,000 ducats of Nicolo Grimaldi. The King of Algiers and the Sheriff are in great league, and are determined to besiege Oran. The fleet of the Indies brings 2,000,000. Villegaignon and the French in Florida have been killed and eaten by the people. M. Lansac advertises the King that the Turk has sent an Ambassador to the French King requiring safe portage for his armado according to the treaty with Henry II.—Madrid, 30 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

June and July. **1279.** JOURNAL of AFFAIRS in FRANCE.

1. June 11. Strife among the Dukes of Longueville, Nevers, and Guise, wherefore they were commanded to be absent on the King's entry into Bayonne. Count Egmond makes a new fortress near Abbeville, hard by Dourlens.

2. June 12. The Ambassadors of the Turk, the Pope, and

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the Venetians have arrived. The King of Sweden has destroyed eleven of the best ships of Lubeck.

3. June 14. The Duke of Alva has come to the King from the King of Spain. The Turkish Ambassador is at Dax with the Baron De la Garde; he is a Pole and of a good house, but a Christian.

4. June 15. The Queen of Spain entered into Bayonne by night with torchlight. The King of France and the Queen Mother met her upon the river that runs to Bayonne not far from Irun. The French say that the King of Spain came to Fontarabia disguised, and saw the meeting; the Spanish Ambassador says he came indeed on the way, but that upon report of the coming of the Turkish Ambassador he went back to Madrid.

5. June 17. Arrived here the Ambassadors of Scotland and Florence.

6. June 18. The King dined with the Turkish Ambassador at a nunnery called S. Bernard, near Bayonne.

7. June 19. Here are diverse noblewomen who came with the Queen; they go soberly apparelled, but the demoiselles go more richly than the great dames of the French. The Lords go plainly, without lace or embroidery. There is a jester among them (such as Briskel is), who wears a chain of gold worth 700 or 800 crowns; is richly dressed, and every day in change.

8. June 21. On Corpus Christi Day (as they were wont to term it) the King took the Order of the Toison D'Or, and went in the robes thereof at evensong. At S. John De Luz, in March or April last, was brought a rose from the Pope to the Queen of Spain.

9. June 25. Peace is concluded between the Vaivode and the Emperor. Although the Pope has been the chief cause of the marriage in Scotland, yet his Nuncio and the Ambassador of Portugal meddle not, and are kept as far off as any other ambassador.

10. June 26. The Mass and solemnity for delivering the rose to the Queen of Spain from the Pope was celebrated. Presented the Queen's commendations to her, and to the Duke of Alva and Don John Maurice. Dined the same day with the Spanish Ambassador, where dined also the Rhinegrave, the President of Flanders, and the Ambassador of the King of Denmark, named George Lucke, newly returned out of Spain, who had a chain given him worth 800 crowns. Duke John of Finland is still prisoner in the castle where he was taken.

11. June 27. The Turkish Ambassador took his leave of the King at Bayonne.

12. July 2. The Queen of Spain returned to S. John De Luz. About 1,200 horse have stolen away or taken their leave. Marriage has been mentioned between the French King and the Emperor's daughter. The Spaniards having

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sounded the ditches of Bayonne, the French will set men on work there for its better fortification.

Orig. Add.: To Leicester and Cecil. *Endd. Pp.* 12.

July. **1280.** Smith to Leicester and Cecil.

1. The Spanish King offered for marriage to the King here the Infanta of Portugal, King Philip's sister, and sixteen years old.

2. The Bishop of Limoges is come to the Court. Seventy-six of the Swiss have laid all this time of the interview at Limoges. They are come to see the King sworn to the renewed alliance with the Cantons.

3. Murray brought letters from the Queen, the new Earl of Ross, the Earl of Lennox his father, and Lethington. The Queen shows how near she is to marriage, and that she will do nothing without their advice; she complains that her subjects would compel her and the husband whom she should have, by the support of England, to do what she in nowise would do, and requires aid of France, offering the old amity of alliance, and more. The young Earl, Lord Darnley, offered his service to the French King, and to be ready to do what he shall command him; and hereupon the band of 100 men-at-arms, which was the Earl of Arran's, is given to M. De Aubigny, the Earl of Lennox's brother.

4. The Earl of Arran should have had a despatch for 1,500 francs due for wood, given him by King Henry; now it is stayed and lies in De l'Aubespine's hands. The King and Queen wrote to the Scottish Queen and Lord Darnley by Andrew Beaton.

5. Lethington's letters were to thank De l'Aubespine for the pension the King gave him.

6. The Ambassador of Scotland has made much and secret conference at this time with the Ambassador of Spain and the Pope's Nuncio. On Sunday he was with the Spanish Ambassador, who sent him his packet.

7. To appease such as have pensions and lands of abbeys, and to bring them to receive the Pope again, all the pensions and such things as were given in Scotland out of the abbeys since the Queen's last arrival in Scotland are sent to Rome by the Scottish Ambassador there to be confirmed by the Pope; in which is a request for what Bothwell, Lethington, Cassillis, Seton, and the Lord of Erskine's brethren, and many others have. There is required also a dispensation from the Pope for the Queen's marriage, and the Cardinal of Lorraine has written for it.

8. De Croc comes shortly with a great despatch into Scotland, but comes by the Cardinal of Lorraine at Rheims, and the Duke of Lorraine at Nancy.

9. Bothwell and Seton are at Paris, but Bothwell upon this change shall be revoked home.

10. July 2. At the departing from the King, when the Queen of Spain had taken her leave, Alva gave a writing to

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the King from the King of Spain, and when it was read to him he said that had it been delivered before he would have answered it. The Duke said he had no other charge but to deliver it at the departing. The King and the Queen were sore troubled with it.

11. The act made at Mont de Marsan in the absence of the Chancellor and Constable is sent to the chief lords and governors to be signed. M. De Forest (who shall succeed M. De Foix) carries it to a number. The Constable would not sign it till he had spoken to the King. M. De Jarnac has hitherto refused to sign it. Many of the religion marvel what it should mean. Sends it herewith.

12. Some great meeting is looked for at Cognac; and not only the Prince of Condé and the Admiral, but also the Queen of Navarre, M. De Rochefaucauld, the Prince of Porcien, M. De Grammont, in sum all the chiefs of the religion, shall be there.

13. The Turk sends hither to offer his only daughter born in marriage; he would be content, if the King should take her to wife, that she should be christened. He would pay the King's debts, or give millions with her, and he cannot tell what realms to the King. Others say that this Ambassador comes as for the King of Algiers, at the request of the Turk, for a debt of 50,000 crowns, which M. D'Aramon and the Baron De la Garde took up in the King's name, when they were ambassadors in Turkey, of a certain Jew banker.

14. From Tours it is reported that certain Papists deliberated to lie in wait for those of the religion to destroy them coming homewards. This conspiracy was invented by M. De Chauvignie, lieutenant to the Duke de Montpensier. There was one amongst them who sent word to some of his friends at the preaching of this ambush. The Papists, seeing their malice discovered, came home and waited for them on a bridge beside Tours, and on Monday they met them on it. They which came from the preaching, with sword and such arms as they had, defended themselves, and slew some of the Papists. On Tuesday, the 10th of July, the Papists entered into the houses of the principal Huguenots and slew men, women, and children, and sacked the houses. At this trouble some say thirty, others above seventy or eighty, were slain, and some say 140, whereof twelve were in one house.

15. There has been in like manner certain murders done at Lyons, of a minister and a gentleman of the religion, upon St. Peter's day last, by the people dancing in the street. There came about that time also to Lyons a barge full of men, women, and children from Geneva, such as had been fugitives in the troubles, in hope of this edict of peace to return into the country. The Vice-Governor, M. De Losse, hearing of their arriving, sent his lieutenant to command the master of the barge to carry them back, but he was not there. They cut the cable and put the vessel to the mercy of the river Rhone. Afterwards they were set on land, and the next day led with

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armed men through the town and commanded under pain of the whip and death not to tarry. The men complain that the edict of pacification is kept in all points against them of the religion, but in none almost for them.

16. At the trouble before this, Mareshal De Villeville was sent to Tours to take order there, and took one of the seditious, but was so threatened by M. De Chauvignie that he was glad to let him go, and went his way without doing anything; which is thought the occasion of this boldness to begin a new sedition. M. De Villeville is written to again to take order in this matter, and if need be to assemble power.

17. While the King was at Mont de Marsan a complaint came to him from the Cardinal of Lorraine that Captain Salzede, a Spaniard, and bailiff of all the bishopric of Metz's lands, (who has the keeping of four or five strongholds and castles which the King holds about Metz, which appertains to the Bishop,) would not allow him to enter with his guard. The Bishop of Metz in profit is the Cardinal of Lorraine, in name another simple priest, who has but what it pleases the Cardinal to give him, as many more are in France.

18. July 21. The captains of the Swiss and Grisons came to Mont de Marsan, and there they were entertained till the King had sworn to the new league and alliance with them.

19. July 29. News came to the Court that the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke D'Aumale, with 8,000 Almains and Lorrainers, besieged Captain Salzede in one of the castles and took it by assault, hanged the captain, and used much cruelty against them which were in it, and at this time besieges another of those castles.

20. It is told that the Duke of Savoy has commanded all the Huguenots to avoid out of his country.

21. They of the religion think that there has been at this meeting at Bayonne some complot betwixt the Pope, the King of Spain, and the Scottish Queen, by their ambassadors, and some say also the Papists of England.

22. It is constantly told of the Scottishmen here that the French have promised aid both of money and victuals to the Scottish Queen, if she will attempt to overturn the new religion in her country; and her future husband has promised, as soon as he is married, to come to France. Some say that the Cardinal of Lorraine for his part has offered to lend her 30,000 crowns.

Orig. Add. Endd.: July 1565. *Pp.* 11.

July. **1281.** Victualler of Berwick.

Blank form of warrant of discharge for the victualler of Berwick.

Copy. Endd.: July 1565. *P.* 1.

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July. **1282.** Charges at Berwick.

The estimated daily and monthly charges for the works at Berwick, amounting to 1,226*l.* by the month.
Orig. Endd. Pp. 4.

July. 1. **1283.** William Phayre to Cecil.

News from Malta. Don John and many gallants of the Court have gone to Barcelona to the rescue. The Kings of Algiers and Fez besiege Oran. The fleet of the Indies brings 1,500,000 ducats. The Germans are well willing that the Archduke should marry the Queen. News of the intended marriage of the Duke of Ferrara, and also of the Queen of Scots. From Flanders they hear that the English Commissioners have done nothing. Strangers marvel that they went; England can do without Flanders, but Flanders cannot do without England. Craves to be provided with money. —Madrid, 1 July 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 5.

July 2. **1284.** Cuerton to Phayre.

Forwards letters. Whereas he writes to him for 400 reals, will send to Medina del Campo to a friend who will send him a letter. Begs his help for the poor men in prison at Guipuscoa.—Bilboa, 2 July 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 3. **1285.** Smith to Cecil.

1. The marriage in Scotland their ambassador here, since his secretary's coming, seems not so much to mislike as he did at first. Thinks he had rather she should have had the young Duke of Guise, but seeing it is done with the consent of all the nobility of Scotland (which consent he says was showed and subscribed unto in the presence of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton while he was in Scotland), he takes it rather well than evil, and rather the more because thereby he hopes his religion there shall eftsoons take root. The match was not so suddenly done as it broke out. The writer smelled that there was a practice against Murray and that faction, but was not made so privy that he could particularize it. The matter was finally handled to make the Queen appear as a labourer for the restitution of the father, and a sender of the son. If Smith had known of either before they had been done, he could have said somewhat to have given occasion to look deeper in the matter.

2. Touching the succession and the crown, the Queen has good choice offered.—Hastinges, 3 July 1565.

3. If Cecil would understand the particularities of the masks, triumphs, &c., &c., the bearer, Mr. Beaton, the Scots' ambassador's brother, can declare them to him. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

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July 4. **1286.** Dominicus Lampsonius to Cecil.

Reminds him of the good terms on which he was with him and his wife whilst he was Cardinal Pole's secretary; would not have left England, could he have remained with a safe conscience. Also reminds him of the conversation in which Cecil tried to persuade him to change his religion, which he could not conscientiously do. Refers to the sentiments expressed in More's Utopia. Recommends to him William Wryght, a theologian, for whom he asks his good services. Sends him an unfinished book, which explains the reasons why he could not change his religion; will send a perfect copy when it is completed.—Liége, Non. iv. Julii. *Signed,* Dominicus Lampsonius, Brugensis, Reginaldi Poli Cardinalis olim scriba, nunc Episcopi Principis Leodiensis secretarius.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 3.

[July 4.] **1287.** Dominicus Lampsonius on the nature of the Church.

Endeavours to prove that the Church is not liable to error in matters which are necessary to salvation, though she can err in matters not appertaining to faith or such as are not necessary to salvation.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 19.

July 5. **1288.** Victuals for Berwick.

Note of victuals and other provisions necessary for Berwick, by Robert Arden.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 8.

July 6. **1289.** Randolph to Cecil.

The Earl of Argyll has gathered his whole force against the Earl of Athol, and intends to invade his country, and to lay waste as much of the same as he can. Lord Hume was sent for by the Queen to be here, but came not himself, but sent young Coldingknowes, who is servant to Lord Darnley, with forty or fifty of his servants with jack and spear. The Lord of Murray is at St. Andrews. On the 15th inst. the Protestants assemble again at Glasgow, where will be the Duke, the Earls, and others of that faction.—Edinburgh, 6 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

July 7. **1290.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Has received the Queen's letters and his by Mr. John Haye, who arrived here yesterday, evil at ease for the evil success of his journey. Hay's answer is as evil taken by the Queen and those about her, as it was sorrowful for him to report it. Hears they begin to find themselves in very hard case. Her country broken round about, and herself so left of all her nobility (at least of the best of them) that she knows not which way to turn herself. They mislike in her nothing but that which also may be hurtful to his sovereign, that

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July 7. is, the overthrow of religion and breech of amity. In Lord Darnley, his usage has been such, his behaviour so strange, his words so full of boasting, that they find nothing that can content them, but as far as the writer perceives are become mortal enemies unto him. The Earls of Argyll and Athol have gathered their forces. It is said that the Queen has warned the gentlemen of Angus and the Mearns to assist Athol, and then must the Duke concur with Argyll; and so are they like to have cumber enough. To persuade that these two meet not, and that they leave gathering of their forces, there is sent to the Earl of Athol the Lords Ruthven and Lethington, and to the Earl of Argyll the Justice Clerk and St. Colm; so that of Her Council there is none left near her but Erskine. Trusts that her Majesty, with the expense of 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.*, shall have this Queen once again at her own will.—Edinburgh, 7 July 1565.

2. P.S.–Is advised by some that the Master of Maxwell should be friendly dealt with. He sees now so much mischief towards that he mislikes as the rest do. Some others travail with him to preserve friendliness in the action of religion and amity, to both which he has consented. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

July 7. **1291.** Drury to Leicester and Cecil.

1. Sends a proportion made by Robert Arden of the wants in the office of victualling.—Berwick, 7 July 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Petitions for some consideration for himself.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2

July 7. **1292.** Drury to Cecil

Has heard that the ambassador, John Hay, has made some stay in Yorkshire. Has given a safe-conduct to "Jambes Meneyze," to pass to the Court. Has received their letters for the aiding of Robert Arden for the making of provision for their wants. Has less entertainment than any other Marshal has had since the beginning of Queen Mary's reign.—Berwick, 7 July. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 8. **1293.** Drury to Cecil.

There are many bruits of cumbers in Scotland, which he leaves to the report of Randolph. Desires to know what should be done with the three of her Majesty's servants, who are here for their undutifulness stayed.—Berwick, 8 July. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 9. **1294.** Randolph to Cecil.

Recommends to him his two friends M. Montgomery and William Gutshyre, to have his favour to pass into France.—Edinburgh, 9 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

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July 10. **1295.** The QUEEN to RANDOLPH.

1. Has seen his letters of the 4th and 6th instant to her secretary, and perceive to her no small grief the appearance of troubles to arise in Scotland. She cannot judge that the Lords there, with whom the Queen is offended, have any intention but to the weal of their Sovereign. If he shall find occasion to speak with her, he may say that the writer, hearing by common report how troublesome the estate of that realm began to be, did pity the same, and would have let Mary understand her advice but for two causes; one is her late dealing with her in her marriage, without her knowledge and consent: the other, lest at this time she should think her willing to intermeddle in her affairs. In like manner he shall speak with them of the nobility with whom she is offended; and as long as they shall intend nothing but to maintain the truth in religion, and consequently uphold their Sovereign's estate with good advice, and nourish the amity betwixt these two realms, she shall allow them, and so esteem them as in all just causes they shall find her to their estate and continuence. She wishes they should give the Queen to understand their intentions.

2. Finally, he shall assure them that if they, doing their duties, shall be forced to any inconvenience, they shall not find lack in her to regard them in their truth.

Draft corrected by Cecil, and Endd. Pp. 4.

July 10. **1296.** Fair copy of the above.

Endd. Pp. 4.

July 16. **1297.** The QUEEN OF SCOTS to——.

1. The evil and untrue report spread by seditious persons that she intends to molest any of her subjects in the using of their religion and conscience freely, grieves her. In case he shall be desired to rise and concur with any under pretence of this vain bruit, she prays him to stay and take no heed.

2. P.S.—Prays him to come with what force he can make, provided for 15 days.—Edinburgh, 16 July. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. partly by Randolph and partly by Cecil. Pp. 3.

July 16. **1298.** RANDOLPH to the QUEEN.

Upon Monday last, the 9th, this Queen was married secretly in her palace to Lord Darnley; not above seven persons were present; and went that day to bed to Lord Seton's house. This he knows by one of the priests that was present at the Mass. If this be true the Queen sees how her promise is kept, and may measure the rest of her doings. Believes unfeignedly that the Queen shall find more fair words than good meaning.—Edinburgh, 16 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

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July 17. **1299.** Drury to Cecil.

1. Wrote yesterday of the fall of some part of the old wall.

2. It seems that the letters from Mr. Randolph are forced to leave the way for doubt of intercepting.—Berwick, 17 July. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 17. **1300.** Lee to the Marquis of Winchester.

Sends the parcels of provisions with the prices by bearer, and note of their wants. The works are in such forwardness that by Michaelmas will dispatch the greatest number of workmen.—Berwick, 17 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[July 17.] **1301.** Charges at Berwick.

Estimate of the charges and freights of all manner of provisions for the furniture of the works at Berwick for this year 1565, amounting to 341*l.* 9*s.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 18. **1302.** Châtelherault, Argyll, and Murray to Cecil.

Trust that the state he left them in be not forgotten with him, as yet they are in no better, but rather worse and worse; wherefore they have directed the bearer towards the Queen, fully instructed, who will show Cecil the heads of his commission.—Stirling, 18 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

July 18. **1303.** Châtelherault, Murray, and Argyll to Throckmorton.

Crave the Queen's assistance and comfort in their present case, and doubt not but that he will further all honourable suits of his old affectionate friends.—Stirling, 18 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with Murray's seal. *Add. Endd. by Throckmorton's secretary. Pp.* 2.

July 20. **1304.** The Bishop of Durham to [Bedford].

Desires his advice for a preacher for Berwick and his stipend. Thinks he could procure Mr. Sampson thither. If so, asks the Earl to let him have his letters to Cecil to procure Sampson liberty and licence.—20 July. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. P. 1.

July 20. **1305.** Drury to Bedford.

Repeats the intelligence contained in his to Cecil of this date. The Protestants assembled on the 18th instant at Stirling. The Court is now all in arms, and the Queen has assembled her whole power. She has appointed her marriage on Sunday come eight days. 2,000*l.* have come for the works. —Berwick, 20 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

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July 20. **1306.** DRURY to CECIL.

1. There is great repair to the Scottish Queen of men in warlike manner (as with jacks and spears), with assembly of the Duke and that faction. Mr. Ashton has brought 2,600*l.*

2. The other day caused a "loghe" upon Tweed within their bounds, which the Scots had builded, to be overthrown, who came by night and cast down two of theirs.—Berwick, 20 July.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

July 20. **1307.** DRURY to THROCKMORTON.

The Scots in the night having come into their bounds and cast down two "lawes" of earth for the commodity of fishing in Tweed, he has this night caused a mill of Jasper Hume's, of Hutton town (one of the principal men who procured this displeasure) to be overthrown, and has neither hurt man or suffered any gear to be taken.—Berwick, 20 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 20. **1308.** BEDFORD to [CECIL].*

Sends him the names of certain Scots who pulled down the fishing places of the English, wherefore Mr. Marshal pulled down the mill of one Hume belonging to the Earl of Murray.—Alnwick, 20 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. P. 1.

July 22. **1309.** BEDFORD to [CECIL].

The enclosed letter was sent from Randolph to Mr. Marshal here. He writes that the troubles in Scotland begin to wax hotter.—Berwick, Sunday, 22 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. P. 1.

July 22. **1310.** M. DE FOIX to CECIL.

Desires a passport for the bearer, who is sent from the Marquis D'Elbœuf to the Queen of Scots.—London, 22 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 23. **1311.** RANDOLPH to the QUEEN.

1. The bearer is sent to signify unto her the state of this country, which is both pitiful and lamentable to hear of, that a Queen of such a realm and her people should fall into such danger as they are like to be brought into.

2. Their request unto her is that she will please tohave pity upon them, and support and assist them. Asks credit for the bearer.—Edinburgh, 23 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

* The draft of a letter to the Count Palatine is written on the back. See July 23.

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July 23. **1312.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. The bearer was recommended to Mr. Marshal and the writer, and required to be used and sent away in secret, for which cause he has given him passport as though he meant to go into France.

2. The Queen of Scotland has already 6,000 or 7,000 men, and her power daily increases. She has called in Lord James and others. Darnley was yesterday made Duke of Albany, and on Sunday next the marriage shall be made. Asks him to have consideration of the state of this piece, as they remain unfurnished of munition both at Newcastle and here—Berwick, 23 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

July 23. **1313.** The Countess of Lennox to the Lord Chamberlain and Cecil.

Complains of not hearing from her husband and sons and of lack of money, and desires them to be means with the Queen not to continue her heavy lady, she having not deserved it.—The Tower, 23 July. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 23. **1314.** The Queen to the Elector Palatine.*

Has received his letter of 6 Cal. Junii, and heard what his messenger had to say. Reciprocates his goodwill.

Orig. Draft in Cecil's hol. Endd. Lat. P. 1.

July 24. **1315.** The Marquis of Winchester to Cecil.

Sends Lee's letter, and his bill of parcels, amounting to 8*l.* or 9*l.*—24 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

July 24. **1316.** Bedford to Cecil.

The troubles and broils between the Scotts and the Elwoods on Liddesdale side have been such as the Elwoods, being the weaker party, are driven to seek aid otherwhere. If they be received in England it will serve to good purpose. The countrys on both sides fear wars, and by withdrawing their cattle and other gear provide therefor. He affirms the contrary for Her Majesty's part, but it will not serve. This town lacks both victuals and munition.—Berwick, 24 July 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—These Elwoods have burnt the Lord of Cessford's corn and his houses.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

July 24. **1317.** Randolph to Bedford.

Here they intend the utter overthrow of the poor Earl of Murray. He stands in hard case, as Bedford may perceive by the enclosed letter, which being delivered him and directed to

* Written on the back of a letter from Bedford to Cecil of the 20th inst.

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July 24. no man he burst it up, and found it chiefly concerned Bedford. If any good can be done by his lordship God requires and duty binds him to do it. He [Murray] would that the Borderers had occasion to keep themselves at home, for then should she lack one of her chief poor helps. This the writer knows might do much good, chiefly to weary all others continually to attend upon her, and to put her in that case that she should not know where to turn her. So soon as those now about her are "scaled" the other will give her new "larum;" and then if Bedford keeps the marches so occupied that they come not hither, she shall have but a small number to attend upon her. Trusts he spoke with the man that went hence, and knows his errants. Beton this day followed him, who he fears has letters to persuade against him. Asks Bedford to write to the Court to procure a commission to do further than he now may. They are in marvellous fear of Queen Elizabeth, and she must remedy the whole, or all will come to naught.—Edinburgh, 24 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: With a letter from the Earl of Murray. *Pp.* 3.

July 24. **1318.** Randolph to Cecil.

"We" are in marvellous fear that if Cecil stand not good unto "us" this message sent by Beton (if he entreat the Queen not to take part with the Duke and the rest) may turn them to great displeasure. And the writer is required to assure her that come what fortune soever God will send them, they will never accord to other end than what the Queen shall make between this Queen and them. 300 men this day and yesterday are levied under Robert Lawder that struck the minister, a great occasion long since of displeasure between the Queen and the Lord of Murray, and not Hugh Lawder that lately slew the man at Dunbar for his pleasure. Companies repair daily, and to-morrow Lord Darnley takes the musters.—Edinburgh, 24 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

July 24. **1319.** The Queen to the Prince of Florence.

Congratulates him on his marriage with the Emperor's daughter. Is sorry that she cannot fully grant his request for some pacing horses, as so many have been lately exported; however, licenses Ridolpho to export [blank] horses.—Richmond, 24 July 1565.

Draft in Cecil's hol. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

July 25. **1320.** Bedford to the Queen.

1. Departing on Monday the 16th instant from London he came here on Friday the 20th. At his departing from her, and before, desired her direction touching the matters of Scotland, especially concerning the Protestants. It is now come to pass that the Gospel, and the chief professors of the

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July 25. same in Scotland, are brought to great distress, as by the enclosed letter of Murray sent him from Randolph she may see; and if she helps not herein both the Gospel shall be rooted out and a noble gentleman overthrown. Desires to know her pleasure how he might proceed to impeach the devices of the men of the Middle March, who are Murray's greatest enemies, without any demonstration of open war; and therein she might suffer him (as it were, without her knowledge) to take some way herein, and then to lay the matter to him as a thing attempted of himself; and then might Murray in the meantime work in some sort for himself. Asks her to signify to Lord Scrope how the Elwoods might be used. If not soon signified, there will ensue, under colour of peace, such slaughter and spoil as in open wars has not been greater.

2. They are here evil stored of munitions and victuals for that end, and ever were inferior in men and horses for these East Marches, they being almost six for one. As for Beton's coming he trusts she will not give too much credit thereunto; for as his religion is, and theirs from whom he comes, so will his talk tend to more vanity than truth. Enquires whether he should muster the Borders, and asks her to send them a treasurer.—Berwick, 25 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

July 25. **1321.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. The bearer was commended to the writer by the Queen's letters and Randolph's, who will peradventure make much ado for the mill destroyed by Mr. Marshal. If Beton say ought therein Cecil can answer him well enough, which he wishes were quick and sharp, for the Scotch never were so haughty unto them as now. They have threatened either to steal their "harrege" or destroy certain bricks that are making near this town. Sends Randolph's letter, whereby he shall see what preparation they make. Prays his help that they may be provided with munition and victuals. The lustiness of their neighbours and the malice of Lord Hume (who is now a counsellor and does almost all with the Queen) requires this. All of that surname are sworn enemies to this realm. The slaughters, burnings, and wastes between the Elwoods and Scotts are very great. The Elwoods are driven out, and are come to English ground.—Berwick, 25 July 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—The Protestants' party is very weak "and much feared;" they are all in their castles, having no power as the Queen has.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

July 25. **1322.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Refers to his of this date to the Queen and to Murray's letter. "It pitieth me to see the estate of religion there, and

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July 25. namely in what case that good gentleman is. I wish (and now it is high time) that we dealt plainly, either by aiding them at this their great extremity or else by a flat denial, that they should not look for any help at our hands; for standing thus they cannot long continue. The Lord Hume and they of the March are they that most do fear the rest, who might (if Her Majesty's pleasure so were) be soon called away home to look to their own things, and if I had good warrant therefor I would soon take upon me the doing of it."

2. Lord Hume and they of the March are they that most fear the rest. Desires him to help them with munition and victuals. Sir John Forster would gladly understand whether he shall obtain his twenty men for Harbottell Castle.—Berwick, June 25, 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 26. **1323.** Forster to Cecil.

1. They of Liddlesdale have destroyed a place of the Laird of Cessford's, and killed two of his servants, for which he minds to complain to the Queen and crave aid of her, so as he may ride upon them.

2. Desires that he may have twenty soldiers to lie at Harbottell Castle, which he is more importunate for by reason that the Redesdales have of late been assembled together.—Alnwick, 26 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

July 27. **1324.** The Marquis of Winchester to Cecil.

Is glad that the Council rest upon Valentine Brown for the victualling of Berwick, and sends articles for the management of that service.—27 July 1565. *Signed:* Winchester,—Valentine Brown.

Orig., in Winchester's hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

July 28. **1325.** M. De Foix to Cecil.

Desires a passport for a gentleman of Anjou to go into Scotland. Has been expecting a letter from th Privy Council directing the prisoner [L'Estille] to be given up.—London, 28 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 28. **1326.** Randolph to Bedford.

1. Near 9 p.m. Darnley was proclaimed King of Scotland by consent of all the Lords present in this town.

2. Received his letter by Corbet this night, requiring his advice touching the Laird of Riccarton. Is glad that he has fallen into his hands. He is Lord Bothwell's chief friend, and has the Queen's letter to him to fetch him home. —Edinburgh, 28 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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[July.] **1327.** Supplication to the Queen of Scots.

Recital of the progress of the Reformation in Scotland, and complaint of the erection of that idol, the Mass, at the arrival of the Queen. The petitioners exhibit certain articles of complaint against the Mass, and request that the people be compelled to resort to preaching; and that none but sound ministers and able in doctrine be permitted to instruct youth. They also ask for the sustentation of the poor; for the suppression of crime; and that order may be devised for the labourers for reasonable payment of their "teind;" and against the setting of their steadings to others over their heads.

Copy. Pp. 4.

July 29. **1328.** Reformation in Scotland.

The Queen of Scots' answer to the Articles presented to her in the name of the last assembly of the Church.

1. To the first, desiring the mass to be abolished, as well in the head as members, with punishment against the contraveners, it is answered, first, that she neither will nor may leave the religion wherein she has been brought up; and she prays her subjects (seeing that she neither has nor means hereafter to press the conscience of any, but that they may worship God in such sort as they think best) that they also will not press her to offend her conscience.

2. As for establishing of the religion in the body of the realm, they know that the same cannot be done by her consent only, but she requires that of the Estates in Parliament; and therefore, so soon as the Parliament holds that thing which the Estates agree upon, she shall grant unto them.

3. To the second article, it is answered that she thinks it in nowise reasonable that she should defraud herself of so great a part of the patrimony of her crown as to put the parsonages and benefices forth of her hands. Nevertheless she is pleased that consideration be had of their necessity, and if it may be sufficient for the sustentation of the ministers, a special assignment may be made to them in places most commodious.

4. To the third article, she will do to them as shall be agreed by the Estates in Parliament.

5. To the fourth article, her liberalty towards the poor shall always be as far extended as can be reasonably required.

6. To the fifth article, she will refer the taking order, as well as that of the sixth article, to the Parliament.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil: 29 July 1565. *Pp.* 4.

July 29. **1329.** Bedford to the Privy Council.

Now that the imprest is made, which was under 3,000*l.*, there remains only 60*l.* The garrison still wants coal, bread, drink, corn, beeves, and munition supplied.—Berwick, 29 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

July 29. **1330.** Bedford to Cecil.

Delivered the Council's letters to the Bishop of Durham, whose answer to them he herewith sends him. As this place is void of a preacher, and the Bishop may not spare any of his, from what he writes about Mr. Sampson they would be glad if the Queen would grant him [Mr. Sampson] to them for preacher, whose doctrine (albeit he sticks in some things) they should the better embrace. Trusts by his means that she will grant him licence to come hither. The ceremonies of caps and tippets they shall refer to her pleasure and the Bishop's order, albeit they could be better content to be without them, for (as far as he could ever hear) the same were never seen to have been observed in these rude parts. Prays him help them to have some other preacher, for Sampson will be hardly got.—Berwick, 29 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

July 29. **1331.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Mentions the lack of victuals and money here. Prays him to thank the Lord Warden for looking to his charge in his absence.—Berwick, 29 July 1565. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Darnley is proclaimed King of Scotland.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

July 29. **1332.** Oliver Harris to Fayre.

The writer and the other English prisoners complain of their misery and trouble and ask his assistance. If money be needed "Mr. Kyertane" will advance 100 ducats.—Tolosa, July 29. *Signed.*

Orig., in Harris's hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

July 30. **1333.** Instructions for John Thomworth.

1. First, he shall obtain access with Randolph to the Queen of Scots, to whom he shall deliver her letters, and say :—

2. The strangeness that the Queen has noted in Queen Mary towards herself consists in these points. First, whereas the offer made to the Queen in her realm (being thereto required by her sister) was sincerely meant for her weal, she is induced by sinister advice to report that therein the Queen means nothing but to abuse her.

3. Next, she finds it strange that where Mary sent Lethington to require the Queen's goodwill in her marriage (making mention of her disposition of favour towards Lord Darnley, if Elizabeth would so thereof allow), Elizabeth, on sending Throckmorton to impart her mind in the same, found that before his coming and before any answer received from her she had entered so far in that matter with Darnley as that at Throckmorton's coming she was not in case to receive any advice for that matter. Nevertheless she promised to forbear from the marriage for three months, the end whereof should be about the 15th of August next; whereupon the Queen accounted certainly, and so by her occasion did some other

A.D. 1565.
July 30.
Instructions for John Thomworth.

princes. And now, contrary to her promise, she hears that she should cause the banns of matrimony to be asked the 22nd of July, to be celebrated on the 29th of the same, without any cause to her notified of the breach of her promise.

4. And as for detaining the Earl of Lennox and Lord Darnley (for so shall Thomworth name them) the Queen has by Randolph given Queen Mary to understand what she thinks thereof, and now has willed him [Thomworth] to renew the same and to make her some answer, considering the same is directly against the treaty betwixt them. She finds also some innovation by her ministers upon her frontiers in her East Marches, in that of late a number of her subjects have overthrown and destroyed certain "loghs" of fishing in the Tweed, belonging to her subjects of ancient right.

5. Secondly, for her strangeness in her proceedings within her realm, she cannot forbear to admonish her that she is much abused if she be so counselled; and if she does it of herself, she forgets herself marvellously to rise up such factions as by common report is understood amongst her nobility.

6. And if she shall be advised that by prosecution of those with whom she is brought to be offended she shall suppress and extirpate out of her realm the religion received by her subjects, with order of law of her realm, he shall say that the Queen earnestly charges her to take good heed to her counsels, or such vain imaginations, for what shall ensue in that realm by intending to alter the religion by force, she will not speak, but wish her not to believe fair speeches therein. For any devices that she may be fed with that may concern her and her realm, she can, by God's grace, assure her she shall find all her designs, consultations, and intelligences, and advices vain and deceitful.

7. After he has uttered these things, and shall have heard what she will say, he shall say apart, as a message divided from the other, that because she hears that she has conceived displeasure against the Earl of Murray, the Queen wishes Queen Mary not to show her nature so subject to change, as to conceive evil of him without evident cause. And it is commonly reported that the malice of certain having credit with her has been such towards him as of late it was fully determined to have slain him at his coming to the Court there when he was sent for; wherefore it were expedient that she should in such cases give indifferent ears to both parties, and not to call the Earl to appear before them whom he has cause to judge his mortal enemies.

8. He shall use himself in all these matters, as the end of his negotiation be to procure that Queen to reconcile to her favour the Earl of Murray and his party.

9. The principal scope of his service shall be, to procure her to offer the continuance of peace and amity with her and her realms in such sort as that Queen be not provoked to renew the old league with France.

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Instructions for John Thomworth.

10. If the Earl of Lennox or Lord Darnley shall desire to speak with him, he shall, according as the time shall move him, make it somewhat strange; but in the end he shall not refuse utterly to hear them, without saying anything to them as from her, but shall use them with such strangeness as their cause requires. And yet, he may, as of himself, advise them to use themselves otherwise than is reported they do; and to move them the more, he may remember to them the hardcase of the Lady Margaret, now in the Tower, whose wellbeing must depend upon their behaviour there.

11. If the Queen shall move him to speak to the said Earl or his son, or shall require him to direct his speech to Lord Darnley as to her husband, he shall refuse so to do.

12. In the end he shall say that after she had given him this message, and had sent him to take his journey, Beton came to her with a private letter of Queen Mary's own hand, wherewith the Queen was much moved in her old affection.

Corrected draft in Cecil's hol. and endd. by him: 30 July 1565. *Pp.* 9.

July 30. **1334.** The QUEEN to the QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Has received her letter by Beton, wherein she cannot deny but there are many friendly offers, but considers her other late actions towards her not allowable in way of friendship. She cannot, until she shall see some proofs of her last writing, determine what to answer otherwise than she has commanded a servant of hers to declare unto her, whom she had despatched at the coming of Beton.

Draft in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 30 July 1565, by Mr. Thomworth. *Pp.* 2.

July 30. **1335.** The QUEEN to BEDFORD.

Letter of credit for John Thomworth of her privy chamber, sent to the Queen of Scots.

*Draft in Cecil's hol. Endd.**

July 30. **1336.** Similar letter to Tho. Randolph.

Draft in Cecil's hol. Endd.

July 30. **1337.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Since yesterday received this packet from Randolph. Has not heard from him anything since his coming hither, except of the death of Mrs. Ashley. What shall be done if any passports shall come hither in any respect from Lord Darnley, now proclaimed King of Scotland?—Berwick, 30 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

* This and the following letter are on the same page.

A.D. 1565.
July 30. **1338.** M. De Foix to the Lord Chamberlain.

Desires that he will send a letter to the Master of the Compter to deliver up L'Estrille, who has not had any better treatment, being kept with irons on his feet.—London, 30 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

July 31. **1339.** Smith to Cecil.

He never did message with better will than this last, for he loves when the Queen is resolute. Trusts she will not so refuse all that she will choose no mate. Prays him to be earnest with the Queen for his revocation. The Queen Mother makes no haste to Paris. At Cognac men look for great things to be, but he sees no haste made thither.—Baroco, beside Nerac, 31 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

July 31. **1340.** Phayre to Cecil.

1. Hopes that the Queen will not interfere in the affairs of France. Assures Cecil that this King will be able to do them little hurt these ten years. The Queen will be at Segovia till the summer be past. The King is at the Escurial. Have had news of the Queen's intended marriage with the house of Austria, and that of the Queen of Scots with Lord Darnley. If it lay in these folks' hands to raise a faction in England they would not let to procure it. The King, not knowing how to send the gallants hence, privily caused Don John of Austria to take the post, which was a goodly policy, for all the rest followed for the succour of Malta. The King has sent for him back again. The Turks have taken the fort before St. Elmo. The Spanish galleys are still at Barcelona, as the King of Algiers is besieging Oran. The Pope is resolved to have the Archbishop of Toledo's matter sentenced. Wishes that some one of some great living were sent as Ambassador to this Court.—Madrid, 11 July 1565.

2. P.S.—The castle of St. Elmo is taken, and all within it hewn in pieces. The fleet from Peru has brought 600,000 for the King and 3,000,000 of silver and gold of particulars. The King has taken all. The King is at the Escurial and the Queen at Soria. There have been fastings, processions, and prayers for Malta. Sir Richard Shelly has gone towards Malta at his own charges. He has had all arrerages paid him, but refuses letters of naturalization. He called on Phayre and desired him to write to Cecil. Does not think that he will go to Malta. News came that Don Garcia had fought with 40 galleys, and taken 25 and sunk the rest, whereupon there was much feasting and "running bulls."

3. The King and Queen came to Segovia on Saturday, and the Court is there now. Villegaignon has finished his fort in Florida and has been joined by John Ribaut. They have built three forts, and are in good peace with the people of the

A.D. 1565.
July 31. country. They are minded to send some great personage into England to treat of the Queen's marriage with the Duke Charles, also a league and various other matters. Dragut Reis is slain.—Madrid, 31 July 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 12.

August. **1341.** BEDFORD to CAPTAIN BRICKWELL.
He is to declare the situation of Eyemouth, and the weakness and wants of the garrison of Berwick, and the rest of the Marches, in men, provision, and munition. *Signed.*
Orig. Endd. Pp. 3.

August. **1342.** REQUESTS of the CAPTAINS of BERWICK.
They desire that various kinds of provisions may be lowered in price. *Signed by Wm. Reed and eleven others.*
Orig. Endd. Pp. 3.

August. **1343.** REQUESTS of the CAPTAINS of BERWICK.
Objections to the above requests by the Lords of the Privy Council.
Copy, signed by Oliver Claydon, in the absence of Valentine Browne. Endd. Pp. 3.

August. **1344.** REQUESTS of the CAPTAINS of BERWICK.
Answers to the above, in the form of marginal notes, and an abstract of the above in the handwriting of the Marquis of Winchester and signed by him.
Orig. Endd. Pp. 3.

August. **1345.** REQUESTS of the CAPTAINS of BERWICK.
Decision arrived at on the above subjects.
Orig. Signed by Bedford. Pp. 4.

August. **1346.** STORES at BERWICK.
Note by John Bennett of munition remaining in Berwick, and of what things are wanted there. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Endd.: Aug. 1565. *Pp.* 2.

[August?] **1347.** PRICES of VICTUALS at BERWICK.
Order for the prices of victuals at Berwick for the soldiers and labourers, so long as they do not exceed 1,500 men. The penny loaf to contain 24 oz; a bottle of beer for 1*d.*; beef and mutton, 2*d.* and 1½*d.*; butter 46*s.* 8*d.* and 56*s.* 8*d.* the barrel; cheese, 33*s.* 4*d.* and 42*s.* 8*d.* the wey; stockfish, 3*d.* each. Appended are regulations fixing the profits of victuallers of bands.
Endd. Pp. 3.

[August?] **1348.** JAMES NICHOLSON and JOHN JOHNSTON to the QUEEN.
Their Sovereign has put them to great extremity, only because they were employed to take from Mr. Thomworth the

A.D. 1565.
[August ?] first aid of money sent by her to the Lord of Murray. Their goods have been confiscated and they are exiles in her realm. Ask some support for their wives and children.
Copy, in a Scottish hand. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

August. **1349.** Traffic in the Low Countries.
It is agreed that the subjects of the Low Countries may ship such number of cloths as they have yearly shipped between 1550 and 1560, paying into the fellowship for every short cloth at least 2*s.* 6*d.*
Copy, dated by Cecil: Aug. 1565. *P.* 1.

August. **1350.** Conference at Bruges.
Short notes relating to the questions raised at the conference, thirty-six in number.
Orig. in Wotton's hol. Endd.: Agreement of the Merchant Adventurers for the merchants of the Low Countries to ship as many cloths yearly as they usually did ten years past. Aug. 1565. *Corrected by Cecil. Pp.* 3.

August 1. **1351.** The Queen to Thomworth.
Gives the reasons why she is offended with the marriage of the Queen of Scots, being chiefly the reception of the Earl of Lennox and his son, they being her subjects, and the chance of the dissolution of the amity betwixt their realms principally through the suppression of religion in Scotland.—Richmond, 1 Aug.
Draft, in Cecil's hol., with two endorsements by him: the first, The Queen to Mr. Thomworth, sent to him after his departure from Richmond; *the second,* A second instrument for Mr. Thomworth, but not sent. *Pp.* 8.

August 1. **1352.** Lord Scrope to Cecil.
1: The Lords of the Congregation (upon the occasion that the Master of Maxwell, whom they specially trusted, is gone to the Queen and remains with her or her party) are determined to request him by some means to draw the Master from her to his charge.—Morpeth, 1 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
2. P.S.—Has been for one day with Bedford at Berwick.
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 1. **1353.** Drury to Cecil.
Thanks for a warrant directed to Mr. Ashton to pay him 100*l.* for his charges in the absence of the Governor.—Berwick, 1 Aug. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 1. **1354.** Pietro Bizzari to the Queen.
Sends her his book "De Optimo Principe," printed at Venice and dedicated to her, together with some of his Latin poems. Professions of devotion to her service.—Venice, 1 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 2.

A.D. 1565.

August 1. **1355.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.

Sends him two books, one entitled "De Optimo Principe," dedicated to the Queen, and the other, "Petri Bizzari Poemata," and desires him to be his Mecænas. Sends copies for Lord Robert, himself [Cecil], and John Ashley. Among the poems are some in praise of Cecil's wife and sisters, and of the Chancellor, which are to be shown to them. As it is now some months since he has written to him every week, he is anxious to hear from him.—Venice, Cal. Augusti 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp.* 4.

August 2. **1356.** Murray to Bedford

Desires his protection for his servant, Nichol Elphinston, sent with a boat with some ordnance to Holy Island, for eschewing present inconvenience.—Lochleven, 2 August 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: R. 8 Aug. *Pp.* 2.

August 2. **1357.** Randolph to Cecil.

Upon Wednesday they sat in council about the choice of a lieutenant-general. Lennox was chiefly allowed, but not yet resolved upon. It is determined that the Lord Gordon shall be set at liberty, and that process used against Murray that was used against his father, that is, to be warned within six days to "compere," or to be pronounced rebel, and further to pursue him according to the law. It appears that their hasty choler to ride upon him is delayed. This day the warning is gone to Murray, the Earl of Rothes, and the Laird of Grange. Of her Grace's departure out of this town he is not yet assured. This day received Cecil's letters of the 25th and 28th. The coming hither of any man from the Queen will serve to good purpose, both that this Queen shall know how much she has been abused by such assurances as have been made unto her of the friendship that she shall find amongst the Papists of England, and also that such as are pursued shall know that the Queen will not suffer them in their just action to be overthrown. Of the manner and circumstances of the refusal of Lennox and Darnley to return, Cecil shall hear. Knows not how these 300 men and the 100 horsemen shall be employed. Does not a little wonder from whence these old angels are gotten that pay them their wages.—Edinburgh, 2 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 2. **1358.** Intelligences from Italy.

Notices of recent occurrences in Italy, chiefly respecting the proceedings of the Pope.

Copy. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

August 3. **1359.** Colburn to Cecil.

1. It appears to him that the Papists of England and Scotland and those here are after some great conspiracy.

2. Stays at the Court to learn more. The Duke of Savoy has caused his Huguenots to avoid his borders. The Cardinal of Lorraine besieges certain towns.—3 August. *Signed,* George Bemont.

3. P.S.—Asks him to close and forward certain letters.

Orig. Hol., with Smith's seal. *Add. Endd.:* 3 Aug. 1565, Capt. Colborne to Mr. Secretary. *Pp.* 2.

August 3. **1360.** Minute to the English Commissioners at Bruges.

Gives them instructions as to what they are to agree to in the different articles proposed. If any stay is like to grow for anything belonging to the Queen's subjects, she minds not to bind them too straightly, but in things touching her own interest they are to advertise her.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 9.

August 5. **1361.** Bedford to the Queen.

1. He has received her resolution touching the Elwoods, whereupon he has had conference with the Lord Warden touching some secret succours to be given them, and some way to be devised for annoyance of Lord Hume and Cessford, which shall be done accordingly. The 4th instant came hither Mr. Thomworth, who brought him her commission aforesaid, for which he thanks her, and therewith her letter touching that commission. Has published the commission here, and means not only to do the like in other places of his charge, but also to appoint an assembly of the best and meetest of all these shires and places for an order to be generally observed in the execution of the same.

2. Hears that the Queen of Scotland means to fortify at Eyemouth, and to work also all annoyance and hurt to the realm of England. The store of victuals here will not serve above twelve or fourteen days.—Berwick, 5 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

August 5. **1362.** Rowland Forster to Bedford.

The Elwaths [Elliots] have overthrown the Scots, and slain many of them. The Laird of "Hakupe" (whose name was Charltoune, and who dwelt in Tiviotdale) was slain on Friday last in Jedwart forest in stealing; "ane tuik him on the heid, and dang out all his harnes." Has appointed watches and also beacons to be kept.—Wark, 5 August. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Pp.* 12.

August 6. **1363.** Phayre to Cecil.

The noise of the shot of the ordnance and battery of Malta not having been heard in Italy for three days, it is thought that all is lost. Ascanio De la Cornea has been

A.D. 1565.
August 6. released, but has given to the Pope 25,000 ducats and two towns in the Romagna. A certain person desired the King's letters of favour to the Pope, and was answered no, for that there was no amity between them, so good as he could write unto him. In Toledo on the 15th a conference of the grandees and bishops is appointed; the principal cause is for the declaration of the Council of Trent. Begs to be provided with his allowance. The King is at Segovia with the Queen and all the ladies.—Madrid, 6 August 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 4.

August 7. **1364.** THOMWORTH'S SPEECH to the QUEEN of SCOTS.
Has been sent to inform her that the Queen of England finds her proceedings very strange with respect to her marriage, the detaining of the Earl of Lennox and his son, and her indirect dealing in the mission of Mr. John Hay. The Queen also requests to be resolved of a somewhat obscure sentence in her letter, and that her fugitives and offenders may not be sheltered. She admonishes her that she is much abused to conceive indignation against her faithful subjects, and advises her not to make any alteration in religion; she also wishes her not to conceive evil of the Earl of Murray.
Copy. Endd. Pp. 6.

August 7. **1365.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.
Yesterday Murray was put to the horn, and proclamation made that all Lothian men should attend upon the Queen with fourteen days' provision. Believes her purpose will be stayed. This day the Lord Ambassador shall have audience, who yesterday spoke with Lethington. There is variety and change of purpose in those who are our directors.—Edinburgh, 7 August 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 7. **1366.** MUNDT to CECIL.
The Emperor's army in Hungary from want of succour has retreated. His general, Schwend, has burnt a town, which would have gone over to the Vaivode. The Elector of Saxony has sent 1,000 horse to the Emperor. The Emperor is said to have 6,000 horse and 24,000 foot. The Duchess of Lorraine and her daughter have set out for Lower Germany, whither also goes George John the Palatine with his wife, the sister of the King of Sweden. A Spaniard named Salsedo (who has had the administration for twenty years of the bishopric of Metz for the Cardinal, and has amassed great wealth) agreed with the Queen Mother, if he might be invested with the French order, to pretend a quarrel with the Cardinal, and to turn out all his ministers from his castles and towns. The Duke of Aumale however, in defence of his brother, sent some soldiers into the bishopric. The French King has commanded them both to cease from arms, and has

A.D. 1565.
August 7. occupied some of the strongest places. Gives the movements of different German princes.—Strasburg, 7 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp.* 3.

August 8. **1367.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. Yesterday at Ridingborne he held a day of Trewe with the Laird of Cessford. Nothing was done there but in the Queen's name; albeit some gentlemen present would have had their King to have been named also, whereunto he answered he had no commission to deal but with such as he was first directed unto at his coming hither. Cessford might easily be enticed to become of the other side; whereunto Lords Ogilvy and Lindsey are now returned, for some strait handling used to some of them. On Monday last, Murray was put to the horn. Fowler has taken shipping, some say into Flanders, and some into France.—Berwick, 8 August 1565. *Signed.*
2. P.S.—"By this letter enclosed you shall see how fearful my Lord of Murray was for the safe return of his man out of England."
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

August 8. **1368.** LEE to CECIL.

Asks money for the despatch of those he would discharge, and to certify what number shall be continued this winter for burning lime and making other provisions. — Berwick, 8 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 8. **1369.** SMITH to LEICESTER and CECIL.

1. August 8. There is news from Malta that the castle of the port is won by the Turks by eight or nine assaults. Lazarus Swendel has had great success against the Turk in Transylvania, so that truce shall be taken betwixt the Emperor and the Turk.
2. August 14. De Ramboillet is returned from Rome. The matter between the Pope and the Duke of Florence and the Duke of Ferrara is appeased.
3. August 18. At the King's coming to Angoulême a bruit was raised that the Huguenot princes and noblemen were coming toward the Court, and had raised a great number of men of war, intending to make such a tumult as at Amboise in King Francis' time. The King sent for all his archers and companies about him, and came in as almost in war to Angoulême. Count Rochefoulcault, understanding this, came and declared to the King and Queen that these tales were false.
4. It is said in the Court that Salzede is not slain, but that the Cardinal of Lorraine and the Duke D'Aumale have taken two of those towns and castles whereof Captain Salzede has the keeping for the King.

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August 8.

5. De Mauvisiere is again sent into England, and from thence into Scotland. He shall present to the new King of Scots two horses richly apparelled, which the Duke of Savoy sent to the King here. It is said that he, the King of Scots, and his father, have promised to come into France within three months after the marriage.

6. The castle of Cognac where the King lies is kept with a great number of men of war and arquebusiers, and three or four companies of men-at-arms are appointed to follow the Court, as though they were in some fear. The Prince of Condé was sent for from Nerac. Bruley, Captain of Rieux, who was sent to him, is returned, and is sent to him again.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 5.

August 10. **1370.** THOMWORTH and RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Upon Sunday night he [Thomworth] arrived at Edinburgh, and next day considered the matter committed to his charge (by Randolph's advice) to talk with Lethington, who durst not have to do with him until he knew the Queen's pleasure. Having obtained her leave he came to them, with whom they could not have so much talk as they desired. Understood by Lethington that there was little hope of any reconciliation between the Queen and Murray. By him also found that so great misliking has proceeded from the Queen, Lennox, and Darnley towards the noblemen of this country, and such a hatred entered into their hearts, that credit cannot be had neither of word nor writing that passes between them She remains always in mind to pursue them to the uttermost.

2. Upon Monday Murray was declared rebel, and put to the horn. Upon Tuesday letters were directed to the Duke and the Earl of Argyll that they should not assist, comfort, or support Murray, or any of those that assist him. Upon Wednesday a new charge was given to the gentlemen of Lothian to attend upon the Queen into Fife with fifteen days' provision, as by letter enclosed he shall perceive. Divers gentlemen in divers parts, of whom she has suspicion to favour Murray, are commanded to ward in the north parts of Scotland, but yet hears of few that obey it.

3. Upon Tuesday this Queen gave them audience. The same night Lethington came again from the Queen, desiring that he [Thomworth] should recite again to Lethington the matters he had propounded to her, which he did.

4. Has given this Queen occasion to make some offers to the Queen, which he suppose she will, whereupon he shall have occasion to use his last instruction.

5. Besides conference with her and Lethington, they have also privately talked with some others of knowledge and credit, and find it confirmed that there is no likelihood of any accord between her and these noblemen. Divers others there are, whose names he omits for good respects; but if Cecil remembers such as the Queen and he [Cecil] doubted of, they

A.D. 1565.
August 10. now are content, when time comes, to take open part, and thereof the writer can most certainly assure him.

6. Has had some sharp words that bite the quick in the answer given to the sentence in the letter. Finds her marvellous stout, and such as he never would have believed, which he thinks grows rather of the good advertisements received out of England than of any good will or surety she has at home.

7. The Duke, Argyll, Murray, and Rothes are together in Argyll, attending only to see what the Queen will do, and which way she will bend her face. Without the Queen's support they will be in time overthrown, where now a small thing will help them, and such a bargain made as she had never.

8. Sees their necessity so great, and is so earnestly pressed from Murray and the rest, upon Her Majesty's promise for their relief, that he must send to Berwick for the money he left there, which he means to deliver to such here as by Murray are appointed to receive the same.—Edinburgh, 10 August 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., in Randolph's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

August 10. **1371.** THOMWORTH and RANDOLPH to LEICESTER.

The state here they find so troublesome that it passes their wits to consider which way it may be brought to a good end. If these noblemen have no support of the Queen they are in the end like to be overthrown. Their action shortly shall be manifested to be such, as many others will take their parts that have as just cause to be offended as the others. This Queen stands in marvellous fear of the Queen, and yet at the return of Beton gave forth to all such as she spake unto that the Queen has promised that in the quarrel between Mary and her subjects she will not meddle. Many take courage that Her Majesty, having so many occasions to be offended with her, will so provide that once she may taste what it is to have provoked her displeasure. So good an opportunity should not be let slip.—Edinburgh, 10 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., in Randolph's hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

August 10. **1372.** THOMWORTH to LEICESTER.

1. The lords here are in great perplexity, so mortally hated of the Queen and that faction that it is not possible to reconcile them. Some greater matter is in it than is fit to be written, which he perceives by the talk he had with her. The more he travails in the Queen's behalf for them the worse they speed, as it appeared that the day after his arrival Murray was put to the horn, and she has refused utterly that the Queen shall meddle to compound the controversies between her subjects and her, who, as far as he can perceive, as mortally hate her as she does them. If he intends to save or do anything good unto these noblemen, bids him look well about him, and stay not hereafter.

A.D. 1565.

August 10. 2. "The advice you willed me to give serveth to no purpose."—Edinburgh, 10 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., in Randolph's hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 10.* **1373.** The QUEEN'S REPLY to the ENVOY of the EMPEROR.†
There are three considerations in the matter of the Queen's marriage:—
1. That the person who shall be approved of on account of his gifts of mind and body shall conform to the Queen's religion.
2. That the same conditions and engagements shall be entered into as were done at the marriage of Philip II. and Queen Mary by Charles V.
3. That it should be known how much he will bring annually into the kingdom for his expenses, and what patrimony his father will leave him.—Windsor, 10 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Endd. by Cecil: 11 Aug. 1565. Responsum Reginæ datum oratori Cæsaris Wyndesoriæ. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

August 11. **1374.** BEDFORD to the QUEEN.
Asks that provisions be sent hither. Mentions other matters, whereof he wrote this day to Cecil.—Berwick, 11 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

August 11. **1375.** BEDFORD to CECIL.
1. The garrison here will shortly be as destitute of provisions as it is of money. Was yesterday at a day of Trewe, where he met Lord Hume, who came with the whole power of the March, and were in number to the English as many more; but a small company of the arquebusiers had hence, together with the ordinary number that commonly go, caused the Scotch both to leave off to make proclamation in their King's name (which they had determined to do), and also to grant to all justice that he could require.
2. Randolph between Edinburgh and Leith was lately assaulted by a Scotchman that sometime was his horsekeeper, who had six more with him, and Randolph fewer. No harm was done. Mr. Thomworth in parting the affray had his cloak stricken through. The Scot is committed to prison by Lethington; he was set on thus to do by better than himself. Foweler did not embark, for he is still at the Court.—Berwick, 11 August 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

August 11. **1376.** The MARQUIS and MARCHIONESS of BADEN to ALDERMAN LIONEL DUCKETT.
Letter of credit for 10,000 dollars sent by Mr. North. —Emden, 11 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Copy. Lat. Pp. 2.

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* This date occurs in the margin of the paper, opposite the title.
† At the bottom of this document Cecil has written the following words: "*Rogavit orator. Mandavit regina. Ego subscripsi, Cecilius.*"

A.D. 1565.

August 11. **1377.** Commission for George North.

Commission from Christopher Marquis and Cecilia Marchioness of Baden for George North to receive at London certain monies due to them. — Emden, 11 Aug. 1565. *Signed:* Cecilia, Christoffer.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

August 11. **1378.** Commission for George North.

Commission for George North to receive money in London for the Marquis and Marchioness of Baden. — Emden, 11 Aug. 1565.

Copy, attested by Leonard Duckett, alderman. Lat. P. 1.

August 12. **1379.** The Queen to Bedford

If he shall perceive manifestly that the Queen of Scots minds to fortify Eyemouth he is to omit no time but cause the place to be taken and kept; he is however to be well advised what reports he credits. If any message comes in the name of the Lord Darnley, he is to protest that he has no warrant to accept anything in his name in any other condition than her subject.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 12 Aug. 1565. *Pp.* 4.

August 12. **1380.** Copy of the above, the additions and corrections inserted. *Endd.* 12 Aug. 1565. *Pp.* 4.

August 12. **1381.** The Answer of the Queen of Scots to Thomworth.

She did communicate her intended marriage to the Queen by Mr. Hay. She has perfect knowledge of the allowance of the principal princes of Christendom thereto. It cannot be found strange for her to detain within her realm that person with whom she is joined in marriage, nor yet any Earl of Scotland. Desires that the Queen will not meddle with any matters within the realm of Scotland. She does not mean to make any innovation in religion. Desires the Queen to meddle no further concerning the Earl of Murray, or any other subject of Scotland, than she [Mary] has meddled concerning England. Requests that she will liberate the Countess of Lennox.

Copy, in a Scottish hand. Endd. partly by Randolph and partly by Cecil. Pp. 5.

August 12. **1382.** Another copy of the above. *Pp.* 6.

August 13. **1383.** Offers of the King and Queen of Scots.

1. Promise not to do anything to the prejudice of the Queen's title, or enter into any league against her. They are content to enter into a confederation with her and her realm. They will never procure any innovation of the religion, laws, or liberties of England.

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August 13. 2. The Queen on her part is to establish the succession to the crown of England in the heirs of the Countess of Lennox. She is not to practise with any subjects of Scotland, nor to enter into any league against them.
Copy, in Randolph's hol., and endd. by him: 13 Aug. 1565; *and by Cecil:* Brought by Mr. Tamworth. *Pp.* 4.

August 13. **1384.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. Pp. 4.

August 13. **1385.** Another copy of the above.
Endd. by Randolph. Pp. 4.

August 14. **1386.** The Laird of Ormiston to Cecil.
Complains of the unjust dealing of William Raby and William Stringer, who will not repay him money which he has spent for the ransom of the former.—Edinburgh, 14 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 15. **1387.** M. de Foix to Cecil.
1. Will be at Windsor on Friday to communicate to the Queen that which he has been directed to do by the Queen Mother.—London, 15 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
2. P.S.—Asks him to forward a letter which he has written to the Queen of Scots.
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp. 2.

August 15. **1388.** Gusman de Silva to Cecil.
Has written letters to the Queen, and begs his assistance for the purpose of repressing the depredations on his master, the King of Spain.—London, 15 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp.* 2.

August 16. **1389.** Charges at Berwick.
Note of such sums of money as have been paid to the garrisons and works at Berwick since the last pay made at Michaelmas 1564.
Orig. Endd. Pp. 3.

August 16. **1390.** Charges at Berwick.
The rate of the yearly, monthly, and daily charges of the garrison at Berwick (the yearly charges amounting to 17,076*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*), also an estimate of victuals delivered out of the store for the officers, garrison, works, and fortifications, amounting to 3,400*l.*
Orig. Endd.: 16 Aug. 1565. *Pp.* 4.

August 16. **1391.'** Depredations by Pirates.
Complaint by the French Ambassador of sundry depredations committed by English pirates at different times.
Orig. Noted by Cecil in the margin. Endd.: 16 Aug. 1565. *Fr. Pp.* 3.

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[August 16.] **1392.** Conference at Bruges.

The replies of the Commissioners of the King Catholic to certain articles, nine in number, dated 16 Aug., with the rejoinders of the English Commissioners.

Copy. In parallel columns. Endd. Lat. Pp. 6.

August 17. **1393.** Smith to Cecil.

Sends a complaint, made to him against Sir Ric. Buckley, of Beaumaris, along with the copy of his own letter, to the merchant and his factor, and the whole accounts. Hereby Cecil may understand the case.—St. Sulpice, beside Cognac, 17th Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

August 17. **1394.** Sir Francis Englefield to Arthur Lallart.

Thanks him for his letter of 29 July, and for the comfortable news in it. This day his Lordship's man arrived, and to-morrow morning his Lordship will away so early that he has no time to write any occurrents. Desires him to burn all his letters.—Louvaine, 17 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 18. **1395.** Queen Mary and King Henry of Scotland to Lord Hume.

Mr. Thomworth having refused their passport, Hume shall not suffer him to leave their realm, without their passport subscribed with their hands. — Edinburgh, 18 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Copy. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 18. **1396.** Murray to Cecil.

Received his letter, and understands by his [Murray's] servant Cecil's care and diligence to further the writer's suit. Their estate is both dangerous and troublesome. Perceives nothing but greater extremity.—Dunoon, in Argyle, "in haste upon my departure towards Ayr," 18 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: by Mr. Tamworth. *Pp.* 2.

August 18. **1397.** Charges at Berwick.

Note of the charges of the fortifications at Berwick from Oct. 15th, 1564, to Oct. 13th, 1565, 10,820*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, whereof 1,676*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* were paid by Mr. Ashton in July last.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 18. **1398.** Charges at Berwick.

The estimated charges of the fortifications at Berwick from the 15th of Oct. 1564 to the 28th of April 1565 amount to 2,964*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 3.

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August 18. **1399.** Sir Robert Peckham to Cecil.

Has found at his physician's hands effects contrary to their promises, for he is fallen into the jaundice, by which he is so enfeebled as he is constrained to continue their patient here still.—Paris, 18 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

August 18. **1400.** Charges for prisoners in France.

The charges for the ransom of thirty prisoners are 120 French crowns, which, with other charges for the same, amount to 481 French crowns; of which Condé caused the parties to forgive 150 French crowns.

Orig. Signed by Tho. Otley, of Harwich, and Wm. Johnson, of Winterton. Additions by Cecil. Endd.: 18 Aug. 1565. *Pp.* 2.

August 20. **1401.** Randolph to the Queen.

Praises Mr. Thomworth. Finds marvellous alteration in this Queen; he wonders from whence it proceeds. The injuries done to the Queen how they may be recompensed she knows best, for will in her to repair them he finds but little. There were never more addicted to Queen Elizabeth's devotion in this country than there are at this present. — Berwick, 20 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. in Randolph's hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

August 20. **1402.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. After the first day that Thomworth had audience, this Queen willed that he should confer with her Council, and Tuesday being the day, Thomworth and he being present in Lethington's chamber, Lethington said that his Sovereign's will was that they should talk only with the ambassador, Mr. Thomworth, and therefore desired him [Randolph] to give them leave. To that Thomworth said that he was a stranger to many matters that had passed, and could not discharge his duties except Randolph were present. Athol somewhat spoke against it, that he should be there, and seeing them somewhat persist therein, he let them understand that he thought that dealing very strange that he should be secluded from any matter that was to be dealt between the Queens; and therefore not only opposed what was said, but also advised Thomworth to proceed no further, except that he [the writer] might be privy to their doings. They went unto the Queen to know her pleasure, and at their return he was admitted.

2. After full resolution taken of matters Thomworth had commission to deal in, the writer offered to their Lordships a supplication of certain of his countrymen of Chester and [*blank*], in Wales, who had been spoiled by English pirates, and for the surrender of certain other pirates.

3. After the conference was ended, Lethington (by command from this Queen) required Randolph to promise upon his

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August 20. honour that he would in no way have to do with her rebels; and if he would not so promise, then she would appoint persons to be with him that should see unto him that he should have no means to work her any displeasure that way. To the first he answered that he would promise nothing. For guards to attend upon him he gave them to understand that they should fare full evil, or be more in number than he keeps of his own, or else they should sometimes seek their lodging. He said that the injury to his mistress was too great in time of peace to have that offered. If she would proclaim it open war, she might do as she lists; but of his liberty he would not be restrained; nor should other commandment take place upon him but such as came from his own mistress. After they had consulted, Lethington asked if he would be content to be at Berwick, and come hither as they have occasion. He denied also that, and said that wheresoever their Sovereign is there is his place. Will do in all things as he was accustomed until he hears further of the Queen's pleasure, whereof he asks to be advertised, as also what he may say to such Englishmen as have recourse hither. Cannot put into legal form, for a jury, the refusal of Lennox and Darnley to return. Asks credit for the bearer.—Edinburgh, 20 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

August 20. **1403.** M. de Foix to the Queen.
Complains that the Master of the Compter in Wood Street refuses to obey her letter commanding him to deliver up the prisoner of Calais.—London, 20 August 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd.:* For the delivery of Lestreille. *Fr. Pp.* 3.

August 21. **1404.** Bedford to the Privy Council.
1. Has despatched the bearer, Captain Brickwell, to declare that of money there are not 100 marks, and grain not sufficient for two days.
2. Mr. Thomworth is stayed there, and cannot be suffered to depart, for that he will not accept his safe-conduct made in Lord Darnley's name, as King, joined with the Queen's. "They mean no good to this realm."—Berwick, 21 Augst. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 21. **1405.** Thomworth to Cecil.
The only cause of his silence has been the daily expectation of his return having been despatched upon Thursday, in all things saving the letter to the Queen. He sent to the Court on Saturday last to know whether she would command him any further service. Received answer that the next day he should receive a letter to the Queen, and the same instant she sent him a passport, signed by her and the King, for his departure out of the country; which being considered by

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August 21. Mr. Randolph and himself, they thought it not expedient to accept the same, but returned it, alleging that he might not receive any such in that order. Yet he kept his day, and passing quietly till he came on this side Dunbar (where he lodged all night) certain horsemen dogged him out of the town, and some laid in wait for him in the way, and carried him to Hume Castle, by command of the King and the Lord Hume.—Hume Castle, 21 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 21. **1406.** The QUEEN to SMITH.

1. On the 17th, the French Ambassador came hither to inform her that, notwithstanding his master had written to her on behalf of the Queen of Scots, moving her to be content with the marriage of Lord Darnley, her subject, and offering to be a mean betwixt that Queen and her, if there were anything that miscontented her, yet thereby he did not mean to prefer the cause of the Queen of Scots before hers.

2. The ambassador also reported of the interview betwixt the King, the Queen Mother, and the Queen of Spain.

3. What has passed from the ambassador to her she would he should report to the King and his mother. And as to the matter betwixt the Queen of Scots and her, he shall say she does so deal with her, except she shall be very ill counselled, that there shall nothing fall out that shall require any other Prince's mediation betwixt them. For although she has in this marriage otherwise proceeded than either she or any of her friends would have counselled her as to the manner and order thereof, yet considering she has sent unto her for her goodwill thereunto, requiring to know wherewith she is miscontented, and offering therein to satisfy her, the Queen thereupon sent an express gentleman to let her understand the points wherewith she is not contented, and therewith also expressed unto her means to make all things sound betwixt them and their countries as they were. And because her requests are reasonable, she does not much doubt but success shall follow to both their contentations, which shall appear upon the return of her messenger.

4. The French Ambassador has of long time been earnest to have L'Estrille, a Frenchman (taken prisoner about Calais before the conclusion of the peace) to be delivered. The takers show a writing of the prisoner confessing that he would pay 5,000 crowns for his ransom, which bill he says he made by reason he was put to torture, whereunto they say he made the bill frankly, and that he being put to convenient liberty practised by letters and messages not only to depart himself, but also to advertise such things as he thought to the disadvantage of their realm, being then in war, whereupon he was put in fear by what he calls a torture, which was tying a string about his head to cause him to confess. And hereupon she required

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August 21. him to be a mean to the King for the delivery of a small number of her subjects remaining in the galleys at Marseilles.
Draft, partly in Cecil's hand. Endd.: 21 Aug. 1565. *Pp.* 8.

August 22. **1407.** BEDFORD to CECIL.
Since he wrote yesterday Tamworth is brought to Hume Castle, where he remains. Encloses copy of Lord Hume's commission, and also a little paper written to him from Mr. Tamworth, giving him to understand of his stay. Randolph, he doubts not, writes what offers were made to him for keeping his house, and also that Knox has been forbidden to preach for this fifteen days. The Protestants stick together, and are in the field already not far from Edinburgh. Her Majesty might do very well to take speedy order for the keeping of them. One ship of wheat have they brought from Lynn.—Berwick, 22 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

August 22. **1408.** LEE to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
Has here sent an estimate of the charges of the Queen's works for seven months this last winter, and of four this summer. If money were here against the latter end of August he would decrease the number of workmen.—Berwick, 22 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 22. **1409.** LEE to CECIL.
Forwards estimate of charges here for seven months.—Berwick, 22 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 23. **1410.** The KING and QUEEN OF SCOTLAND to the MASTER OF MAXWELL.
1. It has been reported of him that he has had intelligence with their rebels. Pray him to meet them at Stirling on the 28th, where they may confer freely with him and take his advice.—Edinburgh, 23 August 1565. *Signed.*
2. P.S.—They have heard by one of his own surname that he passes and speaks with their rebels, which they would have him delay until he comes to them.
Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 23. **1411.** M. DE FOIX to CECIL.
Sends him a book written by Ronsard, in whose name he begs it may be presented to the Queen.—London, 10 Cal. Sep. 1565.
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp.* 3.

August 24. **1412.** M. DE FOIX to CECIL.
Desires a passport for the bearer, a Scotchman, named Tho. Maguisson, who is going into Scotland. Sends him a

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August 24. letter from M. De Mailleraye, Vice-Admiral of France, complaining of the depredations committed by the English on the French.—London, 24 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp.* 3.

August 25. **1413.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Sends a book of the charges of this garrison, as also what has been paid.—Berwick, 25 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Malt is now come to serve awhile, and wheat to serve till Christmas.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: By Mr. Tomworthe. *Pp.* 2.

August 25. **1414.** Lord Paget to Cecil.

1. About the 10th September minds to depart into France. The Turks continue their battery still at Malta, and make preparations of galleys and munition.

2. There is at Rome arrived a Scottish bishop. They say that he comes for a dispensation for the Queen's marriage, yet as it is more than six weeks since that was procured by the Cardinal of Lorraine's means and sent away, it is to be thought that he has some other errand.—Venice, 25 Aug. 1565. *Signed:* Henry Paget.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

August 25. **1415.** Requests of the Spanish Ambassador.

Desires that all convicted pirates and their abettors may be severely punished, as an example to others. Also, that it may be forbidden to furnish them with provisions and necessaries, and that rewards may be given to informers.

Copy. Endd.: 25 Aug. 1565. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

[August 25.] **1416.** Reply to the Spanish Ambassador.

Abstract of the answers to the demands of the Spanish Ambassador respecting the suppression of piracy.

Orig. Draft, in Cecil's writing. P. 1.

August 27. **1417.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Has complained to the Lords of the injury done to the Queen that her ambassador was stayed in time of peace. Nothing for that time was answered but that they would speak with the Queen. After dinner he returned, and (Lethington and Athol only being present) this was said unto him: It is the custom of all Princes that whensoever any ambassador come from another, at his departure he receive a safe-conduct, which Tamworth refused; and therefore if he were stayed by the warden, the Prince is not to blame, but himself. He answered that there was nothing omitted of his part towards the Prince, and thereof he could well enough judge; but to acknowledge Darnley King, or to pass under his safe-conduct, he thought it neither his part

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nor duty ; and having the Queen's letter to his mistress, that was sufficient for any man to pass out of her country. Other answer then he could get none, but either he must take that passport or remain where he was. Not satisfied with that, he desired to speak with the Queen.

2. Next day she accused Tamworth that he knew not so much his duty as appertained ; that being in a strange country he did not accommodate himself to the laws and orders. He said that he had broken none. If she meant it in that he refused the safe-conduct subscribed with Lord Darnley's hand, he thought it his part so to do, for that had been no less than to have acknowledged him a King, where he (being the Queen's ambassador) looked that both father and son should have come and done their duties unto him. It had been too much, said she, for either of them. Much greater, quoth he, for Mr. Tamworth otherwise to take them than they have showed themselves. Well, she said, he is now a King. To her, he confessed, and to as many as so will take him ; but to them he was not, nor to any that were true subjects to his Sovereign. He may be peradventure, said she, she knew what right he has, and next unto herself is assured the best, she meant after her good sister. He said he never greatly travelled to know their rights, but was assured if their rights were any, they took the readiest way to be put beside them. Yea, said she, she knew that they are about to establish the crown to another. He said her knowledge was more than his therein, but so it might be. She trusts, she said, to find otherwise in her sister than so ; or if she do, trusts she shall not want friends that will be loth to see her lose her rights. And she assured him she had received letters from the King of France that he will take her part in any wrong that shall be offered her, and some other friends she trusts to find that will help her, if she stands in need. He said he could but allow that she had many friends, and asked if any could stand her more in stead than the Queen. She said she has sought her friendship as much as she can, and had offered as much as reason requires. He said he allowed well of her offers, but that the conditions added unto them were too hard to be allowed of, and more contained in them than ever she desired with the Lord of Leicester. So has she reason, she said, for this man, her husband, has a right and so has not the Lord of Leicester ; and to provide for him, his mother, and brother, it is her part, and without that she will never accord to any agreement. He said he thought she should never be greatly pressed, but how his mistress would take these offers, he knows not.

3. He desired her to answer touching Mr. Tamworth. Now, said she, that he knows how he may use himself hereafter, she was content he should be at his own pleasure free, and would direct her letters to that effect. And for the writer, she knows he has intelligence with her rebels, and

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in special with Murray, and she advised him to leave it. She is content he shall live at liberty. She seems to be offended that a garrison-man coming to him was stayed by Lord Hume. Of Murray she said she will rather lose her crown than not be revenged upon him. She is now determined to pursue them; certain shires are commanded to attend upon her. This day, Sunday, they departed out of this town towards Linlithgow, from thence either to Stirling or Glasgow. What their power will be is uncertain, for they know not who will be their friends, no not of those that are of their nearest.

4. They went very few out of this town. The arquebusiers are now 600 in the whole; 200 spears follow to-morrow with the artillery, six field prices.

5. Such as she pursues are now at Ayr, and think themselves strong enough for this pursuit, and are determined rather to come to this town, or into Fife, than to show themselves against their Sovereign. Proclamation was made upon Friday that any that are with them and will leave them shall be pardoned. Lord Gordon is restored to honours by proclamation. Divers gentlemen of Fife are put to the horn, and divers commanded to ward. Liberty is for all men to do as they list; the provost of this town is put out of his office, and Cragmillar in it. Controller Patarrowe is removed, and the Laird of Tillibardine in his place, who had within these four days four villages spoiled and eleven men slain by the Highland men. Stealing and killing on every part. This town has now given 200*l.* sterling, and none of them goes with her, for she knows how they favour the other part. She has borrowed money of divers, and yet she has not wherewith to pay so many soldiers as are levied for two months. Yesterday there arrived out of Flanders two ships; in one was the Earl of Sutherland, Francis Yaxley was in the other.—Edinburgh, 27 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

August 27. **1418.** The Master of Maxwell to Lord Scrope.

Is required by his Sovereign to come to her. If he finds her minded to extremity he will go with the Lords his brethren. This constrains him to desire Scrope to continue the day of March to the 11th of September. If he goes to the Prince and takes their quarrel against the Lords, he shall first advertise Scrope, sueing the Queen's leave.—Dumfries, 27 Aug. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 27. **1419.** Smith to Cecil.

1. Every eight or ten days there comes a packet from M. De Foix hither, and another from hence to him. They in England practise busily in and with Scotland. They would have made away chiefly the Earls of Murray and Argyll, the Lords of Glencairn and Grange, and also the Duke of Châtelherault. Asks him to warn them to look well to them-

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August 27. selves, and to take heed of the Master of Maxwell and Lord Hume. It is thought here that if they were rid of those five (especially of the first four) they would achieve the breaking of the league and alliance with England, joining afresh with France, and bringing again the Mass and Popery into Scotland. Bothwell is privily sent for home; he is gone from Paris, no man knows whither.

2. The Ambassador of Scotland's secretary, Thornton, is to come shortly with a dispatch of bulls, licences, and dispensations from Rome. He goes by the Cardinal of Lorraine. It were well done if those things were seen; Cecil should peradventure learn something of some of his neighbours which he would not think. The bearer can tell him more of the matter and means. The discourses he sends of the conspiracies of the house of Guise was set forth and printed with the consent of the Council here. This book the writer sends he lent to Captain Cockborn, who showed it to the Bishops of Orleans and Limoges, and asked if it were true, who answered that it was. They bid the bearer, Captain Cockborn, carry as many of them as he would into England and Scotland.—St. Sulpice, besides Cognac, 27 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

August 28. **1420.** The QUEEN OF SCOTS to the QUEEN.

Has sent a gentleman to the King of France to inform him of her affairs, and desires her to show him favour.—Stirling, 28 Aug. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: By Mr. Betone. *Pp.* 2.

August 28. **1421.** The QUEEN OF SCOTS to BEDFORD.

Requests him to give a passport to the bearer, Andrew Betoun, to go to the Court.—Stirling, 28 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 2.

August 28. **1422.** The QUEEN to BEDFORD.

Means to increase his force with 600 footmen and 100 horsemen. Would have him do nothing against Eyemouth, unless it plainly appears that his neighbours will certainly fortify the same. He is to appoint present officers as captains, and shall proceed with all severity against any that have fled into Scotland.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 28 Aug. 1565. By Captain Brickwell. *Pp.* 4.

August 28. **1423.** BEDFORD to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

Has sent towards the Court the four men stayed here, and also two books of the charges as well of the garrison as the works here till Michaelmas next.—Berwick, 28 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

August 28. **1424.** BEDFORD to the PRIVY COUNCIL.

The captains here have exhibited their mind in writing touching the victualling, which they desired might be pre-

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August 28. sented unto their Lordships.—Berwick, 28 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 28. **1425.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Is sorry that the Sergeant Porter has so fondly used himself. Has sent towards the Court those four that the Lords wrote for. In a former letter spoke of a murder by certain pirates. Such men were here as were accused of that fact, and, as he wrote long since, they fled hence into Scotland. Partridge remains at Newcastle in gaol, and tarries his trial at the assizes. The Queen and hers go towards the Protestants, so as they may meet within a day or two. Knox is the second time forbidden to preach. Douglas (very honest and godly), that was Provost of Edinburgh, is displaced, and one Cragmillar, a rank Papist, placed; and so are all the other chief officers of that town that are Gospellers. Francis Yaxeley is landed in Scotland coming out of Flanders, and is highly received there.—Berwick, 28 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

August 28. **1426.** BEDFORD to JOHN TAMWORTH.

Lord Hume has advertised him that the Queen has commanded him to stay any that should come from the Earl of Murray, "but he said he will not be very hasty thereunto. He remaineth still at home, and at the Queen's command he stirreth not abroad any way, pretending to keep the March from danger if we should commit anything; and is the same man you left him."—Berwick, 28 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with armorial seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

August 28. **1427.** The LAIRD OF CESSFORD to LORD SCROPE.

Has received the commission of the King and Queen to meet him at the days of Trewe, and will meet him with forty gentlemen on the side, upon any day next week.—Kelso, 28 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 28. **1428.** The QUEEN to the ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS at BRUGES.

1. If the Flemish Commissioners will not accept the motions of her grants to be *de gratia*, she is content that the English should use in all such articles words implying concord and friendship. Has caused such number of records to be searched in the Tower and other places as are most clear to maintain her demand about poundage, tonnage, &c., which they shall receive. Complains of the wording of some of the articles, and that they seek to deprive her of her ancient custom of 3*d.* in the pound due on all strangers' goods, and also their misliking of the rate which is generally made.

2. Cannot be content that her subjects should pay the same duty as foreigners for cloth, and cannot allow that they

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August 28. should tarry to make a new treaty, which cannot be done without consultation of Parliament. If otherwise they cannot bring these matters to a good end, she wills Lord Montague to return.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 6.

August 29. **1429.** WINCHESTER to CECIL.

Bedford has written to him declaring the state of the garrison of Berwick. Has had conference with divers persons respecting the charges. Sends him enclosed a brief of the charge of the year.—29 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

August 29. **1430.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Thornton comes not so soon, and when he comes brings nothing from the French King. But brings enough to discover the papistical treasons both of the Scots and English, and the complot which the Pope and the King of Spain have with them. Those things had need be perused by Cecil.* On Friday last, the Papists of Tours having made holes overnight in the walls where the preaching should be, the next day, while the preacher was at prayers and the people kneeling, with arquebuses through the holes slew the preacher and four others, and as the people were coming out they slew sixteen or seventeen more. Condé is looked for to come to the Court, either to-night or to-morrow. The French matter of some trouble is like to be in England. The Queen of Scots has sent for Lords Seton and Bothwell to come home, as the advertisement came to this Court the 27th instant.—St. Sulpice, beside Cognac, 29 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

2. PS.—On the 27th instant, Secretary Bourdin was commanded to make the despatch that the company which the Earl of Arran had should be given to Lord d'Aubigny, brother to the Earl of Lennox, to take payment from the first day of this year. It is said that the Earl of Arran is dead of poison, in Scotland, in prison.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

August 30. **1431.** SCROPE to CECIL.

According to Cecil's advice upon the letters of the writer of the 1st instant, he has divers ways practised with the Master of Maxwell, not only to stay him here upon his charge, but also has gone about to dissuade him and his friendship from the Queen, and the religion which he seemed always to have professed; and specially, in consideration and for performance of all such friendly promises as he had made unto Queen Elizabeth, that he would use the same towards the Lords

* Up to this point is in cipher, deciphered.

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August 30. of the Congregation, and much rather for that the Duke is at disobedience, who has always been his friend. Whereupon in the end, with much inquiry of Her Highness' intent towards peace or war (whereunto being answered that Scrope did only attend upon command to use hostility towards him), the writer thought that the Master's words savoured that he would stick to the better party, and rather to the Lords, if the Queen should make war, or aid them to the contrary. Knows that he sent Maxwell, Laird of Coohill, to have conference with the Congregation; to what effect the writer knows not. But the Queen (having suspicion towards him in that behalf) directed letters to him to answer the cause at Stirling. — Carlisle, 30 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

August 30. **1432.** The Queen to the Lady Cecilia of Sweden.

Sends the Lady Cobham to meet her with her congratulations, and conduct her to London. — Windsor, 30 Aug. 1565.

Hol. Draft, by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 2.

August 31. **1433.** Randolph to Bedford.

There arrived here this night, at 4 a.m., the Duke, Murray, the Earls of Glencairn, Rothes, and Lord Boid, to the number of 1,000 persons. To let their purpose be known unto him, there shall be a gentleman with him from them, to whom he may give credit.—Edinburgh, 30 Aug. 1565.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

August 31. **1434.** Gusman de Silva to Cecil.

The merchant of Antwerp, whose ship laden with salt was taken by William Cerle, and who obtained letters to the justiciaries of the Cinque ports, under the Admiralty seal, for their restitution, has found that the Cinque ports are not within that jurisdiction. Desires that the justiciaries may be ordered to obey the letters.—London, 31 August 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp.* 2.

August 31. **1435.** Gresham to [Challoner].

Sends certain letters to Phayre, and desires him to commend his matter to him.—Osterley, 31 August 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. P. 1.

August 31. **1436.** Gresham to Phayre.

In June 1558 he became bond for Don Diego de Azevedo for 2,120 crowns, at the request of Phayre and Ruy Gomez. Don Diego being dead, Signor Francis Fonseca, his heir, has paid him about one-third. Desires Phayre to pray Ruy Gomez earnestly that he lose not his money.—London, 31 August 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

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[August and September.] **1437.** Smith to the Earl of Leicester and Cecil.

1. Aug. 30. There has been great sickness and death amongst men and horses all this journey. The heat has been unreasonable all July and August.

2. By letters from Malta, dated the 7th of August, it appeared that the Turk had to that day gained nothing of the town.

3. Aug. 31. The Duchess of Savoy is sick, and prayed for at all assemblies of the Protestants.

4. The latter end of this year is like the last of Queen Mary's and the first of the Queen's, all towns being full of men, women, and children sick of uncertain agues.

5. Sept. 10. The King removed from Xainctes to St. Jean d'Angely.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

[Sept.] **1438.** Charges for Berwick.

Estimate of the expenses of the garrison under different governors.

Orig. Hol. Endd.: Articles made for John Abingdon, riding to Berwick. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 1. **1439.** The Lords of Scotland to the Queen of Scots.

Are enclosed in this town and can flee no further. Have sought nothing but the maintenance of the true religion, which they and the most part of this realm profess. Beg that she will leave off her rigorous pursuit and suffer their cause to be tried by her council. If they are still pursued, their blood shall be as dear sold as any that ever shed within the realm.

Copy. Endd. by Randolph: Sent from Edinburgh to Glascow, the first of September. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 1. **1440.** Proclamation of the Lords of Scotland.

Summon all that profess the Lord Jesus, or who bear any love to the commonwealth, with all diligence to assist them with their presence and counsel.

Copy. Endd. by Randolph: Published in Edinburgh the 1st of September. To Mr. Secretary Cecil. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 1. **1441.** Paul de Foix to the Queen of Scots.

The King and Queen Mother of France have sent M. Mauvissiere with suggestions for composing the affairs of her kingdom. The Queen of England has also agreed to send some one with him. Has always found in the Queen great friendship and affection towards her. Cecil is also very well disposed to settle affairs for her profit and advantage. Has asked the Queen to send him. Mauvisiere has asked for the deliverance of the Countess of Lennox, which the Queen has refused.—London, 1 Sept. 1565.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil: 1 Sept., by Stafferton. *Fr. Pp.* 3.

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Sept. 1. **1442.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. There arrived here yesterday with the Duke, Murray, Glencairn, Rothes, Boyd, and Ochiltry, to the number of 1,200 horse. This place they think strongest for them and nearest to their friends. Argyll is looked for to be here on Monday with his forces, which will be as many as those that are already come to this town. The occasion of their coming hither is that they will not be the onsetters, but defend themselves as long as they may; and also it is thought to be the fittest place to justify their cause, against whom there has yet nothing proceeded orderly, nor offence showed. Their friends that have not yet declared themselves like their coming hither, and some, such as are not far from the Queen, have advertised that there is no means to be had for them, but either to have their bodies or to force them to leave the country. Does not see how they are able to withstand her force, for neither are there so many as she has, nor yet have they any arquebusiers, nor so shortly shall they be able to levy any. This night they are advertised that she departed from Glasgow, and intends to drive these men out of the town, or to lose the whole; so that to-morrow or Monday she is certainly looked for. She puts no small affiance in the castle, and thinks so with shot to annoy her adversaries that they shall not be able to help themselves. Wherefore these men have taken this purpose: if they find their number sufficient they will rather meet her two miles before she comes to this town, and there fight or compound to their advantage; or if they find not themselves strong enough, they will leave this town and take Leith, so are they out of the danger of the castle, and have the port open for any that will repair unto them out of Fife, Angus, &c. For the hope also they have of some help from the Queen, and standing in need of arquebusiers, they have sent to Bedford to require only 400.—Edinburgh, 1 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Assures him that Murray will accord to nothing that the Queen is not party in. If she will give him credit to say or do further here, her mind must be known with diligence.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Sept. 1. **1443.** BEDFORD to the QUEEN.

One Wilson, coming into these parts with a letter of marque from the King of Sweden, has taken the Earl of Sutherland coming out of Flanders towards Scotland, who is in his keeping here. He is of great party in his country, and follows the Queen and her religion, and therefore might the more annoy her friends there. Prays her to signify how long he shall stay him and those that are with him, and also her resolution touching the matters that Captain Brickwell came up to her and her Council, for they look every day when the March shall break in upon them on these borders, and for lack of direction know not how they shall impeach them.

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Sept. 1. Weighing what service Wilson may also do for impeaching of others the like passage (he means the Earl of Bothwell), prays her to be his good lady, and not to think upon such things as may be brought against him. — Berwick, 1 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 1. **1444.** Bedford to Cecil.
1. To the same effect as his letter to the Queen of the same date touching the Earl of Sutherland, and the fear of an inroad on the Marches.
2. Had not Wilson's ship been furred with long lying abroad, she had caught Mr. Yaxeley, for she chased his ship and shot at him. Sends herewith two letters from Sir Francis Englefield, at Louvain, brought by this Earl.
3. The Lords of the Congregation mean to send to the writer to aid them with 300 arquebusiers, now at their being at Edinburgh. Would know what answer he shall make them. —Berwick, 1 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Sept. 1. **1445.** Charges at Berwick.
Notes of expenses incurred on divers accounts at Berwick.— Sept. 1565.
Orig. Endd.: 1. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 1. **1446.** Persons taken with the Earl of Sutherland.
Names of seven persons taken with the Earl of Sutherland.
Orig. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 1. **1447.** The Queen to Smith.
1. Upon Thursday last the French Ambassador came to her with Mauvissier, who brought letters from the King and his mother, containing request as follows :—That the King (having heard from the Queen of Scots in what doubt she stood of her subjects, and of the troubles like to ensue in that realm, and likewise of some unkindness conceived against the said Queen) has sent expressly thither to give her advice how to compound the controversies with her subjects, and by the way not only to communicate to the Queen of England his purpose, but also to require her to appoint some one to join with Mauvissier in this action.
2. She told them how unseasonably this offer comes to her to deal therein, for at the present was newly arrived from Scotland one of her chamber, John Tamworth, who, being sent to the Queen with like message and intention that the King has, was by that Queen lightly answered, and in returning otherwise used than the terms of amity required. The Queen of Scots so answered as appeared thereby she had no such meaning, either to satisfy the Queen's demands, or to follow any advice to procure quietness to herself; and would

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needs have Queen Elizabeth make an assurance for herself and her new husband's mother and her heirs to succeed her [Elizabeth]. And as the advice she gave Queen Mary for procuring quietness with her subjects, she refused to hear any advices, not so much as thanking her for her goodwill; and so dismissed her servant. According to his instructions Tamworth treated only with the Queen, and not with her husband, declaring that he had no other commandment, which Queen Mary did not disallow, until at his going away she caused a safe-conduct to be sent him in the name of her husband as King and her own, which he refused for lack of authority from the writer; requiring either to have a safe-conduct in the Queen's own name, or else some one of her servants to conduct him to the frontier, which was denied him. On his way on this side Dunbar he was taken by a number of horsemen arrayed in manner of war, and violently from thence conducted to the castle of Hume, where he was detained prisoner, though gently used by Lord Hume, until after a few days he was dismissed. This happened unseasonably at this time, which she [Elizabeth] declared unto them to the intent that they might see how unmeet it was for her so suddenly to renew the like offers unto her [Mary], until she might perceive how she had better advised herself of her former doings.

3. To this they could not otherwise answer but that they misliked this her manner of proceeding with the Queen; and although they confessed that Queen Mary gave her cause to deal with her no further, yet they entreated her to join with the King to do a good act.

4. It was agreed that they should write to Queen Mary and advertise her of the whole matter that had passed betwixt Queen Elizabeth and them, of the offer of the French King, and of the cause of her stay to join with him, and thereupon to require answer from her; which they writing, Queen Elizabeth was contented at their request to send into Scotland, and upon hope to have answer within ten days M. de Mauvissier tarried here.

5. Smith is to repair to the Court, and impart unto the King and his mother her acceptance of this their offers of friendship; and whatsoever they shall hear of her in these matters of Scotland betwixt the Queen and her nobility, they shall find her to have as honourable and friendly consideration of the Queen of Scots to procure her due obedience of her subjects as her best friends could require, and that the grounds of these troubles are not the matter of religion (although in some part that is mixed with it), but a disorderly proceeding of the Queen in the matter of her marriage, and in the government of her realm since her marriage. Herein she so offends her nobility, as the greater part of them are brought to despair of their lives and estates for not consenting to the violation of the laws and orders of the realm.

Orig. Draft. Endd. Pp. 8.

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Sept. 1. **1448.** VALENTINE DALE to CECIL.

Has written to their Lordships what he has done with the Spanish Ambassador touching his requests. Desires to know whether he shall give him anything in writing.—London, 1 Sept. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 1. **1449.** CHALLONER to PHAYRE.

1. Complains of his health. Desires him to further Sir Thomas Gresham's suit for the recovery of his money. Sends commendations to different people in Spain.—London, 1 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Will move Mr. Secretary again for Phayre for more diets. Ralph Scudamore advertises him of a great packet for the Countess of Feria sent by his cousin, Dorothy Chamberlain.

Orig., partly in Scudamore's hand, with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

Sept. 2. **1450.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

This day came hither Captain Brickwell with resolution for all things he had in charge to give information of, saving that for the Lords of the Congregation nothing is expressed. And for that purpose he received this morning a letter subscribed by the Duke, the Earl of Murray, Glencairn, and others, craving to be holpen with 300 arquebusiers out of this garrison. Knows right well the goodness of this cause, and the Queen's goodwill and care towards them, and that now it is requisite to have them thus holpen, for that now their cause is to be in this manner decided, and that it now stands upon their utter overthrow and undoing, since the Queen's party is at the least 5,000 and they not much above 1,000. Besides that she has arquebusiers and they have none, and want the power that the Earl of Argyll should bring them, who is not yet joined with theirs. Prays him to learn her Majesty's pleasure in this behalf, what and how he shall answer them in this. Desires to know how he shall deal in this matter, he having in this piece but 800 soldiers. Received from the Lords the two papers enclosed.—Berwick, 2 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 3.

Sept. 2. **1451.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

This day was in good hope that all things should be well, and that these Lords should have been able to make their party good against such as pursue them. In this town they find neither help nor comfort of any persons. The Queen follows them so near with such forces (and so much stronger by reason of her arquebusiers) that she gives them no time to rest in any place. This town also has been so beaten this

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Sept. 2. whole day and night with cannon and other shot out of the castle that the townsmen, in whom they most trusted, are now likeliest to turn their arms against them, wherefore they are now, at 3 a.m., retiring. Yet for a time to give place unto her displeasure against them, and after this (if no better comes of it), if they find any likelihood to make their part good, they will adventure their lives and leave the success to God. It is thought by the wisest that little good can be done at this time without some greater support from the Queen than can well be in readiness in short time; wherefore it is determined that if they find not themselves in sufficient number to encounter the Queen, then every one shall retire where he believes that he shall be in most surety. Of some of the best Cecil shall hear very shortly either in the East or West Marches. Has advertised such as have charge there, that the arrival of the others be not found strange.—Edinburgh, 2 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—James Macconell is dead of the hurt he took in his head when he was taken.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Sept. 2. **1452.** Montague, Wotton, and Haddon to the Privy Council.

Sends the petition exhibited by the magistrates of the towns of Nieuport, Dunkirk, and Ostend to M. De Montigny and his colleagues. Unless there is redress, they fear to lose the benefit of the fishing, which is their only living.—Bruges, 2 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 3. **1453.** Scrope to Cecil.

Has here taken the musters by virtue of a commission from the Lord Lieutenant, whereupon the Borderers gather such presumption of wars as he can scarcely keep them from disorder, and fears that they shall upon such bruits as they have thereof use hostility. Prays him remember his former suit unto the Queen for the Earl of Lennox's lands near him, either to purchase at rate according to his former motion, or otherwise.—Carlisle, 3 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 3. **1454.** Gresham to Phayre.

Three days past sent him letters from the Spanish Ambassador for the Prince, Ruy Gomez, and Don Francisco Fonseca, touching the 1,566 ducats which Don Francisco owes him. Desires him to speak earnestly to Ruy Gomez, that he may write sharply to Don Francisco to see him paid. If he will not pay, Gresham will labour that the Queen shall write to the King and declare how unhonestly he is handled.—London, 3 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

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Sept. 3. **1455.** PHAYRE to CECIL.

They say here that the Queen's marriage with this King's cousin is out of all hope. These folk do speak much too broad and too much shamefully. The King has lost a great deal of reputation by not succouring Malta. He has 105 galleys, 50 ships, and 30,000 or 35,000 soldiers. The money which came from the Indies and was embargoed is now released. The King and Queen are at Segovia with the Prince, who has been very sick. He had been managing his horses one morning, and was in a marvellous sweat when he came home, and put off his clothes and got him to his naked bed, the which he had caused to be cooled with a pan or scaldetto full of snow, a proper invention; it had almost cost him his life. His good toys do make his father not over hasty to set him up in household. Since his coming to Segovia the King has given audience to no ambassador. The King will enter into Toledo with good St. Eugenio's bones on 25th instant. This week they buried old Mr. Moffet. He was shriven and houselled, "aneyled," and was buried in grey friars' weed. Is in great need of money.—Madrid, 3 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 5.

Sept. 4. **1456.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. The Queen minded to have taken the Lords here, but that the Saturday was so foul a day she had gone near them, and yet she rode twenty miles that day. She returns to Stirling, and from thence to Glasgow, where she is this Tuesday. The Duke, with the rest of the Lords, were yesterday at Hamilton, this night at the Laird of Drumlanrick's house, who now takes open part with them, as also the Master of Maxwell that is come to them, promising assistance with all the power that he can make. He purposes to convoy them to Dumfries, either to defend them against all her power or to put them in safety into their friends' hands at Carlisle, and will shift for himself. Many of her forces fall daily from her that are weary of the matter. She has also entered into suspicion with all men, saving a few that are about her, as much with the Lord of Morton as any, and yet he has not the wit to leave her, how often soever that he has promised it.

2. The Lord of Argyll some say is near them, and if that be so, he may hear that she leaves Glasgow before she takes her rest. All her ladies and gentlemen are left behind her, saving one. It is reported that she sometimes bears a pistolet, and had that time one in her hand when coming near Hamilton she looked to have fought. Her husband only in the whole company wears a gilt corslet, all others after their country fashion armed in jacks. The Lord of Murray repairs into England as he wrote that shall be the last refuge. If in the meantime any good be thought to be done, they will leave nothing unattempted that lies in their power. Murray repairs into England. One hundred gentlemen are determined to set upon him in battle wheresoever the Queen's husband be, and

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Randolph to Cecil.

either to slay him or tarry behind lifeless amongst them. Other devices there are to like effect. If this continue, they trust not a little in the Queen's support. If they had only 300 arquebusiers and 150 pikes, doubtless this matter had been ended ere now. If they go with their whole force to Dumfries, without doubt they look for some support of men from Berwick to Carlisle, which may be convoyed without danger. Cecil knows how needful it is to have money to their provision; and what has been received, and how much was promised for three or four months he knows. These things provided may greatly advantage when the time comes. It were also requisite that it were known what should be said in Her Majesty's behalf to one part or the other, if they come to communication. Some only stick for religion; others will not yield, but that the amity may be confirmed, and good assurance taken for it. This whole month has not received anything from him. Cecil has heard that the Earl of Sutherland was found in a ship coming to Scotland. He is no fit man for this time, nor any that are in his company. Prays God to send him that took the Earl of Sutherland to light as well upon the Earl Bothwell and Lord Seton; two worse friends to England, or greater enemies to this action there are not in Scotland. The Lord of Bedford is too straight-laced within his commission. If he be not in this point enlarged that he may have power to spare upon a great necessity 400 or 500, Her Majesty's other help will be out of time to do what now with little might be ended. If he may believe such as speak well, it may be easily brought to pass that one country may receive both the Queens before it be long. It admits no delay, nor will it be done with a pound or two, though he is assured 8,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* would bring it to pass. If in the world there be a more malicious heart towards his Sovereign than she that reigns here, he desires to be hanged at his return home, or counted as a villain for ever.

3. James Macconell's wife is returned with her whole force that went to rescue him. He was wounded in the forehead, and thereof died. Old O'Donel may get him a new wife where he can, for his wife is married to Shane O'Neil and her father was at the bridal. The Earl of Argyll has lately received letters out of Ireland, as from the Deputy, requiring to know whether he will take part against Shane O'Neil or not, if he be set upon by authority of the Queen of England. These letters his Lordship suspects comes from no man that has authority, for they bear not the form nor that manner of inditing, though they be in English, as in like cases are used, and therefore thinks it is a fetch of O'Neale's to know his mind; wherefore he has given a doubtful answer, that neither of them shall be wiser, into whose hands soever it comes. This he received from his Lordship.

4. The Queen's Council commanded him to travail with this Queen in behalf of Thomas Stevenson, of Knockfergus, that

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Sept. 4.
Randolph to Cecil.

had a ship stayed here by the Laird of Bargayne, etc., which matter was ended two months since to the parties' contentment.

5. Yesterday this town made their musters in terrible fear. They were able to make but 150 arquebusiers, and in the whole 800. Their provost is Cragmillar, vain, and like to breed cumber.—Edinburgh, 4 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

Sept. 4. **1457.** MUNDT to CECIL.

A town in Hungary having surrendered on terms, the garrison on their exit have been massacred by the Turks. The Emperor's army is compelled to remain in the stronger places. It is said that this war is undertaken by the Turk to make the Vaivode King of Poland.—Strasburg, 4 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 4. **1458.** MONTAGUE, WOTTON, and HADDON to CECIL.

Desire to know the Queen's pleasure for the suspension of this diet for a time.—Bruges, 4 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 4. **1459.** NICHOLAS WOTTON to CECIL.

The Commissioners are in some perplexity, as it now seems that the Queen would condescend to some things which they looked not for rather than break, so that they dare scant persist so stoutly as they would. The Lady Cecilia of Baden passed this way in haste. Begs that he may not have to remain here during the winter. At their meeting yesterday there was a question moved for suspending this diet. Saw a letter from Rome of 11th ult., in which it said that there were marriages concluded between the French King and King Philip's sister, and the Prince of Spain and the French King's sister. Also some news about Malta.—Bruges, 4 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Sept. 4. **1460.** VISCOUNT MONTAGUE to CECIL.

If the motion for suspension of the whole treaty take not place, but this for the absence of himself and M. De Montigny be allowed, desires that he may have the Queen's letter for his discharge, and also to know what answer he shall make to the request for promise of return.—Bruges, 4 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 5. **1461.** BEDFORD to the QUEEN.

1. Has received her letters of the 28th ult. for the levying of 600 footmen and 100 horsemen for this garrison, etc. The

A.D. 1565.
Sept. 5. supply of horsemen is committed to Mr. Marshal here; and of the footmen in Norham and Wark shall in each be placed 100, and the rest to furnish up this garrison.

2. As for Eyemouth she shall not need to fear it. Of flesh, bread, and drink they have good store at Berwick; but butter, fish, and other salt store they have none. Received by Captain Brickwell 400*l.*; out of this 400*l.* he has appointed that 50*l.* be given to the Elwoods, which shall be done in such secret manner as in this case behoves. If they will acquit themselves in this matter as they have begun, for the countenance of their service they shall have the other fifty.

3. The French desire to treat a peace in Scotland. It were good that there were an assured peace or else open war, for the thieves on the Borders are now most busy. The Lords of the Congregation are retired to Peebles, where for lack of shot they are in great distress, and like to receive the overthrow. The Master of Maxwell is come to them, and the Earl of Argyll is looked for.—Berwick, 5 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Sept. 5. **1462.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Lord Hume has made proclamation that no Scottsman shall talk with any Englishman, nor yet bring any victuals to this town. He sent him word that he would do so, and oftentimes has proclaimed the like, but yet it has not been so thoroughly observed. Here is the Earl of Sutherland, who married the Earl of Lennox's sister; would know the Queen's pleasure for him. The Laird of Cessford has written to the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches, whose letter he encloses. He may not come to any day of Trewe in open and wonted manner without proclamation in that King and Queen's names.

2. As for Cecil's desire to have certain ground in the Covent Garden to enlarge his houses on his garden walls, will cause Mychell to wait upon him to know his pleasure, and that done he shall make him answer that shall not mislike him, albeit he makes no small account of that ground.

3. The Lords of the Congregation are retired to Peebles, where for lack of shot they are in great distress.

4. The Master of Maxwell is not come to the Lords.

5. Sends herewith the examinations of the three men that were stayed here, and now are sent up to him. Prays him remember the charges of their board here. Mentions other matters, of which he wrote this day to the Queen.—Berwick, 5 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

6. P. S.—In the boat of twenty-six tons, wherein the Earl of Sutherland was taken, were 400 or 500 shovels stowed as ballast, and it is thought that every ship that comes from Flanders brings the like carriage with them.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

A.D. 1565.

Sept. 5. **1463.** Sir John Forster to Cecil.

Met the Lord Warden of Scotland at a "treste," 31 August, where they proceeded in justice without making of any proclamation, albeit the Scottish Warden had commission not to have met unless he had proclaimed both the King and Queen, whereunto Forster would not agree. But other day of trewe must be kept and proclamations suffered to pass, or else the Borders can no longer continue in quiet.—Alnwick, 5 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: Sir John Forster to my master, with a letter of the Lord Clifford. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 5. **1464.** Scrope to Bedford.

1. Upon receipt of Bedford's letters of the 2nd instant the writer attended the arrival of some of the Lords of the Congregation; and something considering their tarrying (for that Randolph signified that they departed Edinburgh on Saturday last at 1 a.m. hitherwards), yesternight he sent a man to Dumfries to inquire of their speed, who brought word that they are this day (accompanied with the Master of Maxwell) repaired unto Dumfries. The Master has written to him thereof, copy of whose letter he encloses to him, to the end that he may consider and advertise how he shall use them. Has appointed to meet the Master of Maxwell and some of the Lords to-morrow; and if they shall desire to repair hither, and here to tarry or depart at pleasure, the writer intends to grant the same.—Carlisle, 5 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—If the Queen, upon these doings of the Master, shall appoint a new officer against him, Scrope asks how he shall do in their meeting.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Sept. 5. **1465.** The Master of Maxwell to Scrope.

1. The Lords of the Congregation being come here, before 1 September, desire to be assured whether if they be further pursued, and come to him, they shall have liberty to remain and depart at their pleasure.

2. Desires him to speak openly whether, in case the Queen besieges his house, Scrope will come with all his force to the resisting of it. Desires him to appoint a day to confer with them.—Dumfries, 5 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Copy. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 6. **1466.** Bedford to Cecil.

Matters in Scotland pass better than when he last wrote. If they might have the help they desire he might then doubt the less. They are now drawn near their friends; and though the Queen would not command it, yet if she would but wink at his aiding therein, and seem to blame him for attempting such matters as he with the help of others should bring about,

A.D. 1565.
Sept. 6. he doubts not but things would pass in other sort than they do. Trusts Cecil will hasten some resolution what and how they shall do if the Lords call for help.—Berwick, 6 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Upon closing this, came advertisement from Lord Scrope of the coming of the Lords to Dumfries, as by the letter from the Master of Maxwell to Scrope, and his Lordship's letter to the writer, shall better appear. Wishes that it might be signified both to Lord Scrope and him whether and in what manner the Lords at Dumfries shall be aided.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 7. **1467.** The QUEEN to BEDFORD.

Allows his taking the Earl of Sutherland, and directs him to keep him and his company safely, and to let the Duke and his company know. Wilson has spoiled not only Flemish and French, but also English; and she is pressed by the Ambassadors of France and Spain more for his apprehension than that of any other pirate. He is not to be used directly. In case of a raid, the Earl is to omit nothing which may tend to the defence of her subjects without violation of peace.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. partly by Cecil, and dated: 7 Sept. 1565. *Pp.* 3.

Sept. 7. **1468.** The QUEEN OF SCOTS to RANDOLPH.

Accepts in good part that the Queen should send one with M. De Mauvissiere to entreat of all causes of misliking between them. Will not however consent that he or the Queen shall meddle any way betwixt her and her subjects. —Stirling, 7 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Partly defaced. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 7. **1469.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Sept. 8. **1740.** The QUEEN OF SCOTS to BEDFORD.

Is informed that the Earl of Sutherland, coming from beyond sea, and repairing to his native country, is detained as prisoner at Berwick. She marvels at this in time of so good intelligence betwixt her and his Sovereign. Prays him to put the Earl to liberty; or if he will not so do, that he will signify the bearer what has been the occasion of his stay.—Glasgow, 8 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 8. **1471.** CHÂTELHERAULT, MURRAY, and GLENCAIRN to RANDOLPH.

1. Ask him to warn Bedford that they suspect the man that should come means not truly. All the heads they seek are the establishment of that religion which they profess, with the abolishing of the contrary, surety of their lives

A.D. 1565.

Sept. 8. and heritages, and that the common weal of this country be governed by the advice of the nobility, and not by strangers. This is the whole that ever they have sought, as the declaration (whereof they send a copy) fully testifies. Desire him to signify to Bedford that they cannot find themselves content until be again on the fields, and that the arquebusiers and pikes may be sent to Carlisle with expedition as to the time when they may be in the fields.—Dumfries, 8 Sept. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Desire to be manifestly advertised, that they may give information to their friends.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil: The Lords to Th. Randolph for answer to him of the advertisement given to them of Beton's coming. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 8. **1472.** Murray to Randolph.

Has seen the copy of the letter and long discourse sent to Randolph concerning M. Mauvissiere. Randolph knows Murray's mind thereupon already. If the matter tend to that conclusion, the writer desires that he and some dearest to him may have licence for certain years to play. Desires him also to write to Bedford to cause the soldiers to haste at Carlisle; and also to be vigilant in the furniture of the money.—Dumfries, 8 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Sept. 8. **1473.** Challoner and Scudamore to Phayre.

1. Urge him again to attend to the recovery of Gresham's money.—St. James', 8 Sept. 1565. *Signed by Challoner.*

2. P.S.—Next week the King of Sweden's sister will arrive. There are appointed to receive her, Lord Hunsdon and Lady Cobham. Challoner is very sick still, God send him health, and money enough to relieve a "sight" of poor rogues.—London. *Signed by Ralph Scudamore.*

Orig., in Scudamore's hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Phayre. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 9. **1474.** Bedford to Cecil.

The Tividale men fall to pricking, and at night range abroad by thirty and forty in a company. Within two nights they came to Haggerston, and there not only wounded for dead two men and a woman, but also stole thence a gelding and a mare; and going home took certain victuallers of their borders coming to this town, whom they took prisoners, and made them deliver their bonds so to enter upon their call.—Berwick, 9 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Sept. 9. **1475.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Immediately after he received the Queen's letters he despatched the bearer towards this Court. Much ado he had

A.D. 1565.
Sept. 9. before he could be suffered to let him go out of this town; so curious this Provost is to seem to do good service, that no man should come where the Queen is but she must be first warned. At length he sent him with a servant of his, but he would not speak with her before she came to Stirling, where he delivered the letters to her. One day he tarried for his answer, and the next came hither, from whence he departs to-morrow. How she is minded towards the Lords he can perceive by her own writing, which he herewith sends him. They think there can be no worse end unto them than that which is made by an accord. As he was commanded so did he advise them, but has got no answer. Perchance they intend to make it by mouth, or some one from them to the Queen, as he hears that the Earl of Rothes shall be sent from them to her to show their griefs.

2. The Earl of Morton has now also left the Queen, and has promised to take open part with the other. All men mislike this kind of government, but know not how to remedy it. All men are now given to mischief; steal who lists, kill who can, speak who will, there is neither justice nor punishment of vice. The Earl of Argyll sent to Lennox about 1,000 persons, who have harried most part of the country; some others also there are of his that have been in Athol and spoil as fast there. The theives of Liddesdale spare not to ride within eight miles of this town.

3. The Queen this day departed from Stirling, and purposes to go to St. Andrew's; by the way she will take, if she can, Castle Campbell and Loch Leven. From St. Andrew's she will to Dundee, and so to St. Johnston's, with both which towns she is greatly offended, for support they had in readiness to send unto the Lords. Word is come to this to furnish the castle with victuals and munition, and to keep strict guard that none transport their goods out of the town, by which means she thinks to keep them in awe. What he shall be whom this Queen sends, the writer knows not. Believes for all that is written to him that she is more willing to accord than she would seem. Has sent the copy of her letter to the Lords to advise upon.—Edinburgh, 9 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil: By Stafferton, *and also by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Sept. 9. **1476.** Randolph to Bedford.

Encloses a couple of letters, which he asks him to read and send by his man to Mr. Secretary with all despatch.—Edinburgh, 9 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Sept. 9. **1477.** The Lady Cecilia of Sweden to the Queen.

Thanks her for sending ships and people to meet her.—Canterbury, Sept. 9, 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

Sept. 9. **1478.** JOHN MARSH to CECIL.

Is informed that in Zealand there is a ship of 120 tons well appointed for the wars; and it is determined that if the Queen will not fit forth some ships to keep the Land's End from pirates, they will do it themselves. Has learnt that the Admiral of Scotland, who has been in France and at Brussels, has hired his passage for Scotland so as in no wise he may touch in any part of England. He reports that he came for provision of munition. Some say he came for money. Corn is at very great price.—Antwerp, 9 Sept. 1565. *Signed:* John Mershe, governor.

Orig. Add. Endd.: From John Marshe, governor of the English nation at Antwerp. *Pp.* 3.

Sept. 10. **1479.** The LORDS of SCOTLAND to the QUEEN.

Having been pursued from place to place they have retired to Dumfries. Beg that she will give them aid and defend their religion, lives and heritages.—Dumfries, 10 Sept. 1565. *Signed:* James Hamilton, James Stewart, Ochiltre, Glencairn, John Maxwell, Rothes, and Drumlanrig.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil:* By Manvile [*sic*]. *Pp.* 3.

Sept. 10. **1480.** MURRAY to the QUEEN.

Notwithstanding of late his mind was to retire towards her to thank her for the favour that he with his friends have always received at her hands, matters have fallen out that the weal of the cause in hand compels him to make residence with the rest of the noblemen that joined presently in action with him. Therefore upon occasion of M. Mauvisier's arrival he has desired the bearer to communicate his mind to her.—Dumfries, 10 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 10. **1481.** The LORDS of SCOTLAND to CECIL.

Crave his assistance in their suits to the Queen. Such occasions are presented as neither the common cause itself, nor any particular that sustains the same, has at any time had more need of his favour, as the bearer can declare.—Dumfries, 10 Sept. 1565. *Signed by* James Hamilton, James Stewart, Rothes, and others.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil: By Mr. Melvyn. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 10. **1482.** MURRAY to CECIL.

Repeats what he wrote this day to the Queen, and desires that the gentleman (Cecil's old acquaintance) he sends may have his advice in such things as he has to propound.—Dumfries, 10 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 10. **1483.** BEDFORD to the QUEEN.

The Lords of the Congregation fear worse will come upon them. Sends to Mr. Secretary their letters, whereby appears

A.D. 1565.
Sept. 10. what good hope they conceive of her aid to them. Prays her resolution as well in this as touching the Earl of Sutherland to be signified by the bearer.—Berwick, 10 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. P. 2.

Sept. 10. **1484.** BEDFORD to the PRIVY COUNCIL.
Being pressed by the Lords of the Congregation to know what shall be done, has sent this gentleman, a soldier called Nicholas Arrington, to declare their estate.—Berwick, 10 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 10. **1485.** BEDFORD to CECIL.
1. Randolph and he also, making account that before this they should receive resolution and order to send the Lords aid, promised that upon knowledge from above they would not fail so to do. Sends him as well their letters to Randolph as a letter from him, whereby Cecil shall see their full desire. Asks him procure perfect resolution from Her Majesty both to satisfy these Lords one way or other, and also how he shall deal with these matters of the thieves of Tividale.
2. If it please Her Majesty he would be glad to see the Lords at Dumfries, if they continue there and aid come for them; and he would leave in his place the Lord Warden and Mr. Marshall here.—Berwick, 10 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
3. P.S.—Forwards a letter brought from the Scottish Queen by Beton. It is all "tratta" to delay time and work more mischief to the Protestants.
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 10. **1486.** INSTRUCTIONS for ROBERT MELVILE.
1. To require of the Queen of England for the pacifying of this cause 3,000 men; thereof 1,000 arquebusiers, 1,000 pikes, 500 bowmen, and 500 horsemen; and to remember that money be sent for their pay to Lord Scrope with haste.
2. Item.—Some field pieces, such as shall be most expedient to be conveyed with their footmen. Item.—In case their adversary take a strength, that there be provided ready mounted with powder, bullet, and also necessaries, some battery for assieging the same.
3. Item.—That certain ships be sent to keep the Firth and east coast, to the effect that intelligence may pass to the Court at London, and also the intelligence out of France may be stopped from the adversary; and some ships also in the Firth of Clyde, where a few will serve. Of this shall come that intelligence shall be interrupted, the towns of the sea coast shall seek to the Lords, and adjoin the cause, which will be a great number, and also will be a victualling to the army.
4. In case the Queen enters in communing, it is thought good that the Lords with the Queen's forces be first in the field, for that shall draw the communing better on, if it likes

A.D. 1565.
Sept. 10. her to have it. Otherwise it may be suspected that under this communing they intend to gather their forces both here and in France, and to weaken the noblemen and their friends that sustain this cause, that thereafter they shall not be able to sustain the religion, nor the amity betwixt the two realms.
Copy. Endd.: 10 Sept. 1565. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 10. **1487.** Smith to Cecil.
Was never more desirous to come home. In Smith's last packet Cecil had a book whereby he may guess how the house of Guise stands in this Court; and he now sends one whereby he shall know how the other faction stands. But if Languedoc should have put in print their complaints of M. D'Anville and his lieutenant, and likewise Guienne those of M. Monluc, it would have been a more strange and miserable spectacle.—Xainctes, 10 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Sept. 10. **1488.** Otto Duke of Brunswick to the Queen.
Letter of credence for his servant, Andrew Saur.—Harburg, 10 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd.: By Andreas Saurer à Mommelsdorff. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 10. **1489.** Otto Duke of Brunswick to Cecil.
Letter of credence for his servant, Andrew Saur.—Harburg, 10 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd.: By Andreas Saurer of Mommelsdorf. *Lat. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 11. **1490.** Gio. Vallete, Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, to the Pope.
On the 7th inst. the Catholic armada arrived, bringing 8,000 or 9,000 men to raise the siege, upon which the enemy hastily embarked, but sustained a loss of 1,500 men.—Malta, 11 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Copy. Ital. Pp. 2.

Sept. 12. **1491.** The Queen to Bedford.
1. Has determined with all speed to send him 3,000*l.* He shall let Murray have 1,000*l.* of it in the most secret sort that he can.
2. Perceives by his letters the request of the Earl of Murray and his associates that they might have at the least 300 of her soldiers to aid them. Bedford also writes that though she would not command him to give them aid, yet if she would but wink at his doing herein, and seem to blame him for attempting what he with the help of others should bring about, he doubt not but things would do well.
3. She has no intention to maintain other Prince's subjects against their Sovereign, neither would willingly do anything to make a war betwixt her and that Queen; but considering

A.D. 1565.
Sept. 12. that the Lords are pursued notwithstanding their submission and offer to be tried by law, which being refused them they are retired to Dumfries, and adding thereunto the intention that presently the French King pretends by sending one of his to join with some of hers, and jointly to treat with the Queen to forbear this rigorous proceeding against her subjects,—to the intent in the meantime the said Lords should not be ruined for lack of help to defend themselves, she authorizes him to let them (without notifying that he has any direction therein from her) have 300 soldiers. And to cover the matter the better, he shall send them to Carlisle, as to be laid there in garrison to defend that March, and so from thence to direct them covertly to the said Lords, whom he shall expressly advertise that he sends them that aid only for their defence, and not to make war against the Queen.

Draft. Endd.: 12 Sept. 1565. *Pp.* 4.

Sept. 13. **1492.** The Queen to Bedford.

He shall offer the Earl of Sutherland, for recovery of his health, any means he may desire, saving that he do not depart; and in repressing any outrage done upon her subjects by the Scots he shall take care not break the peace.

Draft. Endd.: 13 Sept. 1565. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 13. **1493.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. The bearer, Mr. Robert Melvyn, repairs to the Court, sent from the Lords with instructions, or rather overmuch knowledge of their distress; none can remedy it but Her Majesty, and without aid of money and men from her all will go to wreck. Their case and necessity he understands for lack of shot, and now most of their livings are given and disposed of by the Queen, and besides that having consumed all the treasure and money they could make, what rests for them since their liberty is gone but to lose their lives? Trusts he weighs the same, and every commodity, else that a little help now employed may help them unto. They seek God's honour, liberty of conscience, and the freedom of their country.

2. The Queen proclaimed this other day in Edinburgh that all men should be in readiness within three days' warning with twenty days' provision against her old enemies that have taken part with the rebels.

3. The Papists say that the Queen's Majesty will not help them, nor do aught for them. They spare not for all that to proceed, and assure themselves of her favour towards them. If other help fail they mean to come hither to him; and he purposes to meet them with that aid that shall bring them safe to Eyemouth, and there will not only place them but will also assist them with all things necessary, for so he knows the Queen's pleasure is he should. What provision he should make for them for money he does not know, they having none, this town always so evil furnished; thinks he must seek it at Newcastle. Thinks it strange that having many times

A.D. 1565.
Sept. 13. written to the Court he can have no resolution hereof. Prays that if no resolution be passed hitherward in the mean season, that something may be determined that he may either help them in time (if it so please Her Majesty), or else they in the best sort they can provide for themselves; for one of these two must come to pass shortly. This matter of aid is but agreed upon between this gentleman and him, if the worst should come.—Berwick, 13 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

4. P.S.—If the Queen so countenance this matter with aid as it is hoped, many that stand to look how things should pass will wholly come to this side, and that in great number.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil: By Mr. Manvile [*sic*]. *Pp.* 4.

Sept. 13. **1494.** Warrant for Mr. Tamworth.

Gresham has been ordered to deliver to him 3,000*l.*, which he shall convert (with the advice of Cecil) into gold and send to Bedford.—Windsor, 13 Sept. 1565.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 13. **1495.** Valentine Browne to the Marquis of Winchester.

If the requests of the captains of Berwick are granted, the gain from the sale of the provisions being taken away, it will yearly cost the Queen in wages, transportation, &c., 3,000*l.* There should be a special officer appointed for the victualling. Any fault in the victuals or price should be reformed by the magistrates.—Cambridge, 13 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 13. **1496.** The Commendador Çapata to Ruy Gomez.

Account of the disembarkation of Don Garcia on the 7th inst., and his subsequent proceedings against the Turks in Malta.—Sept. 13.

Copy. Ital. P. 1.

Sept. 14. **1497.** The King and Queen of Scots to ——.

Order him to be at Stirling by the last day of September, with all his force and twenty days' provisions.—Dundee, 14 Sept. 1565. *Signed:* Marie, R., Henry, R.

Orig., with seal. *Address carefully obliterated. Endd. by Cecil:* The Queen of Scotts to * *. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 14. **1498.** The Marquis of Winchester to Cecil.

Sends Valentine Browne's answer to the articles of the captains of Berwick and the inhabitants of the town touching the victualling of Berwick. It seems he stands lacking for his discharge, 600*l.*—14 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 14. **1499.** Valentine Browne to the Privy Council.

Has travailed about provisions for Berwick. Grain is so risen within these ten days that he cannot buy now for 30*s.*

A.D. 1565.
Sept. 14. what he could for 20*s.* The price has risen by transporting over the seas, which he recommends to be stopped.—Stilton, 14 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 15. **1500.** The Lords of Scotland to Robert Melville.
They complain that Bedford has no commission to send them aid or money, at which they marvel, having had other advertisement from the Queen's servants here. He is to "insist with utter diligence" of the Queen that support of 300 men be sent to them by the 4th Oct. or sooner.—Dumfries, 15 Sept. *Signed:* James Hamilton, James Stewart, Glencairn, and Rothes.
Orig. Add.: To Melville, "at present resident in the Court." *Endd. partly by Cecil. Pp.* 3.

Sept. 15. **1501.** The Lord Treasurer, Cecil, and Sackeville to Bedford.
Require him to will Mr. Lee and others to make perfect books of the money due for the works. Also a certificate of the number who shall remain on the works this winter.—Westminster, 15 Sept. 1565.
Draft. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 15. **1502.** Intelligence from Scotland.
1. [Francis Yaxley] came hither on Tuesday last in a ship of Flanders, of whose coming their young King so much rejoiced as immediately he imparted all his matters to him; and he, as one that would be reputed meet to be a counsellor, immediately began to make discourses of England, France, Spain, Rome, and of Italy, and therein used such talk that to the wise he was soon discovered, and to the King and his young company he appeared to be a meet man to send abroad for their affairs. Hereunto he enabled himself, declaring how he knew the King of Spain's Court, as well as the Court of England; that he had such acquaintance in Flanders and at Brussels, as whatsoever should be committed to him to be done he doubted not but to bring it to a good end. Whereupon it was devised he should secretly pass into Flanders by sea, and there be directed for all things to be done there to the Duchess of Arscott, and by her means should procure audience of the Regent, to whom he should declare that the Queen of Scots, having cause to doubt of the credit of her uncles in the Court of France, was advised to address her causes to the King of Spain, and would commit herself, her husband, and her country into his protection. And where she perceived that the Queen of England had a disposition to marry with the French King, the rather to maintain that estate she, the Scottish Queen, and her husband, will remit all her titles to the realm of England, to the direction of the King of Spain. And if she thought these offers meet to be reported to the King of Spain he was to pass into Spain.

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2. At his departure from Scotland he had a roll of names of all such Englishmen as live now out of England. He declared to his secret friends the names of sundry noblemen and gentlemen in England that were of good power that would be ready to follow such direction as the King of Spain should appoint them for the alteration of religion.

3. He pretends great acquaintance with the Conte De Feria by reason of his wife, and that he had heard in Flanders that the said Conte should come into Flanders next spring, and if he so did then should the Queen of Scots have a special friend of him.

4. At his departure, for lack of money to be given him, he had some plate and two jewels.

Orig. Add. by Cecil : 15 Sept. 1565. Franc. Yax. sent into Flanders. *Pp.* 3.

Sept. 16. **1503.** The French King to the Queen.

Desires the restitution of a ship, laden with woad, belonging to one of his subjects. — La Rochelle, 16 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.*

Sept. 16. **1504.** The Queen Mother to the Queen.

To the same effect as the King's letter of the same date.— La Rochelle, 16 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.*

Sept. 16. **1505.** Smith to Cecil.

1. Commends the bearer, who has been a continual haunter of the Court in this progress.—Rochelle, 16 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Since this was written he received in the Queen's packet two letters. Was glad to have so good comfort of his returning home. Mr. Hobby shall never come in better time, nor when there appears more amity betwixt the two Princes.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 18. **1506.** Tho. Jenyson to Cecil.

Has perused the books for the fortifications of Berwick, and estimates this year's charges will amount to above 11,000*l.*, towards which there is defrayed 4,000*l.*—Berwick, 18 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 18. **1507.** Tho. Jenyson to the Marquis of Winchester.

To the same effect as his of this date to Cecil.—Berwick, 18 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

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Sept. 18. **1508.** SMITH to LEICESTER and CECIL.

1. Sept. 11. Three of his best horses and almost all his saddles and bridles are burnt.

2. Sept. 15. The King entered Rochelle.

3. Sept. 17. News came to the Court that the Prince of Roche-sur-Yon is dead without issue, and that he left 3,000 francs to the Prince of Condé. In all places where the Court comes all is done to establish the authority of the Papists, and to abase them of the religion. As yet the Prince of Condé is not come to the Court.

4. Sept. 18. The King took his journey from Rochelle to Nantes.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil:* By Mr. Hamilton. *Pp.* 3.

Sept. 19. **1509.** BEDFORD to the QUEEN.

1. In answer to her letter of the 7th, touching Wilson, says that he knew of the letter of marque, but could not stay him, having no means thereunto, so thought it better to employ him here than lose the commodity of his service.

2. To hers of the 12th, answers that when the money comes, Murray shall have some part, but not the whole, and the Duke and the Lords shall have a good portion thereof to help their common necessity. In so doing she has done an act that shall redound to God's glory and her own high honour. Dares take upon himself the blame. This aid will not be curiously sought for whence it comes, so it be found there, with the supply of 200 shot and 100 pikes for Captain Reade, whom the Lords desired to have; who making a show as if they went to lie in garrison at Carlisle, shall after a time of tarrying there press forward. Has sent the Lords word thereof, and has dealt therein for their safety according to her meaning. Of the rigour of the Queen of Scots has written to Mr. Secretary.

3. To her last letter, answers that the Earl of Sutherland is so weak of an ague that he cannot stir out of his bed. Forwards a letter from the Queen of Scots for him. Complains of the disorders of the Tividale men, and of the theives and rievers of the borders. Fears the English must use all the revenge they can, if Bothwell (who is now two days since landed at Eyemouth) comes among the thieves of Liddesdale. Asks for reinforcements.—Berwick, 19 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. partly by Cecil. Pp. 5.

Sept. 19. **1510.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Has received his of the 12th and 13th instant, and thanks him for his help in the resolution of aid for the Lords. Wishes that this uncertain dealing between them and their neighbours might fall out either to a firm peace, that

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Bedford to Cecil.

disorders might be amended; or else open war, that the same might be revenged by force. The oldest borderer has not seen these Marches here so quiet. If the Queen grants this aid, the Earl of Morton, Lord Ruthven, and Lethington will come to the Lords, and also many other great personages. The Protestants are sore persecuted, and the Papists highly advanced. The old Laird of Lundy, a man sixty years old, (who was sent to her by the Lords at the first, and he and his sons serving her contrary to their conscience,) was this night taken out of his bed by arquebusiers, and put into a dungeon. The old Lord Dun, who never stirred against her, the Provost of St. Andrew's, and twenty or thirty gentlemen more, are put in prison. The Countess of Murray, who is now with child, had she not fled had been taken and kept in such sort as the Lady Lennox is with them. What countenance that Queen shows to David, an Italian, he will not write for the honour due to the person of a Queen. This David, Fowler, and one Balfour rule all. Beton affirmed this at his passing by here, and it is since confirmed by further intelligence. The escape of Bothwell happened in this sort: he had two small boats with oars, and getting under sail with the help of their oars went his way, albeit Wilson shot at him, but did no harm. He landed at Eyemouth, and brought with him six or eight men, certain pistolets, and some armour. He tarried not there a quarter of an hour, but went to the Court. He reports that Charleboyes has in readiness 2,000 or 1,500 men to aid this Queen if need be. He is a mischievous and an evil disposed man, and will practise with the Liddesdales much unquietness. Has written to the Lord Warden of this Middle March, who will keep them sure and stedfast. Lord Seton comes home with armour, and his ship is very well furnished. Wilson shall not be able to encounter with him. Touching Wilson and his letter of marque, albeit "we" had gone about to have stayed him, yet could "we" not so have done, having not a boat of six ton about this haven for that or any other service; and since Bothwell is gone (for which cause they chiefly used him) he may now go where he will, "and if we could take him we would." Mr. Willock (whom that Queen seemed most to favour of that sect) she would have put in the castle of Dumbarton had he not escaped. She thought to have sacked Dundee, but now has compounded with the same, and they have bought their quietness with 2,000*l.* Scottish. The cause was she lacked money to pay her soldiers, having already laid many of her jewels to pledge.

2. Asks him to provide more men for these Borders, for of able men within this East March there are not 600, and of horses serviceable not 160. There are not 3,000 armed and able men within this lieutenancy. The Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire has taken order for levying of this new supply of 600. Lord Wharton writes to him that the country is

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not willing. Upon these Borders are none that favour religion but Lord Scrope, the Lord Warden, and Sir Henry Percy.—Berwick, 19 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

Sept. 19. **1511.** The GRIEFS of the LORDS of SCOTLAND.

The nobility and congregation professing the right religion of Jesus Christ within Scotland complain that they are burdened with the odious title of sedition and rebellion. They rehearse the proceedings of the Reformation in Scotland, and also the Queen's severity towards certain Protestants; her inhibiting Knox and others from preaching and giving away the thirds of the benefices. They complain that she is guided by certain mean strangers, by whose advice the most weighty matters are handled, and Darnley proclaimed King; also of the delapidations of the royal patrimony. Through this same fountain of sinister council proceed the divisions that are raised betwixt the nobility, and the lives of divers sought. They complain also of their taking bribes. Protest that they do not crave the reformation of these enormities through ambition.—Dumfries, 19 Sept. 1565.

Copy. Endd. by Randolph: The griefs of the nobility of Scotland touching the governance [of] my Lord of Levenax, *and dated by Cecil. Pp.* 10.

Sept. 19. **1512.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Sept. 19. De Mauvissier's errand is to bear the Queen of Scots the ratification of her marriage, or else she cannot enjoy her dowry after she is re-married.

2. Sept. 21. Condé came to the Court at Niort, accompanied with the Conte Rochfoucault.

3. Sept. 29. At the Duke de Monpensier's house, called Champigny. The Cardinal of Guise came again, and the Marquis D'Elbœuf with him, to the Court; both of them were embraced and made much of, as is told him of the Prince of Condé at the first entry without the gates. But the Prince would not enter the Duke de Montpensier's house, although the Duchess entreated him.

4. The King in this journey lay at Chavigny, M. De Chavigny's house, lieutenant to the Duke de Montpensier, the greatest prosecutor of the Fideles. Condé would not come there.

5. M. D'Aubigny, the Earl of Lennox's brother, bore the King's train at the ceremonies of St. Michael's Order. He looked to be made there knight of the order, and also his brother, and to have his writing to be captain of the Scottish band of 100 men-at-arms; both were deferred till the King came to Blois, or rather till they understand how matters go betwixt the Scots within themselves, and betwixt Scotland and England.

6. Condé shall marry Mdlle. De Longueville, the Duke's sister, who already wears his colours.

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7. Oct. 8. The last news of Malta came, that the Viceroy of Naples had landed 9,000 soldiers at Malta, and the same returned for 9,000 more, which done they will give battle to the Turks.

8. Oct. 12. The King entered Nantes.

9. Oct. 13. Since the news sent to the Pope's Nuncio of Malta, there have been two books, one at Poictiers, at the report of letters sent to Madame of Parma, Regent in Flanders, the other printed at Paris. Sevre told that the Cardinal of Lorraine is nothing contented with the marriage of the Queen his niece. Howsoever the Cardinal and Selzede be agreed, the Guisians do not remain in the Court.

10. The marriage betwixt Condé and Mdlle. De Longueville is concluded. She is very earnest of religion, and has prayers and sometimes preaching in her chamber, even in the Court.

11. Oct. 15. Yesternight there supped with him an Almain who came from the camp of Lazarus Swendye, who at his departing had an army of 50,000 and the Turk an army of 100,000 about Sakmar, a town in Transylvania.

12. Has taken order that the bearer, Mr. Hampden, takes up for him at Paris for either of them one of these books, discourses of the wars this year in Hungary, and the history of the wars in Malta, both printed in Paris. Item, another called La Guerre Cardinale of the war in Metzin by the Cardinal of Lorraine.

13. There are two other books containing all that has been done in France for religion in the reigns of King Henry, Francis the Second, and this King till he came last from Bordeaux, well worthy the reading, if they can be got for them.

Orig., with seal. *Pp.* 7.

Sept. 19. **1513.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.

To-day has arrived an extraordinary courier with news that Don Garcia has disembarked 9,600 men in Malta, with provisions.—Venice, 19 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Ital. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 19 and 20. **1514.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Sees little hope of any accord. This Queen has been sought divers ways, but rejects all means that may do good, and with a full resolute mind is determined to deal with them in all execution; so that if God provide not for them and send them speedy support they are like to abide marvellous adventures, for of themselves they are not able to withstand her force. Many that are willing to take their parts doubt so much of the issue, that before they know what succour they shall receive of the Queen they join not with the others. It is therefore craved by as many as favour God's Word and love their country and that would have this great plague taken away that hangs over their heads, that God would move the Queen to have consideration of them.

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2. Yesterday it was proclaimed that all men should be in readiness the last day of this instant at Stirling, with twenty days' provision. She has been in St. Andrew's, Dundee, and St. Johnston's, and of every town she has taken a benevolence, with as evil a will of the givers as ever money was paid. Shortly she will be looked for in this town. She has commanded divers gentlemen of Fife to ward. Lady Murray has been sought and cannot be found. Some say she has been imprisoned for the relief of Lady Lennox, whose husband, now lieutenant of the West country, leaves no man unspoiled of whom he likes to take. The Earl of Argyll spares as few of his he can meet with. Such order is in this country that no honest man is sure either of his life or goods. To amend these matters it is told that Earl Bothwell is arrived, whose power is to do more mischief than ever he was minded to do good in his life; a fit man to be a minister to any shameful act, be it either against God or man.

3. Certain men of Chester and Wales and other places in England being spoiled by pirates and the goods sold in Scotland, they can get no redress.

4. Those that drew their swords upon Mr. Tamworth and him the day after Tamworth's departure were set at liberty. —Edinburgh, 19 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

5. P. S.—Francis Yaxley is sent ambassador into Spain, and embarked three days past. He passes by Flanders, and in the name of such poor scholars and others that are at Louvain he has promised their services to this Queen. He also assures her that one Pole is coming to her with a ship and 100 gentlemen in her to serve her either by sea or land upon their own charges for a year. This Pole was or is a pirate.

6. Cecil shall shortly have with him Mr. David Chamber, of whom to speak good should be a great slander.—Edinburgh, 20 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. partly by Cecil and partly by his secretary. Pp. 5.

Sept. 20. **1515.** The English Commissioners at Bruges to the Privy Council.

The magistrates of Bruges fearing scarcity, desire licence to import 2,000 quarters of wheat from England; and as they have used themselves very courteously the writers desire that this may be done.—Bruges, 20 Sept. 1565. *Signed by* Montague, Wotton, and Haddon.

Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 21. **1516.** Bedford to Cecil.

Yesterday sent letters from Mr. Randolph, which should give intelligence of the coming of the bearer, Mr. David Chamber, Councillor to that Queen, and Lord of the Session. Received this morning letters by Mr. Arrington. There is come with him Captain Cockbourne, who is the old man he

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Sept. 21. was, and has not changed his vein.—Berwick, 21 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: By Mr. David Chamber. *Pp.* 2.

Sept. 21. **1517.** MURRAY to BEDFORD.

1. Received his letter, whereby the writer understands that Bedford takes in good part his desires. Concerning the Queen's cause and that which Bedford sends to them, the Lords here answer his letter. Bedford favours this cause no less than the writer does himself. When this aid of 300 shot and 200 armed pikes was expected, their Sovereign had neither such forces of soldiers, nor had she entered into sharp handling of their friends, the chief professors in sundry parts, and they had a reasonable power at that present upon the fields. But now she has increased her forces to the double, and all their friends are taken, their houses and livings seized in many parts, so that their extreme handling, and their inability to relieve them at present, has so discouraged the multitude of the favourers of their cause that they are never able to match the adversary upon the field. Unless the aid they crave be hasted before the 4th or 5th of next month it will be hard to recover the loss.—Dumfries, 21 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Fears that these secret proceedings of the Queen shall never put this cause to such an end as they both wish, but open declaration could bring with it no doubt.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 22. **1518.** The LORDS of the CONGREGATION to BEDFORD.

1. Have received his letter of 18 Sept., whereby they understand the Queen's good mind.

2. This Queen has summoned all her lieges, and on the 2nd October purposes to besiege Hamilton Castle, which will be taken in forty-eight hours.

3. Pray that 3,000 men may be set forward to relieve the same and other strengths and setting forward of the common cause.—Dumfries, 22 Sept. 1565. *Signed:* James Hamilton, James Stewart, Glencairn, Rothes.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Sept. 22. **1519.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. Has received his letter of the 12th inst. and thanks him for the good news. How this Queen, with this kind of government, with such suspicion as she has of her people, with the great debate that she has with the chief of her nobility, can stand and prosper passes his wit. To be ruled and guided by the advice of two or three strangers, neglecting the counsel of her chief counsellors, he knows not how it can stand. Sees also what evil mind she bore to the Duke, and what suspicion she had of the Earl of Murray, that he sought his own advancement above his estate when he did her best service.

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Sept. 22. What can their lives be hereafter, with whom she is now so offended that she cannot abide any man that wishes accord between her and them? To endure at her hands they think it duty and no burden, but to live under him that in all these things that in her are grievous but in him outrageous, they think it intolerable, and had rather try any fortune, and so are resolved. What they are grieved with Cecil may perceive by the writing herewith sent. What she mislikes in them is only that she cannot in all things do as she likes.

2. These noblemen that are now persecuted are the best and wisest, the greatest friends his Sovereign has, so he desires that this Queen may never have her will over them. As this man whom she has chosen her husband and made King shows himself altogether unworthy of what she has called him unto, so he wishes that he should never attain unto that which he so earnestly looks for, and in a manner makes assured account of.

3. The remedy of this lies in the Queen's hands. What she has done he has heard, and doubts not but she has heard some causes why she may adventure further.

4. Bedford sent Mr. Colwiche to inform the writer of many matters that now are in hand touching these controversies. Randolph spoke with the Queen for the disorders of the Borders. She promises well. He put her in mind of the letter he wrote to her for the coming of Mauvissier. She gave him the same answer she wrote in the letter he sent him; but added this, that Mauvissier was stayed there to the intent these things might have more leisure to work what mischief they would here against her. She said she had knowledge that the Queen had given them money. There was enough said to the contrary. Sees that she is determined to deal with all extremity. Spoke of such as came out of England to her and her husband, as Yaxley, Stonden, and others. She confessed that Yaxley was out of the country. He told her that he heard that he [Yaxley] was bound for a further journey, but that he was not the man in whom she might trust so much, and left her in doubt whether he was taken in England or not. — Edinburgh, 22 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

Sept. 22. **1520.** Information to be given by Melville to the Queen and Council.

He shall declare that it is the manifest intention of the Queen of Scots to subvert the Reformation in Scotland, and to destroy its supporters. Their destruction is sought, because of their zeal for true religion, and to redress the enormities lately crept into the public regiment. The patrimony of the crown is so delapidated that honest men's substance is hunted for a prey. Crafty strangers, as chiefly two Italians, Davy and Francisco, and master Fowler, Englishman, with other unworthy persons, occupy the place of the native counsellors.

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Sept. 22. A stranger, subject of another realm, has intruded himself and claimed the authority of king without their consent. They are persecuted as traitors and enemies of the commonwealth. Beg for assistance.
Copy. Add. by Randolph: To Mr. Secretary, *and dated by Cecil:* 22 Sept. 1565. *Pp.* 6.

Sept. 22. **1521.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.
Hears that a courier arrived in Venice yesterday with news of the defeat of the Turks in Malta, both by land and sea. Will send details when they arrive.—Padua, 22 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Sept. 24. **1522.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.
Requests her to grant a passport to George Lord Setoun and twelve persons to pass through England from France.—Holyrood House, 24 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

Sept. 24 and 29. **1523.** Notes by Cecil.
Notes in Cecil's writing of headings of subjects to be considered by the Council, chiefly relating to matters wherewith to charge the Queen of Scotland, and matters to be required of and offered to her.
Orig. Hol. Endd. by Cecil: Sept. 24 & 29. *Pp.* 3.

Sept. 24. **1524.** Petition of the Burgomasters of Dunkirk, Nieuport, and Ostend.
Complain to the Commissioners at Bruges that their citizens are hindered from pursuing the herring fishery by the attacks of pirates, more especially by a ship painted yellow and white, and having a cup ornamented with flowers for her sign.
Copy. Dated and endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 3.

Sept. 24. **1525.** Phayre to Cecil.
News comes from Malta that 10,000 Spaniards have landed and defeated the Turks. There is a report that the King goes to Monçon in the spring, and thence into Italy and Flanders. He will send shortly into Germany for the Emperor to appoint the place of the marriage, for he will tarry no longer. There are reports about the Queen's marriage with the French King's son. The Count De la Leyne has come from Flanders, and they have lodged him in the English Ambassador's lodging, at which Phayre very much complains. Is in great want of money. Announces the death of several Spanish noblemen.—Madrid, 24 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 6.

Sept. 24. **1526.** Clough to Phayre.
Has received 50*l.* for him, which he has sent to Spain.—Antwerp, 24 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

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Sept. 25. **1527.** ANTHONY JENKYSON to BEDFORD.

This day passing by Holy Island towards the Firth, in Her Majesty's ship called the "Aid," thought good to advertise him of his arrival; and although it is the Council's pleasure that he should ply to the Firth without staying, yet thinks it best to keep off and about Holy Island and Berwick, and not to be seen about the Firth until they need.—On board the "Aid," in Berwick Road, 25 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 26. **1528.** BEDFORD to ANTHONY JENKINSON.

Charles Wilson stays with his company and ship about Holy Island to aid the Lords of the Congregation of Scotland, and for the transportation hither of the Countess of Murray, now with child, for which purpose the writer has appointed Wilson one month, whereof there remain unexpired ten days. He therefore wills Jenkinson not to molest Wilson nor his company during that time.—Berwick, 26 Sept. 1565.

*Copy.** *P.* 1.

Sept. 26. **1529.** WOTTON to CECIL.

Commends the bearer, Mr. Awbery, on account of his wit, learning, discretion, and painfulness.—Bruges, 26 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 27. **1530.** WAGES for BERWICK.

Rate of the number of officers, ministers, and labourers required to continue in wages at Berwick this winter for the furtherance of the fortifications there.—*Signed by Lee.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 4.

Sept. 27. **1531.** JOHN MERSH to CECIL.

Sends him a coin lately devised so as to be like the English sovereign, with which ignorant people no doubt shall be deceived. Has given warning to all the company in his charge in nowise to carry them into England. They are not so good in value by 2*s.* at the least. Some have been sharply dealt with for bringing in cloths, contrary to the edict.—Antwerp, 27 Sept. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 28. **1532.** BEDFORD to the QUEEN.

1. Things on the Borders of both the realms are quiet, saving that the Tividale and Riddesdale men have burnt somewhat in Scotland. The Queen of Scots has appointed all her subjects to be with her by the 1st of the next month, to go against the Lords, or else to take Hamilton Castle. The Lords need money, and he has sent (according to her directions)

* Enclosed in Bedford's letter to the Privy Council of Nov. 12.

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Sept. 28. 1,000*l.* They ask also a great supply of men, and having no authority to deal therein he has sent to Mr. Secretary. Hopes that they shall shortly have her resolution by Mr. Melvyn. Hopes she will remember those that are her well-wishers, and consider such as are her enemies.

2. While Mr. Tamworth was here the writer sent to Lord Hume, that if he did not deal neighbourly with them, or if he levied any great force against the Lords, then he [Bedford] would soon after come with force into his country, and work them some displeasure; whereof this Queen hearing, has written to him to know whether he so said, or if he did by her command. Minds to write to Mr. Randolph that he shall thus answer: That a servant by his order, but not by her knowledge or command, so said. For as Mr. Tamworth knows, it was so agreed upon between them, the Wardens of the East Marches of both realms, that such a message should pass, by colour whereof he might tarry at home, and not aid that Queen against the Lords. She has also demanded why he has stayed the Earl of Sutherland. He answered the messenger that because he came in her stream, not by her command or order, but of himself, and having written to her to know her pleasure, as yet has received no answer. Thanks her for care of his daughter's wedding.—Berwick, 28 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 28. **1533.** Sir John Forster to Bedford

1. Yesterday he met the Laird of Cessford. Understands the Laird of Farniherste is not in the Castle of Edinburgh, as he [Bedford] thought; he is at liberty, and was commanded by the Queen that both he and Hunthill should have given their attendance upon the Warden to this meeting for the discharging of this bill, and other attempts, but neither came.

2. The Borderers of Scotland give it no "lauenge" that when any of the English shall enter Scotland at the West March longer will not they hold. The gentlemen of the Borders, as Cessford, Hume, are in readiness to tend upon the Queen; if they so withdraw themselves and their powers, and he might enter Scotland, he durst undertake he should with 600 horsemen do such exploit there as the like was never done with so small a power, and then the Bishopric men might be drawn to these their frontiers, before any spoil might be made therein.—Alnwick, 28 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 28. **1534.** The Duke of Châtelherault to Cecil.

Has a servant named Robert Hamiltone in the Court of France, who makes suit for the Duke's revenues of Châtelherault, whom the Queen here has sent to be apprehended. Asks that his other writing directed to his servant

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Sept. 28. may be conveyed to the Queen's ambassador resident there, with his letter, commanding the same to be delivered to his servant.—Dumfries, 28 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Sept. 28. **1535.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. Sends the letters of the Lords of the Congregation, and Murray's also, wherein he shall see what they need. Has no commission to deal in such matters, and therefore in answering them so he is thought slack and almost careless of their cause. Hopes it will be upon this meeting of the Lords there fully resolved what shall be done in their case.

2. The Queen prepares all her subject from sixty to sixteen to be ready to go against them by the 1st of next month, but it will be the 10th before her force is ready. Has sent for the Lords 400 men, who shall remain at Carlisle till they are in the field, and call for them. Has sent them 1,000*l.* to be distributed amongst them for this common weal, which he addressed to Murray, for so says Her Majesty's letter of the 12th instant. Has lent Murray of his own money 500*l.*, for more he was not able to relieve his lack. Prays him if he sees any disposition in Her Highness to impart any money privately to his own use, that then he will aforehand let the writer hear thereof, that he may the better come byhis own. Has many of the Elwoods yet at his devotion; some are shrunk away and gone to Bothwell. He is now one of that Queen's Council, and besides Athol and Ruthven the chiefest man, and looks daily to be advanced higher. The Earl of Sutherland is sick, and much he fears his well doing, and not being able to travel, he knows not how to be rid of him.

3. Touching Wilson, hither came Anthony Jenkinson in a ship called the "Aid," and would have taken him and stayed his ship, but understanding that he had before promised the Earl of Murray Wilson's service for a month he was content to stay his proceeding. When the Countess comes she shall lodge in Mr. Marshall's house, for both he and his lady will give place for her.

4. Of the money brought hither by Killigrew 1,000*l.* is bestowed upon the Lords, 1,000*l.* is kept in store, and the third is taken off by imprests to this new crew.—Berwick, 28 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 5.

Sept. 29. **1536.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. Seeing things so far forward as they will hold no longer, thinks it best that they were not behind with them, as they be, but rather give the first stroke. That Queen accounts the writer the bitterest enemy she has. Prays him procure some resolution hereupon with speed, for he perceives they shall be driven to strike or suffer to be stricken shortly.

A.D. 1565.
Sept. 29.

2. Randolph lives in no small danger, having had pistolets and other pieces shot into his chamber when it was seen he was there. Mr. Melvyn has desired the writer to thank Cecil for his goodness to him, and for his help and advice for the furtherance of the common cause.—Berwick, 29 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

3. P.S.—After sealing this came one Bowmer and another named Mortymer out of Scotland, who had served Lord Darnley there.

4. Prays him remember the Earl of Sutherland, for he is very sick.

5. The Queen of Scotland has written a very evil letter to the Regent of Flanders against the Queen. Mr. Randolph one way and Bedford the other work all they can to get a copy thereof.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 5.

Sept. 29. **1537.** Charges at Berwick.

Rough draft of estimate of charges and money owing at Berwick for one year ending Michaelmas 1565.

Orig. Partly in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 3.

Sept. 29. **1538.** Count John of East Friesland to Cecil.

Desires him to show him favour in his affairs, concerning which he has given instructions to Henry Kule.—Emden, 29 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp. 2.

Sept. 29. **1539.** Convention at Bruges.

The Commissioners of the Conference at Bruges prorogue their sitting until 15th of March next. In the meanwhile all things shall remain as they were settled on the 18th of December last. They also engage that the continuation of the free intercourse shall be proclaimed at London and Antwerp on Oct. 20th.—Bruges, 29 Sept. 1565. *Signed by* Florence De Montmorency, D'Assonleville, and Joachaim Aegidius.

Orig. on parchment. Lat.

Sept. 29. **1540.** Copy of the above.

Endd. Lat. Pp. 6.

Sept. 29. **1541.** Convention at Bruges.

Abstract of the terms of the above convention.

Copy. Lat. P. 1.

Sept. 30. **1542.** The Queen to the Lords of Scotland.*

1. She is grieved that the Lords in Scotland should be in so hard terms. She has attempted all means towards the Queen of Scots to reduce her to accord with them in all

* This paper is endd. by Cecil, 30 Sept. 1565.

A.D. 1565.
Sept. 30. reasonable causes; and although no good has hitherto followed, she is determined with speed to enter into treaty with her by persons of authority, and therewith also jointly to have upon her frontiers a force to be used in such sort as upon that treaty shall seem necessary.

2. Sends the copy of an answer for Robert Melvyn to show to the Duke and others. But it is not the very answer given to him from the Queen.

Orig. Draft, in Cecil's writing. Endd. Pp. 2.

[Sept. 30.] **1543.** The Queen's Proposals to Queen Mary.

Notwithstanding the Queen's last message was so lightly accepted, and her messenger so evil entreated, yet perceiving that the French King sends M. De Mauvissiere, she is content that Randolph may consult with him in what way the Queen of Scots may be best counselled to receive her nobility again into her grace. The best means seem a general pardon, and no further innovation in the matter of religion. That nothing be done to prejudice the title of the Duke. That no extraordinary force of men be kept. That no nobleman be compelled to appear before Parliament when he shall upon his oath affirm that he is afraid of his life. That the naming of Darnley King shall not give him any authority.

Draft, in Cecil's writing. Pp. 4.

Sept. 30. **1544.** Randolph to Bedford.

The bearers, John Bowmer and William Mortimer, gentlemen, one of Yorkshire and other of Kent (understanding the Queen's displeasure towards such as remain inth is country), desired leave of Lord Darnley, their master, to return, wherefore he desires Bedford to license them to pass.—Edinburgh, 30 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Sept. 30. **1545.** Randolph to Bedford.

1. If he be not deceived this will be the last day of his [Randolph's] liberty, yet he prays Bedford not to stay his purpose to do or send as he finds occasion. This ambassador moves nothing the Queen to mitigate her ire against the Lords. The Duke, the Earl of Glencairn, and the Abbot of Kilwinning are put to the horn. The ship arrived in the Firth, and the bruit of thirteen more coming puts them in a fray. Of the men sent to Carlisle they make small account, the number is so few, but his Lordship's letter sent by his man put him in no small comfort of better. If the writer be here inclosed, he asks him [Bedford] to be sure that such as he has in store, specially David Chamber, be safely lodged until the writer be delivered into his hands.—Edinburgh, Sunday, 30 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Darnley was this day at the preaching, and heard Mr. John Cragge.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

Oct. 1. **1546.** An Answer for Melville.

The Queen is grieved to understand the dangerous estate of the Scottish lords. Though the Queen of Scots (upon suspicion of Elizabeth's favour towards them) has refused to hear any treaty, Elizabeth will still persist in devising all honourable means to procure them some quiet end with their Sovereign. The Queen cannot honourably give them the aid required without entering into open war, which she means not to do without just cause. Advises them to accept such conditions as may be devised. Nevertheless, if they can obtain no end with preservation of their lives, she will receive them into her protection. Means to send an embassade to the frontier, and also an army.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. and endd. by him: An answer for Robert Melvyn. *Pp.* 3.

Oct. 1. **1547.** Fortifications at Berwick.

Estimate of the fortifications at Berwick from 15 October 1564 to 13 October 1565, with a note about the fort called Byblawe, in Holy Island. *Signed by* T. Jenyson.

Orig. Endd.: 1 Oct. 1565. *Pp.* 14.

Oct. 1. **1548.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Sends herewith the letters from the Lords of the Congregation, who cry to him for help, as if it lay in his hands to do all as he would himself. Has comforted them with the hope that Melvyn writes of, and with sending them money, and now last of all that Melvyn is upon the way himself, who he trust brings such resolution as shall satisfy them. But both of them fear it shall not come in time, for the Queen, with her power, will set on them very shortly. For remedy, he has advised them to retire into England, and he will meet them with such a power as to set them in Scotland again, and do (he hopes) some exploit else, as to take Eyemouth and there plant some force. They did not hear, at the writing of their letters, either of the hope that Melvyn writes of, nor yet of the good news that Captain Brickwell brings them. Thought not good to grant them the aid of Lord Scrope's wardenry, least receiving the overthrow, Carlisle (which is weak) might be in danger.—Berwick, 30 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S. — Since the writing hereof, he understands by Lord Hume that he is commanded to wait on the Queen there, who will take with him but 100 horse, or 200 at the most.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 1. **1549.** Acknowledgment of the Earl of Murray.*

Acknowledgment of the Earl of Murray that he has received 1,000*l.* from the Earl of Bedford, "to be employed in the com-

* Enclosed by Bedford to Cecil on the 26th Feb. 1566.

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 1. mon cause and action in Scotland, enterprised by the nobility thereof, for maintenance of the true religion and commonwealth of this realm."—Dumfries, 1st Oct. 1565.
Copy by Bedford's secretary. P. 1.

Oct. 2. **1550.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

If Randolph be shut up shall the writer stay Mr. David Chamber, the ambassador, on his return home thitherward? The matter of Eyemouth is still kept secret, yet fears that the Scots preparing in this sort for wars will first provide to take it. The English have within this town but 100 men more than they had before, for most of the best soldiers have gone abroad with their captains. The saying is in Scotland that the Queen there has made Bothwell lieutenant-general of her army now to be set forward.—Berwick, 2 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 2. **1551.** COCKBURN to CECIL.

1. Came to Berwick, where he tarried one night with Bedford, and the next morning, the 22nd ult., came to Edinburgh and presented his letters to Her Grace. He showed his opinion in what danger she was. Bade her remember when her father banished Angus and his brother, when there was neither Protestant nor yet Papist, yet they tarried in Scotland four or five years, being but one house. Also bade her remember the cost of the troubles in France. He likewise did what Cecil bade him when he gave him his passport, and in the Queen's name showed that commission at large. She wept, and said she knew he loved the contrary part. He said he did love them and their religion; not the less was he of mind to do her service. She then retired to her chamber, and came not out for two days, till M. de Mauvissiere came, who said more than he did, and made her weep again. She and her Council allege that Mauvissiere and the writer are retained by England, and all because they show her the truth. She and the King have been at great strife for chosing a lieutenant. The King would have his father to be lieutenant, and she would have Bothwell, by reason he bears evil will against Murray, and has promised to have him die as an alien, and for that cause she makes him a lieutenant. On the 25th of September the Council did sit, discussing whether it were best to pass and siege the castle of Hamilton, or to seek the Protestants, and it was concluded to seek the Protestants, for which she summons the mightiest.

2. On the 27th thirty of the principal merchants of Edinburgh were taken by her guard, and kept in ward until they pay 20,000*l.*, and they have paid already within sixteen days 14,000 marks to her.—Edinburgh, 2 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

A.D. 1565.

Oct. 2. **1552.** Tho. Jenyson to Cecil.

Has delivered an estimate of the charges of the fortifications here for this year to the Lord Governor.—Berwick, 2 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 3. **1553.** The Queen to Bedford.

Whereas Sir John Forster offers to strike the first blow against the Scots, she would not have anything done to provoke justly the Queen of Scots to enter into war. The numbers at Carlisle are not to enter Scotland, except to save the Lords from ruin.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 3 Oct. 1565. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 3. **1554.** Bedford to the Privy Council.

On 28th ult. received theirs of the 21st touching the victualling of this garrison offered by Valentine Brown at certain rates, and having called the captains and others they have, after deliberation, sent the articles enclosed. Complains of victuals being restrained out of the palace for retailing thereof to the victualler's pleasure and price; for often when corn has been in the market at 10*s.* the boll, they have paid in the palace 16*s.* for the same, and sometimes more.—Berwick, 3 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 3. **1555.** Albert Elector of Brandenburg to the Queen.

Understanding that she admires the falcons which are taken in his dukedom, he sends her eight.—Konisburg, 3 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Oct. 4. **1556.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. All things stand here upon such uncertainty that he can be assured of nothing. Sometimes this Queen will pursue the noblemen; sometimes she will besiege their houses and put them out of possession of all they have; sometimes she seems to be so well content to hear their complaints that they are in hope that all matters will be accorded. But the writer finds her only stay is for lack of such money as she looks to be lent her by this town, which is only 1,000*l.* sterling, which shall be paid within six days. Thereafter she will herself again to the fields, and pursue them wheresoever she finds them. There comes a great sort out of the north with Lord Gordon, who imputes the overthrow of his father to Murray, which is approved by the Queen. Bothwell takes great things upon him, and promises much. A fit captain for so loose a company as now hangs upon him! Whatsoever she is able to do by authority, suit, request, favour, or by benefit, all is one, so it may serve to the overthrow of them that she

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 4. is offended with. And without some speedy help they are not able to defend themselves against the power that she makes against them. Divers that favour them lie far off; many of their friends are committed to ward; others that will them well attend only to see what support shall come from the Queen. Argyll lies in wait to find them in readiness when to join with them. Morton has promised them as much. Their force is not small, but is so divided that it stands them in little stead.

2. Spoke with herself this day. Understands Mauvissiere puts her in little comfort of any support of her doings by any foreign princes. There arrived in the Firth four or five days past the Queen's ship called the "Aid." There rose a bruit that many more were following. This put a great fray amongst many, and as many wished it had so been. First there was sent aboard a trumpeter from the Queen and her husband, who brought no other word but that she came to seek pirates. Next day Fowler and Standen went aboard, but his advertisement came too late, and the wind contrary, or else they had been blown in England. They brought with them to the Queen a bow and arrows with a box of conserve. She sent to the captain the next day a chain of gold and a cup of silver double gilt. It is desired by the Lords that some ship may be employed between Berwick and Fife for transporting of men and ordnance as occasion serves. Hereof Bedford is advertised.—Edinburgh, 4 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 4. **1557.** Randolph to Leicester.

1. Whatever can be invented to the overthrow of the noblemen that are thus pursued shall be done, if it lies in the Queen's power. What Mr. David Chamber has said against them Cecil has heard. Doubts not they were charged far enough; but thinks that they to whose ears his [Chamber's] reports will come will think it can be no small matter that moves so many noblemen and others to do as they do, except they were mad. If Mr. Melvin has been present he would have answered whatsoever the other had said. The Lords have put in writing what is sent to Bedford. These Lords do what they have done to have this Queen governed by the advice of such as are willing to do so. They will rather die than yield one iota of their duty to God and their country and their promise to the Queen, against whom practices are now in hand. Yaxley is now towards Spain; his commission is to put this Queen and her husband into that King's protection. With the Regent of Flanders she has daily to do; he wots not what, but of a very dispiteful letter written not long since unto her by this Queen he is assured. What consultations with witches, what incantations have been of late made in some parts of the world to know the times and years of some folks lives, he hears enough, and has good cause to believe a part; and of this that he has here written he has good testi-

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 4. mony. If there be, therefore, any just cause for the Queen to be offended, if ever she desires that this Queen may be brought to know herself, and how much she has failed in her duty and promises, was there ever better time, or will the like time ever be had as now, when her country is divided, and she, for her evil misgiving of herself and evil government of her estate, is misliked of the most and best part of her subjects?

2. Mr. James Balfoure once rowed in a galley; and now, except David, no man is so great with her, and the whole governor of this estate. Only Lord Athol of her Council is now present, when all the wits in Scotland are too few to put in order such things as in all parts are amiss. The Lord Chancellor has forsaken her, and joins with the others, and is ready with his forces whensoever he be called for. Lethington leaves her at the first call. Randolph is boasted daily to be put up or to have guards committed to him. All they can charge him with are suspicions of love to Murray.—Edinburgh, 4 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Oct. 5. **1558.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Sent as much money to the Lords as the Queen's pleasure was they should have by Captain Brickwell, and therewith to understand their estate. He is returned, and brought him a letter from the Earl of Murray and nothing from the other Lords but hearty thanks. He found them very pensive and desperate of their well-doing, or of any success in this matter. They are so far entered into the briars, and do not know how to shift for themselves. They are retiring towards England, and thereof they also do not all agree, for the Duke would unto Germany or Italy, and others otherwise; and all mislike themselves for trusting so much to the aid of England. They do not a little marvel the cause why Melvyn comes not away with answer. The Duke was talked withal by Brickwell, and speaks slenderly of their dealings. Murray makes England his last anchor hold, and (as he has written to Bedford) means to come very shortly, for they are no company and will grow fewer, so as, notwithstanding the aid of the English, they shall never be able (nor do they mean) to encounter the Queen. Murray's coming cannot be kept secret, for though he brings not many with him, yet will he not come alone. Means not at their meeting to talk privately, but in open place. The money Murray only received came in good time, for else they had been scattered ere now. The Countess, his wife, he guesses, by this time, is coming to Berwick to be delivered of child. There is a talk of peace with that Queen, but that she will first have the head of the Duke or of Murray. The Elwoods hold out well and work still for the English, wherein the Warden here has travailed much to cause them so to do. He keeps them together at a place called the Hermitage, and notwithstanding the working of Bothwell to the

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 5. contrary. It were well done that the Lord Warden should be encouraged to continue his well-doing by some gentle letter from thence.—Alnwick, 5 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Fears that the Master of Maxwell is not sure in this matter to them there.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 4.

[Oct. 6.] **1559.** The Queen to Bedford.

Does not mislike the Scottish Lords shall come to England for safety of their lives, but commands him to abstain from any act of hostility against Scotland; though if the contrary be attempted against her subjects, he is not to forbear the defence, and may revenge thereof.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: Oct. 1565. *Pp.* 3.

Oct. 6. **1560.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. On Thursday wrote the state of the Lords of the Congregation, who despair of any help from them. Is called on continually almost from them, and has determined, therefore, within these three days, together with the Lord Warden, to go towards Carlisle, and to bring with him 200 or 300 horse to tarry there upon those frontiers, to countenance those Lords and their cause; but no one of the same shall enter Scotland. In his absence good order and regard shall be had to the rest of his charge. Sends him Randolph's letter, whereby he shall see the whole estate of that realm. Jenkinson has been in the Firth, and what he has done there and how he was used shall appear unto him by his own letters. The man had no evil meaning, but the writer wishes he had not been there. The Liddisdale men yet hold out. Jenkinson is victualled here, as Cecil desired.—Berwick, 6 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—It is the desire of Scrope and Murray that Bedford should talk with the Duke.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Oct. 6. **1561.** Bedford to Leicester.

Sends Randolph's letter. Hopes in God Her Majesty has before now resolved somewhat to the aid of the Lords of the Congregation. Is going to Carlisle with 300 horse to countenance them.—Berwick, 6 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 6. **1562.** Anthony Jenkinson to the Privy Council.

On the 25th ult., passing along this coast towards the Firth according to their order, he certified the Earl of Bedford of his arrival, by whom he perceives that Bothwell had landed in Scotland two days before he [the writer] was ready to depart out of Queenborough water, which was the 17th ult. On the 28th, being forced by the wind to go to Inchkeith, they were shot at from the castle. The next day there came a trumpeter aboard from the King and Queen to know the cause of his

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 6. coming, who had been advertised of eight ships more of the Queen's to be on the coast, requiring him also to land. To whom he answered that he was sent to apprehend rovers, and by force of weather was put thither, having no other cause thereto, neither knew he of any more ships of the Queen's appointed to the northward; and as for his coming to land, he had no affairs to do, nor any such commission. Then the messenger said the King and Queen would send to him again, if such as be sent might return, which he thought good to grant. He came again with two or three Scottish gentlemen, and Standen with his brother, whom he thought not good to stay, being so far within danger and the wind contrary, lest he should have put the Queen's ship in peril. One of the Scots brought him a present, and said if he had need of victuals or any other thing for the Queen's ship he should be furnished. Doubting the worst he turned out and came athwart Berwick on the 4th, where, giving the governor to understand of his proceedings, he has given order for his further victualling for one month more, to end the 12th of November next. Neither Lord Seaton nor the munition being yet passed, he means to follow their honour's commission for the apprehending of him.—Thwart Berwick, 6 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 6. **1563.** Leonard Chilton to Phayre.
One of the eight ships which were seized by Don Alvaro Bazan was embargoed to go to Florida with victual and munitions. On her way to St. Lucar her old master Gyrbard Pepett followed her in another ship, and her mariners fled out of her with their boats, so he carried her away. He has also taken victuals out of a bark which came from Seville. Out of England they hear that there has been a stay of ships and mariners. Desires to be commended to Mr. Lapthorn, with whom the writer will keep Christmas, although M. Clarensius be dead.—Cadiz, 6 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: Received 14 Nov. *Pp.* 4.

Oct. 7. **1564.** Bedford to the Queen.
That she takes in good part his doings here he thanks her. Understands by Mr. Melvyn her resolution touching the Lords, wherein her pleasure shall be observed, albeit the same is hard for her poor friends. Is desired by Murray to come to Carlisle to speak with him, which he means to do. —Berwick, 7 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 7. **1565.** Bedford to Cecil.
1. Thanks Her Majesty for accepting his service, and Cecil for his furtherance thereunto.
2. Is sorry that things in Scotland have no better success than yet he hears of by Melvyn. Means to go towards them

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 7. to-morrow, and so countenance their cause, and some force with him, who shall not enter Scotland; neither so have as yet Captain Read's company and the rest, nor shall they not till they come to the field, if ever they be able so to do, as now he so much despairs thereof. The Borders have been peaceably kept a long while without stealing, till a few nights since the Scots "reived" from them certain sheep and "nowt."—Berwick, 7 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Oct. 7. **1566.** Lord Scrope to Bedford.

Bedford's letter by Robert Carrell came to Murray and him yesternight, he and the other Lords of his company being here with him. The Duke has used secret practises unto their Queen for composition for himself, and was refused. Murray and he think if he [Bedford] will come hither on Wednesday, according to his appointment, it will be a stay both to the Duke and the Master of Maxwell also, who through tediousness in hope of aid from hence are like to yield themselves to their danger, and the utter submission of their common cause.—Carlisle, 7 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Oct. 8. **1567.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.

Complains that Queen Elizabeth is offended unjustly against her and her husband, and that the English officers on the Borders threaten to burn and plunder those of her subjects who assist her against her rebels. If Elizabeth identifies herself with the Scottish traitors, the writer will be compelled no longer to conceal so great a wrong from the Princes her allies.—Edinburgh, 8 Oct. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: By Mauvissiere. *Fr. Pp.* 3.

Oct. 8. **1568.** The Queen to Eric XIV.

Having heard by report of the position of his brother, the Duke John of Finland, she assures him that he executed his mission to her with all fidelity. In the negotiation for the marriage he omitted nothing that he could adduce in the King's favour, and endeavoured to secure the assistance of those about her. Desires that the charges against his brother may be examined, and hopes to hear of his restoration to favour.
Draft, in Ascham's hol. Endd.: Sent. *Lat. Pp.* 4.

Oct. [8]. **1569.** The Queen to Eric XIV.

In behalf of his brother, Duke John of Finland, much to the same effect as the previous letter, but with some variations.
Orig. Draft, in Ascham's hol. Endd.: This was not sent. *Lat. Pp.* 5.

A.D. 1565.

Oct. 8. **1570.** Randolph to Cecil.

This day the Queen sets forward towards Dumfries with all her force, and (as is conjectured) with many that will do her little service when they come there. She knows not whom she may trust, so much misliked is she in her doings. A worse bruit there never was of any Princess than there is of her. The whole force of the north is come to her, of whom the chief is now the Lord of Gordon, restored to the earldom of Huntly upon Saturday last. In him and the Earls of Athol and Bothwell is her chief trust. The other part has many friends, but so far from them that at this time it is not possible that they can do them good. This day M. Mauvissiere receives his dispatch, as also Captain Colborne. There came also one of the Queen's masters of her household, D'Egvillye, to move what mischief he can in France. Yaxley embarked at Dumbarton. It is true what he wrote of his journey into Spain to seek support from thence, and to put this Queen and country under the King's protection. — Edinburgh, 8 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 9. **1571.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Is thus far on his journey towards Carlisle. Albeit he has some company with him, yet he goes in no warlike manner whereof may be gathered any breach of peace; neither shall he nor any with him enter Scotland.—Alnwick, 9 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Desires to know whether he shall keep his days of "trewe" in Lord Darnley's name as King.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Oct. 10. **1572.** The Master of Maxwell to Lord Scrope.

Asks him to consider the straitness he is in. The Queen with her whole army is this day within his rooms, and intends to waste all his grounds and his friends, to take his house and plant therein garrisons, and to dispone upon his lands by forfeiture. And in case he had all his friends with him he is not able to make resistance. Has divers times requested that he might be found in this godly amity. Desires to have his counsel, and also that of the Lord Lieutenant.—Annan, 10 Oct. 1565. *Signed:* John Maxwell.

Copy. P. 1.

Oct. 10. **1573.** Adolphus Duke of Sleswick Holstein to the Queen.

Her envoy whom she sent last year at his request to be present at his marriage, having died in Flanders, he did not receive her letters. This explains the cause of her not having received any letters from him.—Gottorp, vi. Idus Octobris. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1565.

Oct. 10. **1574.** The Duchess of Parma to the Spanish Ambassador.

Desires him to do his best to obtain pardon for Robert Wetthyel, an Englishman, who has quitted the realm without leave.—Brussels, 10 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 10. **1575.** Nicholas Lemborck to Cecil.

The Queen having promised him by patent the twentieth part of the profits from his plan of making money, desires that it may take effect. Since his proposal crowns in France have risen three sous. Desires licence to export a hackney.—Rouen, 10 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*[1]

Orig. Add. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

Oct. 11. **1576.** The Queen to Bedford.

Of the 3,000*l.* sent unto him by Lilgrave, his servant, he is to employ 1,000*l.* in the discharge of such workmen as are least needful at Berwick.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 11 Oct. 1565. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 11. **1577.** The Master of Maxwell to Lord Scrope.

Has written this bill to the Queen, whereof he sends him a copy. Intends to come to him to-morrow or next day, and remain the rest of his days in that realm.—Annan, 11 Oct. 1565. *Signed:* John Maxwell.

Copy. P. 1.

Oct. 11. **1578.** Drury to Cecil.

1. Yesternight M. Mauvissiere came here, and this morning goes to the Court, whose travail has taken small effect. The Queen has given him gilt plate worth 600 [?] crowns. She set forward on Monday last, her power meeting her at Crawford Moor, which the common bruit affirms to be 10,000 or 12,000, but he has secretly learned they are not above 6,000 or 7,000, the greatest part coming with Huntley.—Berwick, 11 Oct. 1565.

2. P.S.—She has taken with her six falcons, one cannon, and two cast-iron pieces, with chambers. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 11. **1579.** Charges at Berwick.

Charges for provisions for 1,500 men at Berwick, to be paid between this date and the 20th of April.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 12. **1580.** Randolph to Cecil.

Has heard of Robert Melvin's return to the Lords, who have written to their friends the comfortable answer received by him from the Queen. Received a letter this day from the Abbot of Kilwinning, excusing himself of a bruit risen upon him that he should persuade the Duke to leave the Lords. He

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 12. has promised enough to the contrary, if he performs it. Knows that some wise men are enemies to this government, as the Lord of Lethington. Of the same band are Morton and Ruthven, who only espy their time, and make fair weather until it come to the pinch. Hears some good words spoken of Lord Erskine, but trusts not much until further trial.—Edinburgh, 12 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Oct. 12. **1581.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Has written to the Queen his negotiation with the King and Queen here. Wrote to him by Mr. Hamilton, a Scottishman, on the 18th ult. Looks after his successor.

2. Cecil sees what sweet words the Queen Mother gives, and yet all is done to suppress the true religion, which, notwithstanding, is so rooted in France that like a fire it kindles daily more and more. In every place from Bayonne hither, and for the most part of this journey, there are more Huguenots than Papists, and the most part of men of quality and mark be of the religion. The same day the King arrived here (which was the 11th) there were at the preaching (at which Smith willingly assists, if he comes where it it) 2,000 people, most part gentlemen and gentlewomen. There were the more, for he that preached was marvellous eloquent; it was Pierrocele. And so soon as the King enters into a town Christ and His preachers must hold their peace.

3. Fears that the rigour which is begun in Scotland against Murray and those of the religion has its support here.—Nantes, 12th Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Oct. 12. **1582.** RICHARD EDEN to CECIL.

Sends him a copy of news touching the estate imperial in Latin. Of late there passed by them from the Court a Spaniard, a learned gentleman, named Don Francisco Tiburino, who told him that while he was in the Court he saw one of the King's physicians reading a book written by some mad Englishman. He could not name him the title of the book nor the author. Takes it to be some book of Roger Bacon, newly printed. Rejoices to understand of the great philosopher who works for the Queen. Prays God send it her as truly as he believes the possibility to be true, and as he judges her most worthy so excellent a gift of God.—Lafferta, 12th Oct. 1565.
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Oct. 12. **1583.** PHAYRE to CECIL.

1. On the 7th ult. Don Garcia gave succour to Malta, as he may perceive by the enclosed copies of letters from the Commendador Çapita and the Grand Master. The Duke of Alva has given a sour answer to the Ambassador of Genoa, who asked for the aid of the King's galleys to drive San Petro

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 12. Corso out of Corsica. The King's galleys are at Sicily, where they make sixty more for next spring. From Flanders there is news that they will not let the English merchants sell their cloths. A hulk with costly tapestry, household stuff, and clocks belonging to the King has been spoiled by an English ship.

2. The Ambassador Renard avows that there is news out of England that divers noblemen have prayed the Scottish Queen and her husband to come into England, promising them favour.

3. There is news that Throckmorton, when sent into Scotland, was not suffered to come to the Court. Phayre tells them that it is for a private grudge betwixt him and the Earl of Lennox. Was asked who those men were who fled to Lord Darnley. He said that they were certain grooms of the chamber, who were gone thither for a robbery to save themselves; and said also that Perne was there, who in the privy chamber had cut aiglets of gold from a nobleman's cloak, and that these were the folk Darnley made account of in his household. Foolish merchants bring news that he is marvellously beloved in England, and that he had sent to the Queen to deliver his mother, or else he would come and fetch her. Has written to Seville for the name of the person.

4. The King has taken the salt mills into his own hand, whereat all the country complains. Is promised by the Duke of Alva that at the next council the matter of the poor men at St. Sebastian shall be despatched. Told him how the Queen was minded to punish ill factors, by the example of Mr. Cobham, who is condemed to die, being a gentleman of such a house and friends. Asks that some money may be sent for his entertainment.

5. The King intends his ambassador in England to pass over into Flanders to congratulate the Prince of Parma on his marriage, and if the Queen has not by then sent an ambassador to this Court to come home. This day Cæsar arrived from England with six nags.—Madrid, 12 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 13. **1584.** Bedford to the Queen.

1. Neither by the sending of those 300 men to Carlisle (which were first meant to be sent to the Lords), nor yet by any other open act of wars, has there ensued anything either in the East, West, or Middle Marches of her realm contrary to the maintenance of peace. The Lords rest sorrowful. Each of them might much better and sooner make his way to her than Murray (whom that Queen will never forgive), yet is he (good gentleman) so addicted to the desire of quietness of conscience as he has unassured hope of Queen Elizabeth's goodness to the common cause, and comforts the rest of the Lords. Thinks shortly she shall hear from them all. "And that Queen hath plainly affirmed in open and manifest sort that whosoever of these Lords and others now

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 13. with them shall by any means enjoy her pardon and so be received, that the same shall become thenceforward a professed and sworn enemy to this realm and the peace and amity of the same, whereby how much her sister-like love and zeal appeareth to your Majesty I leave to your wisdom to consider."

2. Shall the Wardens meet in the Lord Darnley's name as King, as well as in the Queen's name? Also can they have no days of truce? Trusts she will consider what undutifulness Lord Darnley has used. Wishes either open war or firm peace, for things cannot continue as they now be.—Carlisle, 13 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 5.

Oct. 13. **1585.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. He will marvel that the musters are no better either in number of able men and good horses, or in sufficient furniture. By the first of Cecil's two letters received now, the writer sees confirmation of Cecil's former doubt touching the aid of the Lords. It grieves him to see things frame no better, whereat the good noblemen rest so amazed and in so great perplexity as they know not what to say, do, or imagine, and their enemies receive joy.

2. The terming them the Lords of the Congregation was not of his device, but used by him because he saw it received by others, which for that it is not so plausible he will omit henceforth. They are all now home saving the Master of Maxwell, who (because he sees on the one side his ruin so near and his aid so far off) the writer fears will make some appointment for himself. Her Majesty's letters restrained the going forward of these 300 men, when some good might have been done to these Lords, so it now came about that a far greater number cannot bring things to such good pass as then they were at. The Scots Wardens will not meet but in Lord Darnley's name. Sent word to Lords Hume and Cessford that he would do some annoyance to their charges in case they proceeded in this sort against the Queen's friends, whereof they stood in fear in all the Marshe and Tividale. They seeing now nothing done, will less regard his words, which is the worse for her service, because they will think he dare do them no harm nor yet do the Lords any good.

3. The Queen here is at Dumfries with 6,000 men, both very unwilling and unserviceable, and such as when they come spoil all the country about. Finds Murray constant and honourable, though he be sore perplexed.—Carlisle, 13 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., annotated by Cecil. Add. Endd. Pp. 5.

Oct. 13. **1586.** Lord Scrope to Cecil.

1. The Borderers here have taken encouragement to fall to their wonted disorders, there having been no day of truce kept on these frontiers these two months.

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 13. 2. The Queen of Scots is at Dumfries, and her army makes great spoil in the country as she marches.—Carlisle, 13 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Oct. 13. **1587.** RANDOLPH to [CECIL].

1. Sends him herewith the copy of instructions sent by a servant of this Queen to the Duchess of Parma, immediately after Sir N. Throckmorton's departure hence, by which he shall not only find that she had not that trust in the Queen she pretended, nor well accepted her doings. One other argument of her goodwill towards the Queen is that she, knowing what spiteful words Bothwell had spoken as well of herself as the Queen (which in the one though they may be true, in the other are false), is now content to place him in honour above any subject she has. Has a thing more strange than either of these, whereof he will not make mention until he has better assurance than yet he has. Thinks it his duty to let all this Queen's doings be known to his Sovereign, that the more she be found to have done her injury she may seek to have it repaired. This Queen lately (when the writer spoke to her in the presence of forty persons) showed herself willing to accord; but seeing so little effect proceed from her, he suspects all that is spoken. The hatred against Murray is neither for his religion nor yet that he would take the crown from her (as she said lately to Randolph that it was his intent), "but that she knoweth that he understandeth some such secret part (not to be named for reverence sake) that standeth not with her honour, which he so much detesteth, being her brother, that neither can he show himself as he hath done, nor she think of him but as of one whom she mortally hateth. Here is the mischief, this is the grief, and how this may be salved and repaired it passeth I trow man's wit to consider. This reverence for all that he hath to his Sovereign, that I am sure there are very few that know this grief, and to have this obliquy and reproach of her so moved that is now common I believe he would quit his country for all the days of his life."

2. Jars have already risen between her and her husband, she to have her will one way and he to have his another; he to have his father lieutenant-general, and she Bothwell. Of the wealth that can be amongst them he may conjecture when part of her jewels have been laid to gage for 2,000 marks sterling. There was no money in Edinburgh to be gotten. When she rode out of this town she had with her in this whole journey but one woman. What safety and assurance she thinks herself in if it be true that he heard that she has a secret defence upon her body, a "knape scall" for her head, and dagg at her saddle.

3. For answer to the Queen's letter of 3rd inst. licensing him to repair for a time to Berwick, states that there is now

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 13. more danger for him to depart than to remain until he may have her passport. And knowing how much better Her Majesty may be served by his being here than if he were elsewhere, he has chosen for a time to remain here; and knowing she can no way justly burden him, he believes she will not unjustly deal with him. Knows that it has been divers times had in consultation what she might do, but always that it were against her honour if he were molested. Will always do her commands. Two arquebuses were shot into his lodging one night at the door.—Edinburgh, 13 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

4. P. S.—Shane O'Neil practises with the Lord of Argyll to lend him men at this time, to have hereafter the like support when he has need.

Orig. Hol. Pp. 4.

Oct. 13. **1588.** DRURY to CECIL.

1. Jenkinson's victuals have failed sithence his coming into this coast, which the writer has supplied.

2. Having intelligence yesterday of certain of their garrison here practising to go into Scotland, he called the companies together and weeded out three persons that he found guilty herein, and has them in custody till the return of the Lord Governor.—13 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 3.

Oct. 13. **1589.** FORSTER to CECIL.

1. Has received the letter of the Queen and Council to the Queen of Scots, touching the Earl of Argyll's journey and of the aiding of Shane O'Neill, which being now stayed he does not send the Queen's letter. This stay of Argyll is but during Melville's abode in England, for if he be not answered of those matters he has from his Sovereign to her contentment, then that matter shall proceed. Wrote to Bedford that Bothwell was slain, but has since heard he is not dead, but hurt, and it is not known whether he will live or die. He was brought to the Hermitage upon a sledge. He was hurt by one of the Elwoods of Liddesdale, who is escaped, and most part of the thieves of Liddesdale "lopon" out as rebels. The Queen of Scots came to Jedworth upon Wednesday last, with most of her nobility, and great number of men.—Berwick, 13 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—Hearing of the coming of the Queen of Scots ordered that the new walls might be watched, and the gates locked and guarded.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

Oct. 13. **1590.** RELIEF for BERWICK.

Note of the employment of the 600 men taken up in Yorkshire and sent to Berwick and elsewhere in September.

Orig. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

Oct. 13. **1591.** The French Ambassador's Memorial.

Asks the Queen to order the judges of the Admiralty to expedite certain suits brought by the French King's subjects against English pirates.

Copy. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Oct. 14. **1592.** Murray to Cecil.

Thanks for his aid. Neither he nor the other Lords would have enterprised this action if they had not been moved to it by the handwriting of the Queen and her Council directed to them thereupon. Prays that the promised support may be hastened with all expedition, which they are expecting at Carlisle.—Carlisle, 14 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Oct. 14. **1593.** Murray to Leicester.

Has understood by Robert Melville how friendly Leicester has been to their common action. According to Mailvile's direction has comforted the nobility here. By the Queen's cold dealing herein a great part of Murray's friends are ruined. Asks him to move her to haste support. Whereas she will not make open war without further occasion given by Queen Mary, much bloodshed is like to follow in both the realms if hasty remedy be not provided. According to the particular instructions sent to him has comforted the rest. Hopes the Queen will make an end of these troubles. They were not minded to take any appointment with Queen Mary unless Queen Elizabeth had been the "dresser" thereof. The Lords will direct some gentleman to the Queen to expedite the support, whom they ask Leicester to further. Asks that thanks be given to Bedford and both the Wardens for their aid.—Carlisle, 14 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Leicester's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 14. **1594.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. This Queen is still at Dumfries, to whom they think the Master of Maxwell is gone to make his appointment, because they hear not of his coming to the rest of the Lords, who mind not to tarry here, but retire anywhere.—Carlisle, 14 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P. S.—It is certain the Master of Maxwell is received by that Queen, and restored to all his goods, lands, and offices; to whom she said that she liked him the better that he went not into England. It is said she will lay men here on the West Borders. To-morrow these Lords and all the rest go to Newcastle, there to tarry. Herewith sends him a letter from Murray.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Oct. 14. **1595.** [Lord Scrope to Cecil.]

Since his last, the Master of Maxwell has made his appointment with the Queen, and is restored to his offices, which he

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 14. compassed by reason he had not such aid from hence as he and the Lords looked for. The Queen this day departed from Dumfries with her army to Lochmaben, and minds to-morrow to go to Moffett, and so to Edinburgh. Bothwell and the Master of Maxwell shall have between them garrisons of 200 or 300 men to lie upon those frontiers. Her army was led in such disorderly manner that it had been an easy matter to have overthrown them with a small number.—Carlisle, 14 Oct. 1565.
Copy. Pp. 2.

Oct. 14. **1596.** DRURY to CECIL.
1. Jenkinson has boarded Wilson's ship and hastened southwards, taking Wilson's ship with him, whereby the service that Randolph wrote for is disappointed.
2. A captain of Scotland came here to-day with thirty persons, who requested leave to pass through England into the West Borders, affirming that they were distressed only because they sought liberty of conscience, and that sixty of their company were cut off and put in prison in St. Andrew's, which cause moved them to fly. He granted their request.—Berwick, 14 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 15. **1597.** DEBTS at BERWICK.
Notes in Cecil's writing of money owing at Berwick.
Orig. in Cecil's hol. and endd. by him: 15 Oct. 1565. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 15. **1598.** SMITH to CECIL.
1. [*Imperfect.*] Desires to know whether or no he shall come home.—Nantes, 15 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
2. P.S.—Will not speak with Condé for the repayment of the money lent until he has new commandment what to do or say in it.
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Imperfect at beginning. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 16. **1599.** BEDFORD to CECIL.
1. Upon his way hitherward, and accompanying the Lords to Newcastle, he received advertisement from Mr. Marshal of Berwick that Jenkinson has taken Wilson, notwithstanding that he had by writing willed him to the contrary. Jenkinson also promised the writer not to molest Wilson during the time of his service for the transportation to Berwick of the Countess of Murray, there to be delivered of child, who was now ready attending only his coming, and Wilson was intercepted making towards her. How this occasion shall be had again for her he can by no means imagine, having no ships nearer than Newcastle, and she is in danger by this hard dealing of Jenkinson, that Queen being also upon

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 16. her return to Edinburgh. Refers both to his wisdom, and asks him to cause order to be taken that Jenkinson may understand how lewdly he has behaved himself in this service.

2. The Lords and the rest will be this night at Newcastle, and there will remain till God provide better for them; and he means to tarry with them a day or two.

3. Mr. Marshal has written to him [Cecil] that certain soldiers were going towards Scotland; they be no old soldiers, but of that new supply come out of Yorkshire, wherein he has taken order to punish this fact, and by their example give terror to others.—Hexham, 16 Oct. 1565.

Orig. P. 1.

Oct. 16. **1600.** M. De Foix to Cecil.

Requests the restoration of a ship and merchandize belonging to the town of St. Jean de Luz.—London, 16 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Fr. Pp.* 3.

Oct. 16. **1601.** Smith to Cecil.

Sends his packet by Hampden. Would that Cecil should talk with the Scottishman who comes with him. The writer has not sent the three complaints, although he speaks of their supplication in his letter to the Queen, because he has hope to have some justice.—Nantes, 16 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 17. **1602.** Bedford to the Queen.

The Lords of Scotland came here yesterday, and mean to remain here until God shall otherwise provide for them, or her pleasure be known. They continue firm and constant to follow the action they have in hand. That Queen increases her displeasure towards them because they have entered this realm. Hoping of her goodness towards this their common cause, they mean therefore to send shortly unto her some personage that may, in the names of them all, be solicitor to her in this behalf. It is most likely to be Murray. Has tried to dissuade them, but they remain constant therein.—Newcastle, 17 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 17. **1603.** Bedford to Cecil.

Thanks for his letter containing some inkling of some good hope towards the Lords, how, he knows not yet, but comforts them in the meantime. They all came to Newcastle yesterday, but in eight or ten days come to see Berwick for a day or two to recruit their heavy minds with the change of the places. May they walk on the walls? They all continue well affected, namely, the Duke. They have concluded to

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 17. send up Murray to the Queen touching some aid; has dissuaded them, but without effect. Is sorry for what Cecil writes of some strangeness between some great Lords there. Jenkinson has gone out of these parts.—Newcastle, 17 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 17. **1604.** The Duke of Châtelherault to Cecil.
Requests his favour for the Abbot of Kilwinning going to the Court with Murray.—Newcastle, 17 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary: By the Abbot of Kilwinning. *Pp.* 2.

Oct. 18. **1605.** Randolph to Leicester.
1. So long as he knew that he had credit in this Court he took no small pleasure from time to time to let him understand the state thereof. And then he rejoiced not a little to think what a life he should have led if through his travails these two countries might have been united in one, and his lordship here to have enjoyed both the Queen and country; whereunto he found not only herself, but as many others as heard of his name, not less willing than he desired that so it should have been. Since then he has heard what change there has been. A wilfuller woman, and one more wedded to her own opinion, without order, reason, or discretion, he never knew or heard of than this Queen. Her husband, in all these conditions, and many worse, far passes herself. Her Council, such men as never were esteemed for wisdom or honesty. Herself, and all such as belong unto her, so evil spoken of, that worse cannot be thought than is common in every man's mouth. These things Leicester must find strange; and specially to see the writer confirm the same, that so often has set forth her praises. Fears he shall be reproved either for lack of constancy that so far differs in his former opinion, or want of judgment, that could not so far see as that which he now finds. If he alone had so thought of her, and that the same had not been confirmed by many others that have to do with her, he must of reason give place. Wherefore he may not think that he should have been beguiled, but only for lack of a good husband as she should have found in him, and for only dispite that she wanted him, and in the getting of him could not have her will, she gave such liberty unto her natural disposition that she cared neither what became of herself or her country, so that she might do anything that might grieve them with whom she was and yet is offended. What occasions moved her thus hastily to enter into this new kind of trade of life and government he leaves it rather to be conjectured than he has will to put in writing. If there be an Œdipus amongst them, or if Liecester will call to mind some purposes that have been written to him, he will soon know what he means. If the occa-

A.D. 1565. Oct. 18. Randolph to Leicester.

sion of all the calamities that are fallen upon her and her country proceed not from herself, but that she be forced thereunto through any other accident, neither was he deceived in his former judgment of her; yet cannot he but lament to see her brought to that extremity, that the fame she had gotten through virtue and worthiness is now clean fallen from her, as though neither the one nor the other had been known unto her. Her country so evil guided that justice lies dead in all places, and her noblemen chased out of the country, and such others placed nearest her that are most unworthy. What most men complain of (and in his judgment has been the chief cause of this mischief) in this place shall not be spoken of. He may well think what the matter means when so many mislike that a stranger, a varlet, shall have the whole guiding of this Queen and country. These noblemen are now driven to their utter refuge. They have no place in this country. To leave the same, to see it thus governed and their countrymen suppressed, the religion overthrown, the amity between the two nations dissolved, is more grievous than death itself. They have no other refuge but to flee unto her by whom their lives have before this been saved, and their country delivered from the government of strangers. As then she set them at liberty, so is it bruited that she will maintain and defend her own work.

2. Whatsoever his lordship can do herein it shall be no small augmentation of his fame, that by his means the poor of this country may be restored to liberty of conscience, and with safety enjoy their own. This is looked for at his hands. Desires to have it so handled that this Queen might know how far she is misguided to take so much upon her, not only against these noblemen but far above that if she had the power, or her husband were able to bring so much to pass as he imagines to be made the greatest that ever reigned in Britain.

3. Has licence from the Queen to repair to Berwick, and would willingly be out of this place, for he knows there are some maliciously bent to do him mischief. But then he must take this King's safe-conduct as well as the Queen's, which he promises not to do. He could convey himself out of town, but neither were it honourable nor will content the Queen, except it were for some greater service that he can do thereby. So soon as he can so shift for himself as he may in all points observe his duty to the Queen, he will repair to Berwick, and thereafter do as he shall be commanded. Lady Murray should have been at Berwick by this time if Wilson had not been taken. She scarcely knows where to put her head. The Queen bears her as much goodwill as she does to her husband, and would willingly have her in part payment. The three Marys remain yet unmarried, and wish they had long since been wives. They are all good, but one is most constant, stout, and wise, and thinks her fortune so

A.D. 1565.
Oct. 18. Randolph to Leicester.

much the worse that his is so evil. She knows herself bound unto his lordship, and ready to do what service she may. So was he lately required to signify unto him.—Edinburgh, 18 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

4. P.S.—It pleased him to bestow as good a gelding as any the King of Scotland has; the best that the Queen has was once his, and then was judged worthy of a better reward than any that now can be offered.

5. Wrote last Friday a letter to Mr. Secretary, and made him privy to certain strange practices, and sent him the copy of a writing which somewhat concerned his lordship, but all to good. Requests him to take no knowledge of any such letter by him except he has been made privy to them by him.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 6.

Oct. 18. **1606.** Bedford to [Cecil].

Commends the bearer, the Abbot of Kilwinning, to him as one constant in the common cause.—Newcastle, 18 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. P. 1.

Oct. 19. **1607.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Coming this afternoon hither the enclosed letters were brought him. Left all the Lords at Newcastle, there to remain, saving Murray, who is gone thence and will be with him before this letter comes. The Queen of Scots is returned to Edinburgh, and her force "scaled" each man his way; yet she has left behind her upon the West Borders of her realm 300 or 400 men, during whose tarrying there, the 300 at Carlisle shall remain as they do, for so Lord Scrope desired they might. Thinks it good that Lord Gray of Scotland and Sir Andrew Carre, prisoners of this realm, were called in hither upon their bonds, lest their tarrying in Scotland breed some trouble. These Borders are quiet. Shall they hold their days of "trewe" in Darnley's name as King, or not? Desires that this disorder by Jenkinson be remembered, for a viler part could not have been played, things standing in this extremity, and the lady so near her time in such danger as she is.—Berwick, 19 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Certain soldiers here have conspired, two or three, to go into Scotland after some other as lewd as themselves that are gone. Suggest that for example some one were executed.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 19. **1608.** Randolph to Cecil.

The Lords' departure is of the godly much lamented. They stand in no small hope of Her Majesty's goodness. She will not be at cost for nought. Even now the Queen came to this town, no more women in her company than she had, and not above 140 horses.—Edinburgh, 19 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

Oct. 19. **1609.** Scrope to Bedford.

1. Since Bedford's departure the writer has not received any letter from the Master of Maxwell till this present, a copy whereof he encloses. He also sent hither James Hamilton with request that he might be licensed to pass unto the Duke at Newcastle, who by means of Kilwinning has practised to persuade with his grace for his return into Scotland, and repairs to that effect, seeking to draw him home and from Murray, so has thought meet to stay him here till to-morrow. —Carlisle, 19 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Bothwell is at Dumfries with 1,600 men.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

Oct. 19. **1610.** The Master of Maxwell to Scrope.

Sends the bearer to Newcastle to the Duke and the Lords there to know whether they will take such appointment of the King and Queen here as may be had for their matters. Trusts the Queen here will observe the peace with England and will grant them reasonable dressings both for the religion and otherwise as may not be refused.—Dumfries, 19 Oct. 1565.

Copy. Add. Pp. 2.

Oct. 19. **1611.** Catherine De Medicis to Smith.

Has received news from Rome of the raising of the siege of Malta on Septr. 12. The King will go from this place straight to Blois.—Châteaubriant, 19 Oct.

Copy. Fr. P. 1.

[Oct. 20.] **1612.** The Queen to Bedford.*

Finds it very strange that, seeing she has so often written to him in plain terms that she would not give the Lords of Scotland any such aid as might break the peace, yet it seems they are not resolved thereof, and likewise thinks it more strange if the Earl of Murray comes up, being advised to the contrary. Directs him to stay him.

[Oct. 20.] **1613.** The Privy Council to Murray.†

The Queen has willed them to send the bearer to meet him, and by this letter signify that it is not meet for him to come at this time, but to forbear from such open dealing with Her Majesty until it may be further considered what shall be meet for him to do. *Signed by* Tho. Norfolk, Pembroke, Wm. Howard, and W. Cecil.

Copy. Endd.: 20 Oct. 1565. *Pp.* 3.

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* On the same sheet as the Privy Council's letter to Murray.

† On the same sheet as the Queen's letter to Bedford of this date.

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Oct. 20. **1614.** Charles IX. to the Queen.

Has been advertised of certain matters relating to the Queen of Scotland, which he has ordered his ambassador to communicate to her.—Châteaubriant, 20 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd.: By David Chambers, Scottishman. *Broadside. Fr.*

Oct. 20. **1615.** The Burgomasters of Dunkirk to Cecil.

Beg that he will obtain for them licence for exporting a certain quantity of corn.—Dunkirk, 13 Cal. Novembres 1565.

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

[Oct. 20.] **1616.** Petition of the Citizens of Dunkirk.

Desire that they may be allowed to export 800 quarters of wheat in two quantities.

Copy. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 3.

Oct. 21. **1617.** Murray to the Privy Council.

Near Ware he received their letters by Mr. Randolph's servant passing into Scotland. Is sorry to have been so late advertised of the Queen's resolution. Abides here to know what the Queen's pleasure is he should further do.—Ware, 21 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

[Oct. 22?] **1618.** The Queen to the Duchess of Parma.

Has received her letters by Jacques De la Torre, secretary of the Privy Council of the Duchess, and has let him to understand her actions and intentions to all the matters proposed. Thinks that the means to reform all the doleances of both parts were rather to have some colloquy and diet than to proceed by edits and prohibitions. As to certain particular suits moved by this bearer, she has done as much as if the complaints were for her own subjects, and desires that the same may be done on her part.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Pp. 4.

Oct. 22. **1619.** Cuerton to Phayre.

1. Sees by his letter that he has received the 400 reals.

2. Begs him to take pains for the poor prisoners in Guipuscoa. The King of Sweden's sister, the night she came to London, was brought to bed of a boy. The Queen did visit her.—Bilboa, 22 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

Oct. 23. **1620.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. By the enclosed letters he shall see what practices are working to call home the Duke and the rest of the Lords to receive such pardon as Maxwell has. And yet he is assured he lives as discontented as may be, and means not, as he writes, otherwise than to be thought well of, whereas there is

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Oct. 23. not (for all that) any such opinion conceived of him. Bothwell lies at Dumfries, but to be ready and to have an eye to the Master of Maxwell's doings, lest he should call in the Duke and the rest, not in such sort as he writes, but in some other more forcible manner. Things grow daily more to be disliked by such as be honest and would fain live quiet. The Lord Ruthven is come to Lord Hume, and is with him, who shall this day marry the Lady of Faulx's Castle. Balfour now does only all. Prays him to further the Earl of Murray and the cause he comes up for. — Berwick, 23 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Within these three days there were two captains of this Queen's at Eyemouth, and since then the Lords Hume and Ruthven.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

Oct. 23. **1621.** The Privy Council [to Smith].

1. As the bruits of the troubles in Scotland will be diversely reported in the Court of France, the Privy Council sends an account of the entry of the Scottish Lords into England. Murray had come to Royston before receiving the Queen's letter. Being brought to the Court on the 23rd he declared, kneeling before the Queen (in the presence of the French Ambassador, M. De Mauvissiere, and the whole Privy Council), that he and the others had entered into the Queen's displeasure by means of such as were their enemies, and thereby driven to forsake their country for none offence by any of them, and asked her to be a means with his mistress to receive them again into her grace.

2. The Queen told him that she thought it very strange in his case for him to presume to come into her presence, and desired to hear what he could say to the bruits of their disobedience, where they had refused to resort to their Sovereign, and had confederated themselves against her and levied a force. If this were true she would not only declare her misliking thereof, but put her helping hand to make them understand the duty which the subject ought to bear towards the Prince. In the which speech she used such earnestness as might well appear her opinion to be that no subject was to be maintained in the forgetting of his duty. She required him, on the faith of a gentleman, to declare the whole truth of the quarrel.

3. He declared how truly he had served his Sovereign, and how he did but utter his misliking of her marriage, and being summoned to the Court, when he was within three miles he received intelligence his life should be in danger. Shortly after he with others were put to the horn. Upon which he went to Argyll, where he met with the Duke of Châtelherault and the Earls of Argyll and Glencairn, and passing from place to place with not much above the number of 80 horse, they were driven for safety of their lives into England.

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4.* The Queen asked him whether he was ever privy to any intention of apprehending the Queen of Scots or to the danger of her person. He affirmed, with great constancy, that if it could be proved that he was either privy to or consenting to any such intention, he besought her to cause his head to be stricken off and sent into Scotland. He testified before God that in all his actions he had no meaning but principally the conserving the estate of religion in Scotland, the dignity of his Sovereign to govern her people with quietness, and so to live with the Queen of England.

5. The Queen spoke very roundly to him before the ambassador that, whatever the world reported of the Queen of Scots, she would not maintain any subject in any disobedience against the Prince.

Orig. Draft, corrected by Cecil and partly in his hand. Endd.: 23 Oct. 1565. *Pp.* 8.

Oct. 24. **1622.** Instructions for Scotland.

Instructions for certain persons to be sent into Scotland. They shall endeavour to set forth a treaty for the abolition of all the griefs between the two Queens; to complain of the conduct of the Queen of Scots in her marriage; the maintenance of pirates and other persons who have fled from England, and also of the assaults on Randolph and Thomworth. They shall offer the Queen's aid against her rebels; endeavour to obtain the restitution of the Lords of Scotland, and also a confirmation of the treaty of 1560. Also they shall promise an inquisition into the title of the Queen of Scots and the establishing thereof.

Corrected draft, partly in Cecil's writing. Injured by damp. Endd. Pp. 27.

Oct. 25. **1623.** The Queen to the Queen of Scots.

Will send shortly an ambassade to conclude a perfect league and amity between them, for which purpose she has willed Randolph to require her special safe-conduct for those whom she means to send.

Orig. Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd.: 25 Oct. 1565. *Pp.* 3.

Oct. 25. **1624.** Scrope to Bedford.

1. On Tuesday last the Master of Maxwell held a Court of Justice in Eyre, at Carlaverock, for punishment of offences committed in these troubles, whereunto the whole Wardenry being summoned, many not only made default of appearance, but also answered that they would neither obey him nor the authority of his Court.—Carlisle, 25 Oct. 1565.

2. P. S.—The Earl Bothwell is still at Dumfries with 300 horse and 300 harquebusiers.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Pp. 2.

* From this point to the end is in Cecil's hand.

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Oct. 25. **1625.** Edward Woode to [Bedford].

Is informed by a Scottish gentleman that the Queen of Scots is preparing for the taking of Eymouth; that they will be there within six nights, and that the Earls of Ruthven and Huntley have sent 5,000 Highland men to the taking of the same, and they lay at Stirling. Fifty arquebusiers are come to Hume, and the talk goes that 200 shall come to Kelso.—Wark, 25 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. P. 1.

Oct. 25. **1626.** The Queen to the Duchess of Parma.

Don Diego De Gusman, the Spanish Ambassador at her Court, being directed by his master to go into the Low Countries to be present at the nuptials of the Prince of Parma with the Princess of Portugal, she desires that he may be allowed to return as soon as the ceremony is performed.—Westminster, 25 Oct. 1565.

Draft. Endd. Fr. Pp. 3.

Oct. 26. **1627.** Bedford to the Queen.

1. By hers of the 20th inst. sees she is displeased for the coming thither of the Earl of Murray. The authority which the writer has might have stayed him when his council would take no place, yet for that he had no commission from her so to do. The Lords (all being in so great distress, and concluding that Murray's presence and speech might do more good than Melvyn's, who was there in as open manner as he is) would have laid to the writer great discourtesy, or rather violence, if he should have by force kept him [Murray] here, for otherwise he could not do it, having no command to declare anything to those Lords in hope of aid or otherwise, but to use them friendly, nor yet knew what commission Melvyn had to promise them ought from her.

2. Shall they keep days of "trewe" in Lord Darnley's name or not?—Berwick, 26 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

Oct. 26. **1628.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Knows that Queen Mary uses against the Queen all such reproachful and dispiteful words as she can, besides her practises with foreign realms.

2. If they loose the Liddesdale men they will join themselves with Bothwell, who will be glad to have them, and they [the Borders] shall find as cruel enemies as for so many (and yet they are no small number) can be picked in Scotland. Bothwell lies with a force on the West Borders, whereby it appears, and by the often viewing of Eyeworth, that that Queen means no peace, whatsoever they do. If peace be established then it were good that some of these men in wages here were discharged. Money must therefore be had, and except it be a little of that Killegrewe brought here is none.

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3. The writer was promised at his being with him [Cecil] that Commissioners should have been sent hither to have viewed the works and taken order for the going forward of the same.

4. For his plain writing in his of the 19th and 20th inst. thanks him. Jenkinson has told him many untruths; for the first safe-conduct that the writer gave Wilson was to Jenkinson's own hands, and dated the 26th of September, and then were ten days unexpired of a time appointed him, as in the same was expressed. Then he gave to Wilson one bearing dated the 8th of Oct. for twenty days then to come; and then caused Jenkinson to promise him that he would not trouble Wilson, declaring to him what safe-conduct he had given him, and to what end; notwithstanding which about the 14th or 15th instant he took Wilson.

5. Concerning Wilson and his doings he is sorry. Knows not that any man in this garrison has received any of the goods. Sends him a letter from a Captain of the Queen that lies with 100 men at Wark. This news he has confirmed three manner of ways, albeit he has not the same from Mr. Randolph, for he fears he be shut up, or else his letters so intercepted as he can receive no advertisement thereof from him; and that trade he doubt they use lest the knowledge of the gathering of the Queen's force for this purpose, which is said to be 5,000 men, should be known unto them; for having the same almost ready, and the power of the Merse so near, she may be within two hours' travail of the place before they can understand thereof. And what power are they here otherwise then calling the force of these Marches together, to do such an exploit as either to take or to keep it? And he is expressly commanded by Her Majesty's letters not to stir in that matter before he sees she means to take the same.—Berwick, 26 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

6. P.S.—Since writing hereof he received a packet from Mr. Randolph, who writes no certainty thereof. The Earl of Argyll's uncle has been as far as Stirling, and taken of the Laird of Tullibardine and others above 2,400 head of nolt. The Queen was lately at Lestarryke to hear Mass in open Court. Since things be so near a peace it were well to help the Earl of Sutherland, who languishes for thought of his detention here. Sends also Lord Scrope's letter.

Orig. Pp. 5.

Oct. 27. **1629.** PHAYRE to CECIL.

1. Thanks him for his letter and the bill for his allowance of 200 ducats. Has copied out in the Spanish tongue all that was in Cecil's letter that was to be published abroad. Received a letter two days past from Sir Richard Shelley, who was at Naples. He came short of the galleys for his voyage to Malta. His virtue is such as he is able to serve any Prince in the world.

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2. As Cecil has commanded him to let him understand of the Englishmen and women that are here, there are very few. Mr. Harvey is well esteemed of the best, and is the countenance of all the rest; yet believes he is so weary of his entertainment that he will not tarry this winter. Mr. Robert Hogan and Mr. Parker are both very honest gentlemen and true subjects to the Queen. Laxton and Denis are men of another advocation, and the King's servants, who go up and down under colour of conscience a railing of their country, which has not won reputation by having brought up such a couple of beastly fellows. John Hall is an honest man, and of a small reputation. Mr. Middleton, of the north country, is here for his pleasure only to learn the language, and will home again after Christmas. One Mr. Payton came lately with letters from the Earl of Warwick to the Duke of Alva for entertainment in Italy. Of Richard Barret he has already given Cecil to understand.

3. There are certain women with whom he has no acquaintance save one, who is married to a Spaniard. These are all that are here in this Court.

4. The chief councillors about the King are Ruy Gomez and the Duke of Alva; there are others, as Don Antonio De Toledo, Conde De Chinchona, Erasso, and others. The Count De Feria is a great man about the King, but Ruy Gomez does more than all they. The Count De Feria is too plain to thrive much amongst them.—Madrid, 27 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Oct. 28. **1630.** Scrope to Cecil.

Has agreed to meet the Master of Maxwell for a day of March on the 12th of November, and has caused proclamation to be published at what time he means to keep it.—Carlisle, 28 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Oct. 28. **1631.** Albert Knapheus to Cecil.

Has reported the replies of Cecil to the King's Council, and the Judge of the Admiralty Court, in the matter of Billinghausen. During the present month the Swedes have been defeated with the loss of 3,000 men and forty guns.—Copenhagen, 28 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Oct. 29. **1632.** The Queen to the Queen of Scots.

The best plan for them to bring matters to a good end will be to appoint commissioners. Has charged Randolph to make certain offers to her, and also to inform her of her conversation with one of her subjects.—29 Oct. 1565.

Corrected draft. Endd. by Cecil. Fr. Pp. 2.

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Oct. 29. **1633.** The QUEEN to BEDFORD.*

He shall grant liberty of passage to the servants and friends of the Scottish Lords in England.

Draft. Endd. Pp. 2.

Oct. 29. **1634.** The QUEEN to RANDOLPH.

1. He should understand how she has proceeded since the coming of the Duke and Murray into her realm, and especially of the coming of the latter to the Court. She did not suddenly allow of his coming, and ordered him to stay, if on the way, but he met the messenger at Ware. She gave him leave to come, and finding Mauvissier ready to return to France, she thought it convenient that both the ambassador and he [Mauvissier] should hear and see what passed. The Earl came before her and declared the Lords to be nothing culpable, using most reverend words of the Queen, and asking the writer to solicit Queen Mary to receive them into her grace. She charged him, in behalf of Queen Mary, with what she had heard against him, so that the ambassador and Mauvissier plainly perceived her sincerity in dealing for the Queen. Refers him to Cecil's letter for further details.

2. She then had conference with her Council. At first it was resolved to send some persons of good degree thither, to have (among other things) the confirmation of the clause of the treaty of Edinburgh against all innovations during the life of the writer, or her children, concerning Mary's title to the Crown of England.

3. But this was abandoned, being thought likely to touch the writer in honour, as though she had more regard of Mary than was meet; next, it might raise her stomach to be worse disposed to allow of that which should be meet for us both. She concluded to send her letter to Queen Mary as it is written, referring the rest to be said by Randolph.

4. He shall, therefore, say that Queen Mary, having affirmed that she would willingly satisfy the writer in regard to her marriage, she wishes that this should be declared in some plainer text, either by writing, or by sufficient message.

5. Queen Elizabeth sees no occasion why Queen Mary should be offended with the nobility, who have come into England only to save their lives, as appears by their declaration. She is not ignorant of the means which have been offered to the Duke and others to be restored, for the commendation of Kilwinning has reported the same to her.—Westminster, 29 Oct. 1565.

Orig. Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: Upon the coming of the Earl of Murray. *Pp.* 6.

Oct. 29. **1635.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. Has these four or five days past looked, or rather longed to hear how matters would frame with him, touching the Earl of Murray and his business.

* Written on the back of a petition from John Taylor, praying to be released from prison, where he is for indecent words against the Queen.

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2. The Duke and Lords continue where they were placed. The Duke has been sick, he fears rather of thought and carefulness of mind than disease of body; minds therefore tomorrow to go and comfort him. The talk of Eyemouth continues, as he wrote to him, and that Queen looks daily for some great aid of men, or at least of money, from the King of Spain (which Yaxley is gone to solicit), or else from the Cardinal of Lorraine and the rest of her uncles.

3. On Saturday last proclamation was made at Dunse in Scotland, by Andrew Rympett (that took the Earl of Huntley), that all men that would take wages, either on horseback or on foot, should on Tuesday next, the 30th inst., come thither to him and he would entertain them for the King and Queen against their enemies.

4. Prays him send resolution how to proceed against such as shall attempt to go into Scotland. Would be loth to proceed after the martial law. By the common laws he can do nothing, nor yet by the law of the Borders.—Berwick, 29 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Oct. 30. **1636.** Murray to the Queen.

The more he considers her answer the more grievous it is to him, in respect that many noblemen, and others of mean quality, without their desert towards this country, have found such favour, as well of late in her time as in that of her progenitors, when their cause was not to be compared to this.—Westminster, 30 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Oct. 31. **1637.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Understanding out of Scotland that the Queen cannot be ready for the taking of Eyemouth for certain days, thought good in the meantime to visit the Duke at Newcastle and the rest of the Lords.

2. The bearer, Captain Cowborne [Cockburn], will declare the state of things in Scotland. Cecil knows his good affection.—Alnwick, 31 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. P. 1.

Oct. 31. **1638.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. This Queen has laid still since her return from Dumfries until yesterday that she rode to Dalkeith, where she remains for a day or two, to enrich the Lord of Morton, who is as well pleased with her being there as the writer is of his abode in Edinburgh. It is given out by some of her own that she is with child. She stands in doubt what help the Queen will make to the noblemen. Hears that she has some remorse of her doings, and lately wished she had followed other counsel. She suspects that some force shall be landed in Fife, which lies amongst the chief Protestants, and adjacent to

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Oct. 31. their friends. For that cause she has sent Mr. John Lesley, a lord of the session, called parson Owne, a very Papist, to assemble the chief of that country at Cupar to know what their parts will be if the old enemies arrive, and to cause them to subscribe a bill to withstand them, and such now as are in England at this Queen's horn. Lord Lindesay is lieutenant of Fife. The Earl of Morton, Lord Lindsay, and Mr. Maxwell are amongst them. Mr. Maxwell labours tooth and nail to have a reconciliation, which may easily come to pass, for that the writer sees her not unwilling. She will be willing to accord to have the greater force when she shall contend for her right, whereunto she thinks she has no long time. The most part of her soldiers are cassed; 300 footmen and 100 horsemen retained. The Earl of Athol is gone home to withstand the Earl of Argyll, who is coming into his country with his whole power. It is true that some friends of his took many cattle out of those bounds of late. The Lord of Lennox lies still at Glasgow, to keep that country in obedience, but takes from all men what he likes. Lord Bothwell, for his great virtue, is now next the Earl of Athol. The parson of Flyske flings at all men "as he were wode." Speaks not of David, for he that may attain unto it is worthy to wear it. Lethington has leisure to make love, and in the end, as wise as he is, will show himself a fool. The Duke is offered (if he will give over his right to the crown) to be restored to his possessions. He has given answer, that God will defend his right and innocency, and that his life and that shall go together.

2. Has received his letters by Stafferton, for whom, and for his letter of advice, he thanks him; and also received one other written the day before. It is here so openly known, and he must write it with grief, how much Lady Marie has forgotten herself in her hasty concluding of marriage, as it is said, with the sergeant porter.—Edinburgh, 31 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Oct. 31. **1639.** W. Kirkcaldy to ———.

Received on the 7th two letters in cipher. The Earl of Bedford made him privy to a letter of his, whereof they may have small comfort; and yet doubts not but by the same means his lordship's action shall take good effect, for send as many ambassadors to their Queen as they please, they shall receive a proud answer, for she thinks to have force ready as they do, besides the hope she has to have some friendship in England, whereof she does not a little brag.—Sir John Forster's house, beside Alnwick. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. P. 1.

Oct. **1640.** Marriage of the Queen of Scots.

Found the marriage with the Prince of Spain inconvenient many ways, and unacceptable to her subjects. Chose the son

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Oct. of the Earl of Lennox, who is of royal blood, the same religion as herself, and in which the Earls of Athol, Lord Lindsay, all the Stuarts, and the Catholics insisted. The Protestants with Murray brought forward the Earl of Leicester, feigning that the Queen of England would write in his favour, which was only to deceive her. Murray sought to have himself legitimatised. He proposed that she should give over her crown to him and Argyll, and get rid of the Hamiltons as had been done to Huntley.

Orig., in the hol. of the Queen of Scots. Fr. Pp. 4.

Nov. 1. **1641.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. The Duke is sick; the cause he takes to be the fear of success in these matters that the Earl of Murray travails in. The other Lords are well and stand constant in their common cause, so does the Duke, who has heard by Murray's letters what he has done.

2. The Earl of Argyll continues steadfast in this their action. She has offered him pardon and her favour if he would do some mischief in Ireland. He answered that it is no private case, but a common matter, and that of himself he can do nothing therein otherwise than the other Lords shall agree unto. There is with him the Earl of Buchan, Lord Boyd, and others, who all and these here wholly depend upon the Earl of Murray.

3. Asks what shall be done for example sake on such as have attempted to flee into Scotland. Cannot deal therein by the laws of Marches, and by the martial law he is loath to proceed.—Newcastle, 1 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

4. P.S.—Received hers of the 29th ult. Is grieved that things will frame no better. The Duke has heard from the Abbot what likelihood there is of any goodness, and remains sorrowful yet constant in the cause he has in hand. This news will be the overthrow of 300 gentlemen of Scotland. One thing comforts them, that they see his great carefulness and goodwill showed in this cause, whereof the Earl and Abbot in their letters hither make report.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Nov. 1. **1642.** Drury to Cecil.

Asks his answer for delaying Wilson. Still would win credit with the venture of his life. Would not have dealt with Wilson's case if it had not been for the Queen's service against her contraries. It is thought that the Earl of Morton will not long be out of Edinburgh Castle, he being suspected of the Queen.—Berwick, 1 Nov. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 2. **1643.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. This morning received the Queen's letters, and others for the Queen of Scots, and sent them all to Mr. Randolph.

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Nov. 2. 2. Is going to Berwick. Yesterday passed by here a French messenger with the Queen's passport.—Newcastle, 2 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 2. **1644.** Scrope to Bedford.

Bothwell and his garrison have departed, but the Master of Maxwell has obtained at the Queen's hands 300 horsemen with some footmen, which will be at Dumfries within three or four days. The feud between him and the Johnstons continues, and such as disobeyed his calling are proclaimed outlaws, and it is thought that upon the Master's return he will ride upon their spoil; which, if it takes effect, then he (the writer) is without hope to keep this frontier in quiet. Craves the continuance of this number here until these causes be decided. Has received a letter from the Master demanding redress of certain attempts.—Carlisle, 2 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 3.

Nov. 2. **1645.** Smith to De L'Aubespine.

Requests him to forward certain letters addressed to him which, as he is informed, were enclosed in the French Ambassador's despatch to the King.—Angers, 2 Nov. 1565.

Copy. Fr. P. 1.

Nov. 3. **1646.** M. De L'Aubespine to Smith.

Would have forwarded his letters if any had come, but there has been no courier from England for eight days.—Châteaubriant, 3 Nov. *Headed:* Young De L'Aubespine's Answer.

Copy. Fr. P. 1.

Nov. 4. **1647.** The Archduke Charles to the Queen.

Has received her letters of 12th August, sent by Adam Snickowiez, in which he is glad to see her great favour towards him.—Vienna, 4 Nov. 1565. *Signed:* Carolus.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Nov. 5. **1648.** Bedford to the Queen.

1. Is grieved that Murray's coming up displeased her. Notwithstanding her inclination to peace, he fears they are not so effectually meant as it is by her. The Queen is not only content to continue her evil speech of her (which he is ashamed to write), but also gives ear to blind prophecies, tending much to her dishonour, whereof he hears not by any of these parts, but by the Papists themselves, who much mislike the same.

2. As for the Earls of Murray and Argyll, and many others depending on them, as the Laird of Grange (as able a man in

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Nov. 5. war or peace as any in Scotland or France), the Controller of that realm, the Laird of Pittarrow, and others, are now undone, whose peace cannot be made without the lives of some of them being taken. And all those of the Gospel, whom she had well bent unto her, are now in no small number undone.

3. The enterprise of Eyemouth continues in talk. Shall the days of Trewe be held in Lord Darnley's name? Craves her to signify her pleasure touching the Earl of Sutherland, whose stay here is to little purpose, and to him, being sick, very painful. He stands upon the restoring of his blood and inheritance.—Berwick, 5 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Nov. 5. **1649.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. The Lords at Newcastle, understanding the Queen's pleasure by Murray's letters, and now put out of doubt by the coming of the Abbot of Kilwinning, that she means not to aid them with force, remain very heavy and perplexed.

2. The talk of Eyemouth continues, and whatsoever be said or seemed to be done by this Queen to the contrary by colouring things till she see opportunity, he cannot but be induced to believe the contrary, but that wars will fall out ere long. He only wishes that such as be now their friends do not shortly become their enemies.

3. The Earl of Argyll has done great things upon the countries of Athol and Bothwell, and others also, hoping upon some aid to be procured by the Earl of Murray, whereof he sees no success, it is to be feared he will join with the wild Irish. That Queen has sent some force against him.

4. That Queen has made proclamation that upon pain of death no person bring victuals to Berwick market; and has sent to Lord Hume to see as well that the same be observed, as also that none of her realm pass into England without his licence.

5. Will by his next letters write unto him Jenkinson's honest dealings with him.

6. Prays him to help with resolution whether the days of Trewe shall be done in Lord Darnley's name, and also to have the Earl of Sutherland.—Berwick, 5 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

7. P.S.—Has heard that the Queen of Scots has these two days been sickly, it thought to be breeding of child.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 4.

Nov. 5. **1650.** Bedford to Leicester.

1. How welcome the news that the Earl of Murray writes and the Abbot reports to these Lords he can himself consider. There is by these dealings overthrown a good duke, some earls, many barons, lords, and gentlemen. Above the others he bemoans Murray and Grange, whose affections as well

A.D. 1565.
Nov. 5. privately, as to his Lordship, as generally to the whole realm, he knows, and what service Grange might have done in this behalf, if it had been followed, he will not speak of.

2. There is no help for them but to commit themselves to their Prince's will and pleasure. What has England gotten by helping them in this sort? even as many enemies of them as before it had friends, for otherwise that Queen will not receive them to mercy. He therefore looks that wars will fall out before many weeks.

3. That Queen has cassed some of her bands, that he thinks be but a policy in some part to await thereby some better opportunity, whereas either she shall have from Spain or her uncles some money, or else to copy some reason when they not be so ready as they be.

4. That Queen has sent some men against the Earl of Argyll, who has made great spoil upon the countries and houses of Athol and Bothwell and others.—Berwick, 5 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

Nov. 5. **1651.** The Queen to the Marquis of Winchester.

Desires him to give order that the men of Dunkirk may have liberty to export 800 quarters of wheat. As others have been denied this favour it is to be done with secrecy.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 4.

Nov. 7. **1652.** Randolph to Cecil.

Received the Queen's letters on Sunday last, and has travailed with this Queen, to that effect he was commanded, and finds her conformable to anything that can be required touching these matters in question between the Queen and her; willing to do all things she may with her honour. The safe-conduct is granted, and any shall be welcome that it please the Queen to send.—Edinburgh, 7 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 7. **1653.** Passport for Christopher Cockburn.

Passport for Christopher Cockbourne, nephew to Captain Cockbourne, repairing after his uncle into France, to go with George Gardyner and Sandy Hey, Scottishmen, to London.—Berwick, 7 Nov. 1565. *Signed by* F. Bedford and W. Page.

Orig., with seal. *Endd. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 7. **1654.** Smith to Cecil.

1. On the 21st ult. there came from the Queen Mother a letter, copy whereof he sends; whereupon he took his journey towards Angers, asking first the courier who took the Queen's letter. Arrived at Angers the 24th October, and not hearing of his letters, sent a lackey to Nantes, to inquire at his lodging, and the ambassadors there, if there were any

A.D. 1565.
Nov. 7. letter for him. Sent also Sadler to L'Aubespine, with a letter, copy whereof he sends him. The 4th inst. was brought his letter, dated at Michaelmas Day, and sent as he wrote by Chalmer. Perceives his letter was not opened.

2. Irish matters shall want nothing but a Bellingham. In his mind it needs nothing more than to have more colonies, to augment their tongue, laws, and their religion.

3. The 6th inst. De Mauvisiere arrived here with news of Scottish matters. Here men talk daily of robberies and murders done by the highway almost in all places, and yet they think it enough to hang men in effigy.—Angers, 7 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecel's secretary. Pp. 4.

Nov. 8. **1655.** RANDOLPH to the QUEEN.

1. Delivered her letter to the Queen of Scots on the 5th, and after declaring what sorrows divers of her friends took to see the state of her country, he required of her certain answers as to the reparation of the injuries done to her, and for the performance of that which she had offered. She asked what things she was grieved with. He said he knew not all, but was assured they must be great. What is it, said she, that would content her. He said he knew not her mind. How may it be known, she said. He answered that he thought it could be best to have them entreated of by commissioners.

2. The next day she told him that she had thought upon the matter propounded yesterday by him, that she would write to the Queen, and that whosoever should come from her should be welcome, and that for the safe-conduct it should be made as he would have it. Upon this point they stood long. She would not but it should be as well subscribed by her husband as herself. He let her understand in what sort the Queen had dealt with the Scottish Lords, specially with Murray, which also the ambassador had written, whereof she liked, and in many sore and grevious words uttered her impatient mind to hear him spoken, or that anything could be in him why he should be beloved or favoured. She had rather lose half her realm, than have Murray in the state he was in this country. Of the others she is content to hear with more patience, but the whole burden is laid upon Murray. Would to God that the rest had had the same regard to the honour of God and amity of both the countries that he had.—Edinburgh, 8 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 5.

Nov. 8. **1656.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. It is here come to all men's knowledge that the Queen is determined to give no support unto the noblemen, which was published by the Queen herself immediately after the receipt of the French Ambassador's letters by the French

A.D. 1565.
Nov. 8. courier. The Queen's husband being that day hawking, and not intending to return for five or six days, was sent for. He came at 11 at night, and being made participant of these joyful news, returned the next morning, Sunday, by 7 o'clock, to his pastime, where he is yet. All the contrary faction are utterly discouraged, and think themselves undone, religion overthrown, and what amity soever be made between the princes, the subjects will be sore against it. Whosoever shall deal in these matters must bring somewhat with him that may be plausible to the Protestants, and favourable towards the Lord of Murray, or else they shall find so many conspire against anything that they intend to be at. For Murray, some think that he should not desire to return, but live in Almain for a time, and not to be beholding to England. Others would that he should seek with the rest to come home, and think that he may be received. Lethington is of this mind, and is making his way, and already meetly looked upon, and told the writer that seeing there was no better way, he would rather do so than send himself. Oaths and bands are taken of all men that are suspected to take part against the old enemies, and to acknowledge Lord Darnley King, and liberty given them for their religion to live as they list.

2. It was concluded in Council that he should have his will for the safe-conduct, notwithstanding all former promises made to the King that no act should pass or public instrument made that his hand should not be at it.—Edinburgh, 8 Nov. 1565.

3. The following are the names of the new Counsellors: Earls Huntley and Bothwell, Mr. James Banfourne, parson of Flyske, Mr. John Lyslaye, parson of Owne, and the Laird of Cragmillar. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

[Nov. 8.] **1657.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Of the state of the noblemen out of Scotland he can say somewhat, which matter he cannot yet see which way it can be brought to good where nothing is meant, whatsoever may be said. He fears also that so much shall be yielded unto this Queen, that if she can be won, his mistress shall have double loss of the hearts of those that loved and honoured her above any prince living, without other respect or cause than that she favoured God's word, and before time had well deserved of them.

2. The bruit among them is that the Queen is so afraid of her own estate that she dare give no support. That there are no more that favour this action but the Earl of Leicester, because he envies the felicity of this King. Mr. Cecil for another respect, "you know what I mean," the Earl of Bedford to have somewhat ado, Mr. Throckmorton that can be content with no estate. It is also said that a great controversy is lately risen between the Duke and Leicester. Such things as these

A.D. 1565.
[Nov8 .] feed their fantasies, and of these pretty inventions he knows that the late courier brought a budget full. His man heard that the Earl of Sussex and Lord Lumley should be commissioners.

3. The godly would have other, specially Cecil's self. Wishes that he had dwelt still in Dutchland. Wishes it were Sussex and Cecil. Lethington will seek to enter again into credit, and is sorry that any knows that he has been a meddler in this matter.—"Written as my other letter."

Orig. Hol. Add., by Randolph : To Mr. Secretary's own hands, only to himself. *Pp.* 4.

Nov. 8. **1658.** RANDOLPH to LEICESTER.

It is thought grievous here that the noblemen receive so little comfort; the bruit is here that they shall be chased again whence they came, or be forced to seek some other land. Such lamentations as he hears would move any man's heart to pity, since this Queen has published that the Lords shall receive no support of Queen Elizabeth. Fears it will be found some day that greater account might have been made of their goodwill than is; for if there be living a more mortal enemy to the Queen than this woman is, the writer desires never to be reputed but the vilest villain. Knows that for the present his mistress shall have what she can demand; and yet he that is sent to travail between them shall have little help of other men that before time have been friends in Scotland. His part is heavy herein, for neither is he favoured of the Queen, nor has that credit with others that before he had. Murray has given him warning that for his sake he enter not into further suspicion than already there is of him. It is here bruited that he [Leicester] only of the Council favours their cause; but the commendations sent of late in the ambassador's letters, and Mauvissier, make the Queen to conceive well of him, which she has published, and makes great advantage thereof. Great vaunt is made here that the Duke is her friend, and a new discord risen between his lordship and him. Will write from Berwick, where he may do so more boldly. The Queen is like to lose all the goodwill she had in Scotland. Harry Killigrew is harder upon him than ever Browne the Treasurer was.—Edinburgh, 8 Nov. 1565.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Nov. 8. **1659.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

The rumour of that Queen meaning to fortify Eyemouth continues. Sent half a dozen to view it, who found nothing there. The holding of the days of Trewe is stayed till answer be known to Her Majesty of her last despatch to that Queen touching the treaty to be had. Approves of his advice for the stay of the 600 men last sent hither. Never was any so abused by a villain as he has been by Jenkinson, of whom he means to write to the Lords.— Berwick, 8 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

A.D. 1565.

Nov. 9. **1660.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. By the bearer, a courier of the French King's, returning from Scotland, lets him understand things are quiet here.—Berwick, 9 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—This Queen has heard of his sending to see Eyemouth and makes no account thereof, for she sent thither a little before to see it.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 9. **1661.** Randolph to Bedford.

1. The bearer, Mr. Goodman, is well known to Bedford by the long and good trait that has been of him as if he had lived all his life in his lordship's company. Finding this no convenient place for him, has counselled him to repair unto England.—Edinburgh, 9 Nov. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—It is written to this Queen out of England that there has been a great controversy between the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Leicester. It is thought that the Earl of Sussex and Lord Lumley shall come hither; thinks they are not fittest for this purpose, for the good account this Queen makes of them. Bedford's visitation of Eyemouth makes him to be spoken of throughout all Scotland.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 9. **1662.** Charges at Berwick.

A rate of the daily and monthly charges of 100 horsemen and 600 footmen supplied in garrison in September last, which to the last of this month amounts to 1,885*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

Endd. Pp. 4.

Nov. 10. **1663.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Prays him to procure resolution for the Earl of Sutherland, who lies sick, and also order how he may deal with such as have attempted to go into Scotland, or shall go. Asks that there may be a pay, for there has been none this twelve months. The Scots have lately fallen to stealing in the Middle Marches.—Berwick, 10 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—If of the 600 footmen last come, 200 were left to make up their garrison, 1,000 men might be discharged.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 10. **1664.** Bedford to Leicester.

Is sorry to hear how hardly Murray was handled there, having an evil welcome and a worse farewell. The Lords at Newcastle are in very heavy case to see their common cause have no better success. Many of them privately might very well provide for themselves, and recover their country and their Prince's favour, but Murray is exempted of all favours and hope thereof.—Berwick, 10 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Much mutilated. Pp.* 2.

A.D. 1565.
Nov. 10. **1665.** The QUEEN to SMITH.

1. Whereas he has been advertised of the coming into this realm of Murray, and others of Scotland, and of the said Earl's acts unto her, he shall understand that M. De Foix has had conference with her. He said that the King had been advertised by the Queen of Scotland that certain of her noblemen had rebelled against her, and that the Queen of England had granted them both men and money, and therefore Queen Mary had requested the aid of France. The King, therefore, required Queen Elizabeth to let him understand whether she had so done.

2. Recites the answer she made to the ambassador, which she wrote to the French King the 10th instant. Smith is to declare unto the King that as she has not hitherto done, nor meant to do, anything in this matter but what may stand both with her honour and amity, so she never meant to give any such aid as has been reported, and that she would not fail to aid the Queen of Scots in suppressing any rebellion.

Draft, corrected by Cecil. Endd. Pp. 5.

Nov. 10. **1666.** The QUEEN to CHARLES IX.

Has received his letter of the 20th, and heard M. De Foix touching the affairs of the Queen of Scots. Has written to Smith to let him understand her answer.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

Nov. 12. **1667.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. It is known that the Earl of Murray is come to Newcastle, and how he sped at the Court. His enemies lack no matter for them to triumph upon. His friends think him unhappy to have put so great trust where so little hope was of any good. They are now resolved to provide the best they can for themselves, and had as lief receive it gratis at this Queen's and King's hands as by any other. James Ormeston is come from the Duke with his submission, and shall have his pardon granted. Many others do the like. Murray and Grange stand in worse terms, and yet he believes they shall have liberty to live out of the country and enjoy their livings. About this Lethington travails. Argyll may, when he will, make his peace with better conditions than any of the rest. From his lordship received the enclosed letters by a friend. His credit was what earnest means had been made unto him to serve the Queen and King, with offers of free remission and quiet enjoying his own, without restitution or reparation of anything done by him or his in the time of these troubles. He answered that in all things he acknowledged his duty to Her Majesty; and on the other being lawfully chosen and admitted King, he would also obey them both next unto God, for the maintenance of whose Word received in Scotland he and his brethren with whom he had joined, are determined to adventure land, life, and goods. He had

A.D. 1565.
Nov. 12. no other quarrel nor sought other ends; wherefore the same end that his brethren took he would do the like, and without them would consent to nothing. Wherefore he desired the writer to advertise him of their state since their coming into England, and advise what he found best for him.

2. He did not discomfort him by saying plainly that all support was refused them, but left him in suspense until further knowledge of the Lord of Murray's return to Newcastle. He added that he feared that little good could be done this winter, and that in the meantime ambassadors should intreat of these controversies, either to make some final end to their Lordship's contentment, or to give his mistress better occasion to make wars than yet she had, seeing how large offers their mistress makes to her goodwill. Since Murray's arrival at Newcastle letters have passed unto him.

3. This is the state of all that were partakers in this cause. Now their goods are more greedily taken up than ever, and for ready money sold for half the value. Upon Saturday last there was sent a charge to the Laird of Lochleven to deliver his house. The bruit is common that the Queen is with child. The nurse is already chosen. Lethington has charge to make a collection of as many things as he thinks she shall be charged with by the ambassadors, and to provide answers for the same. This was "rounded" unto him by a friend. Asks that this may be the end of his travail in this country.—Edinburgh, 12 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Nov. 12. **1668.** Bedford to the Privy Council.

1. Details respecting the pay of the garrison. Complains of the conduct of Jenkinson, who having a commission to arrest pirates, has arrested Charles Wilson, notwithstanding the Earl's protection. Wilson (having been in wait for Bothwell and others returning from Flanders) chanced to hit upon the Earl of Sutherland, which upon signification to the Queen was not misliked. Bedford having no other vessel at this port, thought Wilson needed to be employed, as he advertised the Queen and Cecil on 1st September.

2. When the troubles of Scotland waxed hot some aid was looked for to have been given to the Lords of that realm, Her Majesty's friends; but Wilson's service was chiefly to be employed to bring to Berwick the Countess of Murray, she being great with child, and desiring to come hither to be delivered. Wilson was preparing for this when Jenkinson came to Berwick with one of the Queen's ships, and a commission to arrest pirates, Wilson above all other. Bedford gave Wilson his writing for protection for twenty days, from 8th October, but during Bedford's absence at Carlisle Jenkinson arrested Wilson, and carried him away. "So as the good lady having been above five sundry times at the Fife side with her train, awaiting for her passage, sometimes eight days together, not lying one night where she lay another

A.D. 1565.
Nov. 12. and riding in that case so near her childing, above eight score miles to and fro, having most of her stuff, as plate and other things, with her, which whether the same be lost or not is not yet known. All which was taken in hand upon Mr. Randolph's promise and mine; and thus waiting for her passage, was after fresh travail and troubles in the end disappointed." Complains that he was never so touched in honour and credit, or so traitorously sought upon to be defaced as by that vile man.—Berwick, 12 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 7.

Nov. 12. **1669.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. Received his of the 4th instant, and sees his sorrow for the Lords and their common cause. And as every of them next under God must work his own "dress" (as they call it), which some may better do than others, all in effect well enough, one only excepted; so when the "dress" is made, if any of them be desirous to return home, the writer cannot keep or let him except he be commanded.

2. Thinks the Lords mean to labour for themselves the best they can, and neither to be over troublesome to such as Her Majesty shall appoint to treat for them, nor yet refuse to accept her goodness.

3. Hears that the Queen conceives evil of his doings here, and his fears are increased, for that since he received her sharp and heavy letter for the coming up of Murray, he has never had a word of her pleasure touching anything of her service, albeit he has written twice since to her. Has rather restrained himself within his commission, as where the Queen's letters willed him to put the 300 men (sent to Carlisle) into Scotland to keep the Lords there, he kept them still in England, whereas if he had done his commission, there had ensued breach of peace, and so open war.

4. Bothwell within these two days has caused some of his rank riders to spoil the poor victualling Scots that use this market with flesh, &c., because proclamation was made that none should bring hither any.

5. Hears out of Scotland that there is or has been of late some dissension among the Lords there above with Cecil, which he is as sorry to hear as the Scots rejoice thereat.

6. The Scots of Tividale, under Bothwell, are encouraged by him to ride and commit disorders.—Berwick, 12 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 5.

Nov. 13. **1670.** MUNDT to CECIL.

The Chancellor of the Elector Palatine has informed him that an imperial diet is appointed to be held at Augsburg, on 14th January, at which the matter of religion is to be discussed. He also desires him to come to Heidelburg, as he has matters to communicate to him which concern the Queen, and which are not to be trusted to paper. It would

A.D. 1565.
Nov. 13. be well if the Queen were to exhort the Elector Palatine and the Duke of Wirtemburg to take heed lest anything be done to the detriment of religion, as the Papists are sure to use all their arts to re-establish their superstition. It is likely that the Emperor will be present to have his election confirmed, and to ratify the privileges of the electors and other dignitaries of the empire. The Queen Mother of France seeks the daughter of the Elector Augustus for her son, and strives in every way to make friends in the empire. Last week their pensions were sent to Grombach and other colonels in the French interest, to the sum of 14,000 francs.—13 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp.* 4.

Nov. 13. **1671.** The MAGISTRATES of BRUGES to VISCOUNT MONTAGUE.

Beg that he will obtain permission from the Queen for them to export wheat.—Bruges, 13 Nov. 1565.

Copy. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Nov. 14. **1672.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Asks for resolution of his suits. Yesterday he received this packet from Mr. Randolph. — Berwick, 14 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Nov. 14. **1673.** SCROPE to CECIL.

1. Here is lately risen in Annandale a feud amongst the Johnstons, Irwyns, and the Bells, and much likelihood there is of slaughter amongst them, whereby he is in doubt of disorder amongst these Borderers, specially the Greames.—Carlisle, 14 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S. — The Master of Maxwell's office was not in so great disorder these forty years. He is gone to Edinburgh to use his endeavour in "atonement" of the Queen and the Lords.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 14. **1674.** The MAGISTRATES of ANTWERP to the QUEEN.

Petition for licence to export wheat from England.—Antwerp, 14 Nov. 1565.

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Nov. 14. **1675.** The MAGISTRATES of ANTWERP to CECIL.

Begs that he will aid them in procuring licence to export wheat from England.—Antwerp, 14 Nov. 1565.

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Nov. 17. **1676.** PHAYRE to CECIL.

1. To the same effect as his letter of October 27, but more extended. Don Garcia is at the mouth of the Archipelago

A.D. 1565.
Nov. 17.
Phayre to Cecil.

with all his galleys, waiting for sixty of the Turkish galleys. The strangers say that he will do little good in all his life upon the sea.

2. The Great Turk is in a fury to be revenged of this King, and has concluded peace with the Emperor. The Emperor's lieutenant in Corvacia [Corbavia] has given the overthrow to the Turks. On the 20th ult., the King being at the Bosque De Segovia, there came a gentleman from Scotland in great diligence. He came so secretly that none knew of his coming till ten days after his departure.

3. He is an Englishman, called Francis Yaxley. He was well received of the King and lodged in the house of Gonzalo Perez. He tarried no more than five days, was despatched publicly, and had in reward a chain of 500 ducats.

4. The principal points of his message were three: First, to salute the King and give him part of his master's new reign. The second, to give the King to understand the zeal he has to maintain the Catholic religion and the troubles that have thereof ensued in his realm. The third, that they feared that the Queen of England would favour the contrary religion, and therefore besought the King that he would show favour. Does not believe the report that he came to solicit this King's aid in order to win the Crown of England.

5. The King's answers to the first and second points were that he was glad of his success, and rejoiced that he was so well inclined towards the maintaining of the Catholic religion, and that he would not let to show him friendly succour. To the third point, as to the fear they had of the Queen of England, he thought that she meant nothing less, and thereof he had good intelligence; notwithstanding, if Scotland should perceive any such likeness of that matter, the King of Spain would send and request the Queen to depart from that enterprise, and if that did not suffice, then he would do more than any other prince.

6. When he hears that a messenger shall be sent to the Queen about certain affairs touching the new King of Scots, he thinks his messages shall be only to entreat her. If he should look so high as to threaten, little is his power to be feared, for there is so much scantiness of money that never was seen the like. "In very deed the King is so much given to quietness that it must be a wonderful matter that shall make him fall out with his neighbours." The Cardinal of Lorraine is he that did procure this Scottish messenger.

7. The voice is still that the King will to Flanders; and the Princes of Germany have sent to entreat him to pass through their dominions. The King has ordained a new sort of militia that shall be resident in every town in Spain; they say only for fear of the Moriscos or Jews, of whom the country is full. Three months ago a practice was discovered in Arevallo, a town of Castile, where was taken an Ambassador of the King of Fressa, who came (as yearly he was wont) to recover the ordinary tribute which the Moriscos

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Nov. 17.
Phayre to Cecil.

paid to the King as their natural lord. He being put to the torment discovered to have five other colleagues in Ganada and Valencia, and search being made, all were taken, and a wonderful number of men's goods confiscated.

8. Phayre imagines, however, that it is to establish garrisons over those who repine against unreasonable exactions, as by the King's taking into his hands all their corn mills, salt, alcavalas, and other such, making himself merchant of all such wares as most gain is to be had in, as for the Indies, quicksilver, slaves, cochineal, cards, paper, and other things. All these things breed a general discontentment. Not only the Spaniards find themselves aggrieved, but Flemings, Burgundians, and Italians all lament their calamities. Thinks that this King has fortune by the leg, otherwise it were impossible for him to have conserved his reign so long.

9. The Prince of Spain has been sick of a surfeit by eating thirteen pounds of mutton at one meal, some say twenty. Does not believe one or the other, yet he made an unreasonable meal.

10. 8. Nov. Don Garcia has come back to Messina without taking so much as an oar of the Turks. This Court is marvellously engrossed. The King departs on the 15th to Toledo, to enter with the bones of St. Eugenio.

11. Extends what he wrote in his letter of the 27th October about the English gentlemen at the Court of Spain.

12. Mr. Harrington is at Safra. Divers young men have come hither of late to seek entertainment, recommended from divers out of England. Three things are noted of them: first, the ill order of their coming; secondly, the slander of their country; and, thirdly, that at the first day of their arrival they must crave *ayada de costa* of the King.

13. They slander their country in two manners, one in giving the world to understand that they flee for religion. They be little welcome. Gonzalo Perez marvelled to him that there was no better order taken in England for the bringing up of young gentlemen. Only the Malbyes did win praise by their unreasonable long travail. The rest seek straight to have their entertainment at Milan or Naples, and spend there the King's wages to no purpose. Necessity for reputation's sake requires them to have an ambassador here, notwithstanding all the objections Phayre can lay, as the little estimation they make of an ambassador, the precedence with the King of Portugal about the place, the fear of the Inquisition and other things, and that the Kings of Poland and Denmark keep but secretaries there.

14. Gives a list of the chief counsellors about the King and also the council of war. The grey friar and fat bishop of Avença, who is confessor, is one of the chiefest.—Madrid, 15 Nov. 1565.

15. P.S.—The Count De Feria told him yesterday that there had come grievous complaints from divers of the King's subjects ill handled by certain Englishmen at Florida. The

A.D. 1565.

Nov. 17. Phayre to Cecil.

King is marvellously offended not only with them, but with Cecil and the Lords of the Council, and so willed Phayre to write. The King yesterday received the Legate from the Pope. The Duke of Alva is come again, and the King went to a village two leagues off to meet the saint.—17 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 13.

Nov. 17. **1677.** Another copy of the preceding.—17 Nov. 1565.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 13.

Nov. 18. **1678.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Thanks him for his advertisement of his daughter's marriage; and because he hears of the Queen's goodness to the Lord of Warwick and his daughter, he shall by his next thank her. About four days since a post coming with letters from Carlisle hither was between Alnwick and Belford met by certain thieves of Scotland, and bereft of his horse. The Scots of Tividale have taken encouragement to ride, so as more attemptates have within these three weeks been committed than before in twice three months.—Berwick, 18 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Asks him to remember the Lord of Sutherland and the gentleman with him, who is like to die.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Nov. 19. **1679.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. Wrote to him of the bruit of this Queen being with child, the contrary thereof is known, but she has of late fallen sick of her old disease that commonly takes her at this time of the year in her side, and these five days has kept her chamber, but mostly her bed. Upon Friday there came home Mr. George Chambers. Hears no more of his news but that the French King is greatly grieved to see the controversy between this Queen and her subjects, and that he sees nothing can be more convenient for her than to receive them into her favour; that he is content to send hither M. Sansac, to accord her and her subjects together, and to that end the Queen will also send her ambassadors.

2. Is assured that the French King is as loth to give this Queen any support as the Queen is to help the noblemen that are now in her country. Knows that she is evil contented that the French King should be suitor for the Lords, and that the handling of the Queen of them pleases her much better, which is here so far blown abroad that the Papists have no other talk, nor the Protestants so great cause of sorrow to receive so little favour where they looked for so much. Sees them void of all hope, and what grieves him is that the Queen in this country has lost her whole credit. Will not trouble him with the complaint he has heard to see these noblemen forsaken, to see so much yielded unto this Queen (who is

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Nov 19. altogether enemy to his Sovereign), that she may do what she will; not that they would that she should not have full power to do what she likes in all godliness, but that her appetite against God, against faith, and promises should be bridled by such against whom she has failed.

3. There is no small expectation what noblemen shall come from the Queen. Mr. David Chamber has said that it is the Lords of Sussex and Lumley, and all interpreted to this Queen's advantage; but he doubts not but they will show themselves more earnest Protestants, as he knows they be, than they are reported.

4. Their safe-conduct he has sent to the Lord of Bedford, subscribed only by the Queen, whereof he sent him the copy. Has heard again from the Earl of Argyll, who is informed what the Queen minds to do in this action, and also of the treatment of the Lord of Murray. He finds all things very strange, and laments their fortune with his own. He is determined to run the same course they take. Is required to write unto the Queen in his behalf, that if she be determined to give them aid he promises never to make other accord with this Queen than that which he shall receive through his Sovereign's means. He is therefore determined to respite his answers for ten or twelve days, to use her advice herein whether he shall accept any conditions without the rest, that he thinks for his commodity, or rather attend to see the issue of this negotiation to be had with this Queen by the ambassadors. The Earl of Athol seeks to be at accord with him, whose servants and tenants stand in such fear of Argyll that they refuse to serve against him. He has done great hurt this year to Glasgow and Stirling. He only is not yet put to the horn of all those that are judged enemies. Because he looks for some answer, so soon as may be, what advice he shall receive, asks that he may be advised what to say. Shane O'Neil seeks to be in league with him, and the writer believes that some overtures are made to this Queen to acknowledge him her subject, &c. Knows that Argyll may do much herein to keep him from his purpose here, or to hinder him in anything that he intends otherwise. Hears of a son of O'Donnel that of late has given a shrewd ruffle to O'Neil.—Edinburgh, 19 Nov. 1565. *Signed*

5. P.S.—This day the Queen's husband passed into Fife for eight or ten days.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 6.

Nov. 20. **1680.** Richard Clough to Phayre.

Has mistaken the bill of exchange, which is for 216 ducats instead of 116. Sir Thomas Challoner has changed his life, being but one month married.—Antwerp, Nov. 20, 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

A.D. 1565.

Nov. 21. **1681.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. Has thanked the Queen for her great honour and liberality used to his daughter at her marriage, and now thanks him for his friendly token of a fair cup to her. Things here seem to grow to greater likelihood of breach than continuance of peace, for reasons mentioned in his former letters. Can get no recovery by way of justice. It is thought the Duke shall by the Abbot of Kilwinning's labour make his own dress, and so for his part not trouble the Commissioners.

2. Their Parliament in Scotland will be about the beginning of the next month, which some think will last seven or eight days. The good Lords hope before that time to be delivered and at liberty to go home, and to be restored in blood and livings.

3. Commends to his favour his servant, who killed a man at his house of Berwick in Dorsetshire.—Berwick, 21 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd. by Cecil's secretary.* *Pp.* 4.

Nov. 22. **1682.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. Of the 3,000*l.* 1,000*l.* was employed upon the Lords of Scotland, and of the 2,000*l.* he has delivered to the officers of the victuallers here 1,600*l.*, so there remain but 400*l.* towards the discharge of these footmen and horsemen. — Berwick, 22 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—The East and Middle Marches are within these three weeks the worse for this and thieving by 1,000*l.* at least.

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd. by Cecil's secretary.* *Pp.* 4.

Nov. 22. **1683.** SMITH to the QUEEN.

Is grieved that Charles Wilson his man (who in France with such peril of his life served her) should offend her and her laws so highly by piracy. Beseeches her to pardon him. —Tours, 22 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd.* *Pp.* 3.

Nov. 22. **1684.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. They here are harkening what shall be done in Scotland first, and then in England ; and whatsoever pretence is made, such as favour the popish religion here had rather the realms were both troubled than either of them in quiet.

2. For his coming home it is some hope that he writes.

3. Barlow needs help to entertain his wife and children.—Tours, 22 Nov. 1564. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd. by Cecil's secretary.* *Pp.* 3.

Nov. 22. **1685.** FRANCIS PEYTO to THROCKMORTON.

1. Finds France (where he has been for a month) as he left it, the Guisians and Montmorencians, the Catholics and Huguenots, as they were. It is high time the King were a man. The policy of entertaining two factions to sit the

A.D. 1565.
Nov. 22. quieter in his seat will in short space unjoint his chair. The Cardinal of Lorraine being invited to the Court, the Admiral and others of the faction pray also that they may have access with a train of 4,000 horse. He speaks against those of the religion, because he finds in them a lack of obedience.

2. Notice of an incident which occurred at the King's entry. Marriage of Condé with the sister of the Duke of Longueville. Proposed marriage of the Duke of Guise with the daughter of Bavaria, and of his mother with the Duke of Nemours. The party of the Lord James has not proved so strong as was made for. "I remember what one of their countrymen once told me in this town, touching the matter, who (as it is now proved) gave a shrewd guess." Lord Paget rests here, out of Italy.—Paris, 22 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

3. P.S.—Begs him to excuse the scribbling on the back.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Pp. 4.

Nov. 23. **1686.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.

Asks a passport for the bearer, James Stewart, archer in the guard of the most Christain King.— Holyrood House, 23 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

[Nov. 23.] **1687.** Passport to Scotland.

A passport by the Queen of Scots for the coming into Scotland of such as the Queen of England shall send to treat with her.

Copy. Endd. by Randolph. Pp. 2.

Nov. 23. **1688.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Yesterday came to the bound road David Sinclair, with whom he has good intelligence, and declared to the Provost Marshal that proclamation had been made at Edinburgh that upon pain of death no Scotsman should come to this town nor Englishman without safe-conduct to go thence or come thither.

2. This proclamation has been made at Edinburgh and Dunse.—Berwick, 23 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Nov. 23. **1689.** Smith to Leicester.

1. In all towns and provinces the King has put in Papist governors.

2. The Pope's new Nuncio within these two days was at the Court and demanded that the red cap should be taken from Cardinal Châtillon, who is at the Court. TheCardinal answered, that which he enjoyed he enjoyed by thecrown of France, wherewith the Pope had nothing to do. The Constable said the Pope had often troubled the quiet of the realm, but he trusted he should not be able at this time. He said he himself was a Papist, but if the Pope and his ministers go about again to trouble the realm, his sword shall be Huguenot.

A.D. 1565.
Nov. 23. His nephew shall neither leave cap nor dignity he has for the Pope, seeing the edict gives him that liberty.

3. This day the Papists of this town have been with the King and Council to entreat for the pardon of those murderers. They offer 1,000 francs for their lives, which it is thought will be taken.

4. Some Scottishmen report here that the Queen of Scots shall have help from France, the Emperor, and from King Philip, and that the Pope and them will help her to 300,000 crowns. Although she has had success hitherto against the Lords, yet they esteem her here to have but a weak council, and that there is small wisdom in her to forsake the mediation of the Queen and the King.

5. In the Court is the President of Metz and divers of the council of the town and for the clergy there.

6. Nov. 23. Hears that the Rhinegrave here goes to the Diet at Augsburg. Suggests some man of England should be sent there.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 4.

Nov. 24. **1690.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.

Desires her to take order that the Earl of Sutherland may be put at liberty.—Palace of Holyrood, 24 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Broadside.

Nov. 24. **1691.** Murray to Cecil.

1. Received his letter by Mr. Melville, and thanks him for his counsel, which he intends to follow, being assured that his suits not having taken effect the same is no less grievous to Cecil than to himself. At his arrival here (according to his advice) suit was directed towards their Sovereign for them all in general, but place of audience only granted to the Duke, who thereupon has directed the Lord Kilwinning, and is in hope shortly to find "dress." He with the rest here find little good appearance as yet in such, notwithstanding whereof he has employed his friends there to see if he may have liberty for any of his to repair towards his Sovereign, as he has also written to the Queen here. Asks him to put Queen Elizabeth in remembrance how the occasion of this their trouble has proceeded only upon the action of religion of God and her service, and move her to travail with their Sovereign that he and the rest of the noblemen here may be restored.

2. Touching the present relief of the noblemen's necessity here he understands by Melville Cecil's great goodwill towards him in particular. But the grief of his heart is for these other noblemen here, and especially for the Earl of Rothes, whom with the rest he recommends to his remembrance.

3. Asks to be informed of the Queen's resolution towards their "dress," with Cecil's advice. Commendation to Lady

A.D. 1565.

Nov. 24. Cecil, and hearty thanks for the good treatment she made a banished man.—Newcastle, 24 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

4. P.S.—After having directed the present, arrived a letter to Melville to enter into Scotland to speak with the Secretary. He departed the 26th inst. Will advertise further.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 25. **1692.** CIRILLUS SABINUS to MUNDT.

The Emperor intends to call a Diet next January at Augsburg, where the question of religion will be discussed. It will be well if foreign Protestant Princes, and especially the Queen of England, should send their agents thither, more especially for the settlement of the article respecting the Lord's Supper.—25 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd.: To Mundt, at Strasburg. *Lat. Pp.* 3.

Nov. 26. **1693.** The QUEEN to RANDOLPH.

Thinks it not meet that she should send Commissioners to the Queen of Scots. He is to tell her that he has mistaken the Queen's meaning therein. She is content to send the Commissioners to the frontiers, or to some place in England.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 26 Nov. 1565. *Pp.* 4.

Nov. 26. **1694.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. These Lords remain here in great charge for themselves and their train. The Duke's "dresse" by Kilwinning is as good as done. Robert Melvyn has safe-conduct to come to Lethington, whose credit, if it be as great as it has been, there is less to be doubted of Murray's "dresse;" and otherwise he is furthest off. The rest of the Lords and others work for themselves, so they shall not much trouble Her Majesty's Commissioners.—Newcastle, 26 Nov. 1565. *Signed*

2. P.S.—Sends a packet from Murray.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 3.

Nov. 27. **1695.** MONEY received from the EARL OF BEDFORD.*

Acknowledgment by Roger Mainwaring and Rob. Arderne of the receipt from the Earl of Bedford of 1,800*l.* "of such money as Henry Lilgrove brought from London to be employed in the Queen's affairs by the direction" of the said Earl. —27 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Copy. P. 1.

Nov. 27. **1696.** The EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN to the QUEEN.

1. Has received her letter by Swetkowitz. Will deal plainly with her.

2. In so uncertain a matter desires her to consider that it cannot but seem very difficult for he and his brother to undertake this journey.

* Enclosed by Bedford to Cecil, 26 Feb. 1566.

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Nov. 27. 3. Having some certainty there would be no such inconvenience, desires some assurance that his brother and his be not troubled in their religion, and also that he be not driven to live wholly upon his own. Desires her to open what she desires.—Vienna, 27 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Copy. Endd. by Cecil: Copy of the Emperor's letter to the Queen, by Strang. *Span. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 27. **1697.** Another copy of the above.

Endd. by Cecil: Copy of the Emperor's letter to the Queen by Ro. Strang. *Span. Pp.* 2.

Nov. 27. **1698.** Translation of the above into English.

Endd. by Cecil: Copy of the Emperor Maximilian's letter in Spanish to the Queen, brought 24 Dec. by Roger Lestrange. *Pp.* 2.

[Nov. 27.] **1699.** Another translation of the above.

Partly in Cecil's hand, and dated, 28 Nov. 1565. *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 27. **1700.** Frederick II. to the Queen.

Having lost a great number of sailors by battle or disease he sends James Cullen, a Scotchman, into England for the purpose of hiring more. Desires that he may have licence to raise 400, or thereabouts.—Copenhagen, 27 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

Nov. 28. **1701.** The Duchess of Parma to the Queen.

Recommends to her favour the affairs of Raphael Barbarin, a Florentine merchant, resident in Antwerp.—Brussels, 28 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.*

Nov. 28. **1702.** Gresham to Cecil.

Much tenders the suit of the Lords of Antwerp. As the Queen owes in Antwerp on 20th Feb. 30,000*l.*, he wishes Cecil could persuade her to send to Antwerp 10,000 quarters of wheat, and the same quantities both of rye and barley upon her own adventure. It might be bought up in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Berkshire, and given out to be for the provision of Berwick. The thing might pass wholly in Gresham's name.—Osterly, 28 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Nov. 29. **1703.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Because the bearer is come with the Queen's letters to their Sovereign for the enlargement of the Earl of Sutherland, he therefore prays him to tender his case.—Berwick, 29 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—The Parliament begins in Scotland within ten or twelve days, and if his Lordship should not be restored thereat he should never have the like opportunity, because

A.D. 1565.
Nov. 29. the Earl of Huntley and other his friends are now in place He is a good gentleman though. The bearer is the rankest Papist in Scotland, named Steven Wilson, who received letters from Mr. Englefilde.

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd. by Cecil's secretary.* *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 29. **1704.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. The Abbot of Kilwinning, who went to make the Duke's "dress," has yet had no audience at that Queen's hand.

2. Similar intelligence to that contained in his other letter of this date.—Berwick, 29 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add.* *Endd. by Cecil's secretary.* *Pp.* 3.

Nov. 29. **1705.** Smith to Cecil.

Introduces the bearer, Francis Maguere, either party or factor for one Persall, of London, merchant. The bearer is a Dieppois, who speaks English, and is desirous to carry his packet to London.—Amboise, 29 Nov. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig, with seal. *Add.* *Endd.* *Pp.* 2.

Nov. 29. **1706.** The Merchants Adventurers to the Privy Council.

1. Mention the inconveniences which may ensue by traffic to the Low Countries without intercourse, such as the heightening of the customs there, arrest of goods upon every piracy or other quarrel. Those of the Low Countries get much commodity by the traffic, their people being set to work in great numbers by the English wools, which they endrap; and by dyeing, dressing, and other labour. Also they have much more excise. They have great benefit by the lead and tin, which they buy of the English, and send wrought into England. Also of their Holland and Ghentish cloth, besides many fair towns, ships, and mariners better maintained by fishing on the English coast.

2. England also has great commodity by uttering of wools and other commodities, besides setting great numbers of the Queen's subjects on work, otherwise not able to live, tillage being so sore decayed; and now they have no other living but by spinning, weaving, and making of cloths of all sorts, that are sold to those of the Low Countries, who transport them into all parts of the world. Also the realm, navy, and people have great profit by bringing out of the Low Countries such commodities as the realm has great want of. So that one country cannot well live without the other's aid and traffic.

3. The incommodities that may ensue by equality of custom are these: As the good cheapness of the woollen commodities of the realm causes chiefly the sale thereof in foreign countries, so if they be charged with great customs, the dearness will cause the cloth made in the Low Countries to be preferred.

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Nov. 29.

4. The merchants of the Low Countries ever since the reign of Henry VI. have paid 4*s.* 9*d.* custom for white, and 6*s.* 3*d.* for coloured cloth, and the English merchants till of late years paid but 14*d.*, which is taken to proceed for the maintenance of the navy, and for that the gains of the English merchants are left within the realm, where those of the strangers are transported into their native countries.

5. The English merchants of antiquity have paid but low tolls and customs, being established by the princes at the suit of the subjects there to procure their resort thither. And for that the towns haunted by the English merchants were best relieved, the magistrates granted them greater privileges than their natural subjects. The merchants of all countries being allowed to traffic thither, and especially Antwerp, by means of the free traffic, the inhabitants thereof have crept into such credit that almost they rule all trades and moneys, and were the only movers of the late interruption, either to get the whole trade of cloth into their hands, or altogether to hinder the utterance thereof.

6. If the English shall pay as much custom as those of the Low Countries, the latter will be able to sell the English commodities better cheap, and thereby get the whole into their hands; as they have already driven the most part of the merchants of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other nations from their trade.

7. The navy shall also thereby be decayed, for they will lade in strangers' bottoms, wherein they have better cheap freight by one-half or one-third. The English merchants will likewise be forced to leave the cities to the strangers.

8. The commodities of the realm may be uttered out of the Low Countries thus:—To most countries they may be transported direct, and to Denmark, Germany, and those regions by way of Hamburg and Emden.

9. If those of the Low Countries endeavour to clothe their own people, their own cloth will not suffice both for their own and other countries, so that these latter will spend the more of the English cloth.

10. As the making of fine cloth of late years has greatly increased, to the decay of other sorts, as well vendible in other parts as in the Low Countries, so through lack of sales for the same the clothiers of Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire may reduce their clothing into such order as thirty years heretofore it was, when there was not made the fourth part of fine cloth which is now, and the drapery of the realm was not occasioned to depend so much on the Low Countries for utterance.

11. The lack of vent for commodities to the Low Countries, and also those from thence, as linen and madder, must be forborne if supplied out of other countries.

12. The realm may furnish itself of hops, to the enriching of the same above 30,000*l.* a year.

Copy., in three separate portions. Endd. Pp. 11.

A.D. 1565.

[Nov. 30.] **1707.** Offers to be made by the Duke of Châtelherault.

Memorial of the offers to be made by the Duke to the King and Queen of Scotland for the offences committed by him to them.—Edinburgh, 30 Nov. 1565.

Copy. Endd.: 1 Dec. 1565. *Pp.* 2.

[Dec.] **1708.** Works at Berwick.

A brief of the monthly entertainments of officers, and especial of ministers, in the works at Berwick for one month, amounting to 75*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

Orig. Endd. Pp. 2.

[Dec.] **1709.** Works at Berwick.

Note of a commission to be granted for presting workmen and labourers for Berwick, and also for presting ships to carry provisions thither.

Orig. Endd.: 1565. *Pp.* 2.

Dec. 1. **1710.** The Queen of Scots to the Queen.

Labanoff, i. 309.

Asks a passport to James, Duke of Châtelherault, to pass through her realm to parts beyond the sea.—Holyrood, 1 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Broadside.*

Dec. 1. **1711.** Randolph to Cecil.

This Queen's disease in her side continues, but she keeps no more her bed as she did. It is rather something worse. This is the first day that she came upon horseback since her husband went into Fife, who is not yet returned; but hears that on Tuesday next he meets her at Linlithgow. The Duke is like to speed well enough in his suit to be restored. She continues in one mind towards Murray never to do him good. Robert Melvin arrived on Wednesday last. He has not yet had pressure, and the access unto her is by such as are his enemies. Doubts not for all that but he shall get favour to enjoy his own. Lennox was lately complained upon to the Council for many extortions done in the country where he is lieutenant. Athol finds that the nearer he lives to the Court he is in the more surety. He is now come to the Court, and is content with Argyll's friendship. It is said that he would now with goodwill that Murray were in Scotland with his friends. Morton and Lethington can by no means purge themselves of suspicion. Wilson, that came last from hence towards Cecil, departed without the writer's knowledge. He has the whole practice with the Louvainians.—Edinburgh, 1 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Dec. 1. **1712.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Neither the Abbot of Kilwinning or Robert Melvyn have had any hearing.

2. As to how the Liddesdale men might be kept to this realm from Bothwell, the Lord Warden of the Middle Marches

A.D. 1565.

Dec. 1. answers, that most of them being Elwoods, and such notorious thieves (albeit they have hitherto had some relief, such as the Queen bestowed upon them), it is not good that they should be further in such sort relieved, because the same would breed some breech of amity. It were not amiss to suffer them to lie without the debateable ground of their Borders, for so should they keep them friends.—Berwick, 1 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

3. P.S.—This morning the Provost Marshal took a few with him, without the Earl's knowledge, and met certain Scots within their bounds, and rescued the victuallers, and one that seemed to be a friend; whereupon their men were caught in an ambush, and five or six taken, but none slain. Means not to leave this unrevenged.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Dec. 1. **1713.** Bedford to Cecil.

Thanks him for his advertisement touching the stay of the Commissioners upon the Borders, and that they are not to go forward into Scotland. Has sent Randolph's letters to him.—Berwick, 1 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 2. **1714.** The Queen to the French King.

Whereas he received into his service the son of Lord Hunsdon (who has been since residing at Paris to learn the French tongue), she has commanded her ambassador to present him to the King's service.

Draft, in Cecil's hol. Endd.: 2 Dec. 1565. *Pp.* 2.

[Dec. 2.] **1715.** Translation of the above into French.

*Corrected draft.**

Dec. 3. **1716.** The Duke of Châtelherault to the Queen.

Having had place offered him to sue for himself in particular, has been pardoned, with the hard conditions of five years exile, the delivery of all his defensible holds, the confiscation of his moveables, and the like. Asks her to grant him a passport.—Newcastle, 3 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 3. **1717.** The Duke of Châtelherault to Cecil.

Briefly recites what he wrote this day to the Queen, and sends certain capitulations of the Queen of Scots' clemency towards him.—Newcastle, 3 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 3. **1718.** Randolph to Cecil.

This day the Queen is ridden to Linlithgow, to meet her husband, and there purposes to remain until Thursday next. She has taken with her only the woman of her

* This and the previous document are on the same leaf of paper.

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Dec. 3. chamber, because she would be the more quiet. She was carried in her horse-litter, she being with child, as now the rumour is again amongst them. It is determined that the Duke shall enjoy his own, and have licence for five years to live where he will. A letter is also written to the Queen from this Queen to licence him to pass beyond the seas. Thus willing is she to be quit of him, and as many as are of that faction; and yet the writer can see no great likelihood of long accord between her father-in-law, the Earl of Lennox, and her. She has already wished that he had not set foot into Scotland for her days. The Papists amongst them grow marvellous proud; the Bishop of St. Andrew's is well made of, and none at this time so far in credit as men of that sort. —Edinburgh, 3 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Dec. 4. **1719.** MURRAY to CECIL.
The Duke has received answer from Scotland, and has obtained appointment upon such heads as Cecil shall understand from him. The writer requests a safe-conduct for the Duke; and because it is requisite he have a safe-conduct of the Queen's for passage forth of this realm, he has desired him to write to him [Cecil], that the same by his means may be despatched to him.—Newcastle, 4 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 4. **1720.** BEDFORD to CECIL.
1. Understands by his of the 29th ult. that these ambassadors cannot set forward about their charge till answer comes from this Queen. Sends him herewith a writing he received from Mychell for certain small pieces of ground of the Covent Garden, to enlarge his houses on his garden wall, and has signed and sealed it.
2. Wrote to him the 1st instant that the Scots had "reived" the victualling Scots that come to their market here, and also some Englishmen. The lieutenant to Mr. Marshal here went out, and within their bounds rescued some of them, "so as following the trodde" to apprehend the theives, a laird's man there seemed to be willing to have the theives taken, and so brought them to be entrapped in an ambush, where five or six were taken, and among them Selby, the late porter's son here, who was sore hurt. On Sunday last he appointed Captains Brickwell and Cornwall and others, with their bands, not above 300 shot, with their garrison horsemen, to repair to Chirnside. They took the laird (whose man entrapped their men) and seven or eight more and six or seven nags; and Selby and all their men were fetched home again, saving three.
3. The Duke of Châtelherault has articles of his "dress" sent him. The effect is that he may live in France or elsewhere four or five years, and enjoy his livings at home; that he confess himself an offender and desire pardon, with other

A.D. 1565.

Dec. 4. particularities, which the writer thinks the Duke means to send up to Queen Elizabeth. The Earl of Murray finds hard dealing for him, and therefore shall the more need Her Majesty's help by the Commissioners, whose coming Bedford wishes to be the sooner.

4. The French Ambassador's letters shall be sent with speed. —Berwick, 4 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Dec. 4. **1721.** MUNDT to CECIL.

1. Sends him a letter which he has received about the Diet.

2. The Queen should send an envoy to congratulate the Emperor on his succession, and to confer with the Protestant Princes. It is thought that in this Diet something will be done for the recovery of Metz, for the French King has lately got possession of the whole bishopric. Many hope also that the Queen of England will join with them in order to recover Calais. The French have suborned certain persons to inform them of what will happen at future Diets. The Emperor has ordered all electors to be present at the Diet. Desires him to further his suit. Paget promised him a mark a day, which Queen Mary took from him.—Strasburg, 4 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 4.

Dec. 6. **1722.** WILLIAM PHAYRE to CECIL.

1. There is news that the King of Scots had chased out of the realm all his enemies, and that the Queen had given them good entertainment, and promised them all favour and aid.

2. On the 28th ult. he went to the Count De Feria to sue for the prisoners at St. Sebastian, and found with him the Duke of Alva. When the Duke asked him for news from England he said that the Queen was in good health and the realm in quietness; that she did by all means procure the peace and tranquillity of Scotland, and had seemed to be very much offended with some of the principal that suddenly came to her Court without licence, who departed again in haste ill-despatched and worse contented, but at their humble requests she sent an ambassador to procure their pardon. The Duke asked him if he had any letter of this last point. Phayre answered yes, albeit he borrowed that, for he had no advertisement but by a letter he saw of Mr. Harvey's. The Count said that the King had divers advertisements from England, Scotland, Flanders, and France how the Queen aided the contrary faction, not only privily but openly, declaring that she would maintain all those who would follow her religion; but neither the King nor his Council thought she would be so ill-ruled as to maintain rebels against their own natural Princes. They however assured the writer that nothing should move the King until he saw matters clear. By their words they would gladly have someone sent with commission to discourse upon matters.

3. The peace that was to be made between the Emperor and the Turk now takes no effect. The Grand Master has

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Dec. 6. protested to forsake Malta if by January he be not well succoured. Don Garcia De Toledo has lost almost all his reputation. The King's mind is clean changed for going to Flanders.

4. Sends him herewith copies of the new proclamations. By reason of Challoner's death he is driven to ask Cecil to be good to him.—Madrid, 6 Dec. 1565.

5. This morning there was news from France of a great sort of ships sent from England to Germany to fetch over men against the King of Scots. There are some certain Flemings crying out with open mouths to have redress of great robberies done of late by Englishmen.

6. Wishes that some ambassador were sent, or else in the meantime he had some authority, as he has no further credit than that which Challoner left. With regard to the licence for twelve horses, if it pleases the Queen he can do some service, as he has acquaintances in Andalusia. The Archbishop of Armagh is here; although he keeps himself so secretly Phayre knew of his coming the next day. He comes with some unwise complaints, or else he seeks a pension.—14 Dec. *Signed.*

Orig., in Phayre's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 8.

Dec. 6. **1723.** Another copy of the above.

Orig., in Phayre's hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 8.

Dec. 7. **1724.** The QUEEN to the QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Has received hers of the 24th ult. desiring her to put the Earl of Sutherland at liberty. The French Ambassador has dealt in the same. As disorders are committed on the Borders, and the leagues of amity remain violated on Queen Mary's part, trusts that she will not disallow of her forbearing to do so until the complaints made on both parts may be heard and redressed.—Westminster, 7 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Copy. Add. Broadside.

Dec. 7. **1725.** Draft of the above.

In Cecil's hol. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 7. **1726.** MURRAY to CECIL.

Desires that he will obtain licence from the Archbishop of York for Mr. Goodman (who has continued in the kirk of St. Andrew's nearly six years) to preach throughout his jurisdiction. From Mr. Melville the writer has never received word nor answer as yet.—Newcastle, 7 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 10. **1727.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Touching the first attemptates committed by the Scots, and the taking of their men, there has been no breach of the peace. Asks for the continuance of the300 men here.—Berwick, 10 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

A.D. 1565.
Dec. 10. **1728.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. Cecil's letter of the 11th November is answered in a letter to the Queen. The King (who had his lesson taught him) pressed him that it was an evil example to receive or defend any other Prince's rebels, and the example might return upon the receivers. Smith said as before, that the Queen could do no less for humanity's sake than receive them flying, not from justice of law, but from rage and fury. It is true, said the Queen. De Mauvissier told her that he was by when the Queen spoke roughly and sharply to Lord James, that he came into her presence, being disfamed to be a rebel, and that she would maintain no such men. And so reports M. De Foix, for she would have them both present at Murray's coming to the Court.

2. Of long time the Duke De Montpensier alone has governed the King and Queen. Small justice is done for the murders upon them of the religion at Tours and Maine. The Huguenots look that the edict of pacification should forthwith be broken, and they to have no other remedy but to take themselves to their weapons. The Papists also look for no less but that the King and Queen should openly declare, either at Amboise or here, that they would have but one religion in France. The hasty expulsing of such of the nobility of Scotland and the small help and little resistance that was made there, gave them courage and hope to have the same here. They gaped even now, and in their hope devoured the spoil of the Huguenots. And now the King is come hither. Here is also the Cardinal Châtillon, the Prince and Princess of Condé, newly married after the reformed religion.—Blois, 10 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

Dec. 11. **1729.** SMITH to LEICESTER and CECIL.

1. Dec. 11. De Chasigny went hence with above thirty horse this day. Some business was because the Queen of Navarre, the Prince of Condé, and the Duchess of Ferrara had preaching in the Court. The Cardinal of Bourbon charged the Queen of Navarre that she did contrary to the edicts. She said she did none other than as she was licenced by the King at Lyons. Those three were licensed to have preaching and exercise of the religion in their chambers in the Court, but to their domestics, and the door shut. This was on Sunday the 10th inst. Has since heard that the Prince's chamber and coffers have been searched, which he takes hotly, and says it was his brother's, the Cardinal's doing.

2. There are twelve, some of the Order, chosen of both the religions to visit all quarters of this town, and see who is lodged in every place, and who comes and goes.

3. Dec. 12. This day all is changed. A cry was made here in Blois, that such as had suits here to the Privy Council should resort to such of the Privy Council as should he left here.

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1565.
Dec. 12. **1730.** CHARLES IX. to the QUEEN.

Sends M. de Rambouillet to attend at his installation into her Order of the Garter, and to present his Order to the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Leicester.—Blois, 12 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Fr. Broadside.*

Dec. 12. **1731.** SMITH to CECIL.

1. For matters of Scotland he would Cecil sent a despatch before this bearer comes and compose it "doucelie."

2. Here has been a rumour that the Burgundians would have surprised Montreuil, and that King Philip has begun to do great execution upon the Lutherans in the Low Countries. The French King cast out words here that Flanders should appertain to him, and that he will assay one day whether the amity of the Swiss and Scots could help him to recover his right there. There are gentlemen appointed to see who is lodged in every house, and make report from time to time thence who comes and goes.—Blois, 12 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Portions in cipher, deciphered. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 12. **1732.** The MAGISTRATES of DUNKIRK to the MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

Desire his favour for the bearer, whom they have appointed to purchase the corn which the Queen has lately given them licence to export.—Dunkirk, 12 Dec. 1565.

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 3.

Dec. [12]. **1733.** The MAGISTRATES of DUNKIRK to CECIL.

Thank him for his assistance in obtaining them licence to export corn.—Dunkirk.

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp. 3.

Dec. 13. **1734.** SMITH to LEICESTER and CECIL.

1. Dec. 13. The day before the King left Blois those that kept the bears, the ounce, the lions, the great dogs and bulls of England, which were ten or twelve persons, were cassed, the bears and dogs given away, and the ounce and one bear sent to St. Germain-de-Laye.

2. Dec. 15. This day Count Montgomery came to Blois, and is well entertained of the Constable.

3 Dec. 16. A fray betwixt the Portugal Ambassador's men and a captain called Mathuryn and others of this town.

4. Dec. 19. The Ambassador of Portugal went hence towards Paris by Orleans; the Spanish Ambassador, sick, in the Queen's horse-litter, sent him with four of her pages, went hence towards Orleans.

5. The Spaniards have met John Ribault and his son and others going to Florida, and discomforted them. He and

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Dec. 13. his saved themselves, asking the Spaniards why they assailed them. Answer was made that the King of Spain had war against the French King. This report was written to him by John Ribault's son.

6. Conte Bassompierre showed a friend of his at Orleans that he had seen letters from the Queen Mother to the Cardinal of Lorraine, in which she wrote that the Huguenots had 2,000 horse in readiness, whereof she being afraid went to Moulins, whither she would have the said Cardinal and MM. De Guise to come. He said that the Cardinal was already departed from Rheims and would come to Moulins by Dijon.

7. Conte Rhinegrave is not gone, but goes in outward show to the marriage of his nephew, who shall marry a great inheritrix in Lorraine. From thence he goes also to the Diet of the Princes of Almain. The King came to Moulins on Christmas eve. From Paris he understood that on the 23rd ult., at night, the Treasurer Paiot slew his wife and an Italian lying together naked in his bed. The next morning he went to the Châtelet, warning them to fetch the two dead bodies in his house, to sit upon them, as the manner is when any are slain in Paris, and rode to the Court for his remission, no man apprehending him. The bodies next day at the Châtelet were a gazing stock for men and women.

8. The Pope died the 9th inst.; they have to celebrate his exequies at Paris.

9. Dec. 29. The Constable and the Admiral are at the Court, where there is nothing but dancing and mummeries. They despatch no matters, especially for suitors.

Add. Endd., with seal. *Pp.* 5.

Dec. 13. **1735.** Alessandro Citolino to the Earl of Leicester.

It would be important for the interests of England that some one should attend the approaching Diet at Augsburg, where will be assembled the chief Princes of all Europe. Would be glad to be employed there in the Queen's service.—13 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Ital. Pp.* 3.

Dec. 13. **1736.** Alessandro Citolino to Cecil.

Forwards to him a translation into Latin of the above letter.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp.* 3.

Dec. 13. **1737.** The Commendador Çapata to Ruy Gomez.

Account of the events in Malta upon the disembarkation of Don Garcia. The Moors defeated with great slaughter.

Copy. Span. P. 1.

A.D. 1565.

Dec. 14. **1738.** SMITH to CECIL.

The King this day departs hence to Moulins. Mr. Hobbie might have come hither while the King had been nearer. Prays him hasten him away.—Blois, 14 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 15. **1739.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

Has been to Linlithgow and declared to the Queen what he had command touching the meeting of the Commissioners. He had much ado to persuade her to accord to send any man. She said that offence she has made none, and the reparation shall be as small. She said she was pleased that he had so far overshot himself as to mistake the Queen's letters; and of that as of other matters she had to complain; wherein he had done many evil offices contrary to command. She was content in the end that he should propound unto her Council what he had said to her, which he did at Edinburgh upon Thursday. What they have concluded he knows not yet by themselves, but they have referred the answer until the Queen's coming here upon Monday. By others he understands her mind is to agree unto a meeting of Commissioners. Mr. Colwich has been here with many complaints against the Laird of Cessford. There are no words given of hope of redress.—Edinburgh, 15 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 15. **1740.** SMITH to CECIL.

Makes various conjectures as to the future movements of the King, and the probable causes for the same.—Blois, 15 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 16. **1741.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

Has sent his man to the Court there, whose answer he hears of in general terms, which he likes well touching the declaration of the violence used by the Scots, and the revenge of the same by the English. The Duke's despatch proceeds as fast as may be, albeit both the King and his father hinder the same. Wishes that the Commissioners were here soon, lest some mischief happen to hinder the good Duke, now upon the point of doing for himself.—Berwick, 16 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 16. **1742.** JENYSON to CECIL.

The books and reckonings will, for the year's charges ending at Michaelmas last, be finished within eight days. Asks licence for his repair to Ireland for three months. Complains of Johnson taking upon him the authority of the surveyor, displacing some, and putting his countrymen in their rooms, and increasing the charges.—Berwick, 16 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

Dec. 16. **1743.** PIETRO BIZZARI to CECIL.

Desires to know whether Cecil has received the books which the writer sent. The last news from Rome is that the Pope is dead. Speculations as to his successor.—Venice, 16 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp. 2.

Dec. 17. **1744.** COUNT GEORGE JOHN, PALATINE OF THE RHINE, to the QUEEN.

Expresses his gratitude for her kindness shown to Christopher Marquis of Baden and his wife, during their visit to England.—Lutzelstein, 17 Dec. 1565. *Signed*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 3.

Dec. 17. **1745.** The COUNTESS PALATINE OF THE RHINE to the QUEEN.

Thanks for kindness shown to the Princess Cecilia, the writer's sister.—Lutzelstein, 17 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

Dec. 20. **1746.** BEDFORD to CECIL.

1. Has received his letters of the 6th, 7th, and 11th. The Queen within these two days had not come back from Linlithgow. The sooner the Commissioners come the better for Murray. Hopes that the Queen will send by them some round speeches, which may obtain such "dress" as the Duke has.

2. Lord Darnley follows more his pastime than the Queen is content with. There is some misliking between them.

3. There were two among the rest that would resist the recovery of Ralfe Selby, a prisoner of theirs, taken by the Scots, and the Scots will not let them have the help of surgeons.—Berwick, 20 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp.* 4.

[Dec. 23.] **1747.** RANDOLPH to the COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

If the Queen of Scots will send Commissioners, his mistress will be willing to send any such of hers as shall be found fit.—Edinburgh.

Copy. P. 1.

Dec. 23. **1748.** RANDOLPH to CECIL.

1. The day after the Queen's arrivel here he required answer touching the sending of Commissioners. The matter was long debated by the whole Council, and she and her husband being present, much was said why she needed not to send any, for offence she had none; that she desired but to live in peace and amity, and that in case the Queen was grieved it were advisedly done of her to send to complain and seek redress. After long discourse with the Council he received resolute

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Dec. 23. answer that the Queen intended to send none. But after rehearsal of unkindnesses and many things wherein she burdened Queen Elizabeth, she said that she would yet further confer with her Council, and willed him to be with her the next day, which he did, and received answer that their Sovereign was content to send Commissioners to the Borders. The time of their meeting is desired to be known the sooner, because of the Parliament that approaches; and for more speed he was desired to send his servant that he might return with diligence. Whom this Queen will appoint he knows not, nor find any willing to take the charge upon him. The old courtiers she likes not, and the new are as unfit for that purpose as for the place they occupy.

2. The Lords that are in England are summoned to the Parliament to their forfeiture against the 12th of February. Fowler is put out of service, and embarks this day towards London. He has cut his beard and disguises himself.—Edinburgh, 23 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Dec. 24. **1749.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. On the 22nd instant a fire burnt a poor man's house here, and another adjoining, and the evening before that a boat of Lynn laden with butter, cheese, and corn was driven on land on the east of this haven, but being lightened of her burden the men escaped, and the victuals are brought hither to Her Majesty's storehouses.

2. Touching the small pieces of ground in Covent Garden that he demands, he will send Mychell to him to view the same and satisfy him.—Berwick, 24 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 3.

Dec. 24. **1750.** Drury to Cecil.

Sends him a book containing the Acts of the last Parliament of Scotland. Forbears advertising him of the disgrace happened to Fowler with the Lord Darnley.—Berwick, 24 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 25. **1751.** Murray to [Leicester].

The occasion of his delay in writing was that he looked daily for Melville, or one from him, with answer. The Duke has obtained his appointment at the Queen's hand; howbeit the King has not yet subscribed the same. And as to the best of them that were joined in that action (as well those here resident, as the Lords Argyll and Boyd and divers other noblemen) forty or thereby were summoned upon the 18th instant to hear themselves forfeited at this next Parliament, which shall be the 12th of March following. And there is nothing meant towards them but extremity.—Newcastle, 25 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. P. 1.

A.D. 1565.

Dec. 25. **1752.** Randolph to Cecil.

1. It is said that this Queen has of late received comfort out of Spain. Of their own they have little store, saving about 1500 francs that lately came out of France, and three horses bought there by Lord Seton, and given to the Queen's husband, who never gave greater token of his religion than that this last night he was at matins and Mass in the morning before day, and heard high Mass devoutly upon his knees; though she herself the most part of the night sat up at cards, and went to bed when it was almost day. Howsoever of some these things are liked, it breeds here great suspicion that they are both enemies to God's Word, and seek but their time how the same may be clean thrust out of this country. The next way thereunto is already taken, for there is not a minister in Scotland that is sure of his living. It is said that at this Parliament liberty of conscience shall be granted. Touching the policy, it is grown already unto that liberty that every man does what he likes, if he has either credit or friend in Court, or be of power more than his neighbour. These things ought little to grieve the writer, considering how little friendship is borne to the Queen; for that he fears greater inconvenience may ensue to his country if all things succeed according to their boasts and expectations.

2. Robert Melvin has been a long suitor for Murray; he finds yet no favour, which proceeds more of her husband than herself. If no good be done for him by the Commissioners, he is like to be at a hard point. By some it is thought that if her favour be earnestly sought by the Queen (and upon that point Her Majesty earnestly stands), some grace may be found for Murray and his friends. Some advise him to come home quietly, two or three in company, and to put himself in the Queen's will. There is neither honour nor safety in it, and yet necessity must force him to somewhat, how full soever of peril it be, rather than live in misery and without support. Knows that he has not 200 crowns in the world.

3. Never knew so many alterations as are now in this government. Awhile there was nothing but King and Queen, His Majesty and hers; now the Queen's husband is the most common word. He was wont in all writings to be first named, but now he is placed second. Lately pieces of money were coined with both their faces, "Hen. et Maria;" these are called in and others framed as the one he sends him. Some private disorders there are among themselves. — Edinburgh, 25 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 4.

Dec. 25. **1753.** Safe-conduct.

Copy of a safe-conduct for Gaspar Caldeyra and Anton Luys for Africa.—Aranjuez, Dec. 25, 1565. *Signed,* Yo el Rey *and* Francisco De Arasso.

Copied by William Winter. Endd. by Cecil. Span. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

Dec. 26. **1754.** Murray to Cecil.

To the same effect as his to Leicester of the 25th. Desires that the Commissioners may be shortly despatched.—Newcastle, 26 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 26. **1755.** The Queen to the King of Denmark.

Understands by his letter of 13th Oct. that he is not satisfied about the affair of Henry Billinghausen. Although she gave directions to her judges to expedite his cause, he has fled, taking with him the best part of the goods in dispute. Whereas the King brings articles of treaty to prove that Billinghausen was unjustly detained, she brings others to show that it is not so. Trusts that he now sees what right Billinghausen has to demand compensation, or that "extraneous" remedy which the King so often made mention of in his letters. Requests redress and compensation for William Peterson and his companions, who have been spoiled by certain of his subjects.—Westminster, 26 Dec. 1565.

Corrected draft, in Ascham's hol. Endd. Lat. Pp. 4.

Dec. 28. **1756.** The Spanish Ambassador to Cecil.

The shows and tournaments have prevented his doing anything about the affairs of commerce. Hoped to have been in London by Christmas, but has been prevented by sickness. —Brussels, 28 Dec. 1565. *Signed,* Guzman De Silva.

Orig., with seal. *Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Lat. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 30. **1757.** Bedford to Cecil.

1. Yesternight he received these letters from Randolph, wherein is a new silver coin of Scotland, far different from any other like coin lately set forth, but more lately called in.

2. Prays him remember them here for a pay to be made, also that order may be given for the Queen's men's board and diets that were sent up unto him.—Berwick, 30 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. by Cecil's secretary. Pp. 2.

Dec. 31. **1758.** Murray to the Queen.

Asks her to have regard to his cause, and that of such other noblemen as were joined with him, and to travail with his Sovereign to remit the offence conceived against them.—Newcastle, 31 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 31. **1759.** Murray to Cecil.

Understands that there is little favour to be looked for by him and such as have dipped with him in this action, except

A.D. 1565.
Dec. 31. through the Queen, and begs him to travail with her therein. Encloses a letter to the Queen.—Newcastle, 31 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Add. Endd. Pp. 2.

Dec. 31. **1760.** THOMAS JENYE to RANDOLPH.
An epistle dedicatory to Randolph, with a copy of verses entitled Master Randolph's Phantasy, a brief calculation of the proceedings in Scotland from the first of July to the last of December. In two parts, one a soliloquy by Randolph, and the other by the Queen of Scots.—Edinburgh, 31 Dec. 1565.
Endd. P. 29.

SUPPLEMENT.

[1558 ?] **1761.** SCOTTISH BORDERS.
Official account of money paid to Sir Rob. Bowes, keeper of the East and Middle Marches, and to Sir Tho. Wharton, keeper of the West Marches, amounting to 1,272*l.*—*Signed by* Thomas Felton.
Copy. Pp. 2.

[1560, Sept.] **1762.** GRIEVANCES of ENGLISH MERCHANTS.
Statement of the injuries inflicted upon Anthony Hickman and Edward Castellan, English merchants in the Canaries and Teneriffe, by the licenciate, Joan Morter.
Draft, partly in the hand of Phayre. Span. Pp. 7.

[1560 ?] **1763.** THOMAS WINTERHOPE to THROCKMORTON.
Is a poor Scotchman, a bursar of Grisy, who has spent all his substance in vindicating at law the interests of the Scotch college at Paris. Is anxious to go to their patron in Scotland to procure from him a proxy necessary for the prosecution of the suit, which has now continued for three years. Having lately had a fear of being in great want, solicits Throckmorton's assistance.
Orig. Endd.: A poore man's letter to Mr. R. Throckmorton. *Fr. Pp.* 2.

[1561 ?] **1764.** [The QUEEN to the COUNT MANSFELD ?]
Has heard of his goodwill towards her by her servant, Geo. Gilpyn. Wishes to be on good terms with her neighbours, but his offers shall not be forgotten if required.
Draft, in Cecil's hol. P. 1.

1562. **1765.** INTELLIGENCE from POLAND.
Aug. 7. Hither are come out of Finland certain ships, and in them twenty horses, forty-eight barrels, and one great chest full of silver brought aland of Duke John of Sweden. They look for

A.D. 1562.
Aug. 7. him here before Midsummer, and he shall marry the King of Poland's youngest sister of thirty-eight years of age, and the apparel is a making here for all his men. Two of this Council are at Lubeck, and there are all the cities together, and it is concerning their privilege in England. They will lay their steelyard at Rouen, where the French King has promised them a great freedom, and to provide wool and all manner of things needful for them to make cloth. They will give over their occupying in England, and not suffer no Englishmen to come into these East parts. Since Easter, the Muscovites be entered the King of Pole's land, and have destroyed above 700 towns and villages, and carried the young people away and slain them that could not go with them. Furthermore, the Muscovite has burnt of the King of Pole's land fifty Dutch miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and lies now at Smolensko with 200,000 men. A town is taken from the King of Poland by the King of Sweden's men of war.

Orig. Imperfect. Endorsed: Intelligence from Moscow. *Pp.* 3.

Sept. 2. **1766.** Challoner's Receipt.

Receipt for 60*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* repaid to Sir Thomas Challoner for money disbursed by him in Spain in the Queen's service. —2 Sept. 1562. *Signed by Challoner, and again by Rob. Farnham,* 18 *Nov.* 1562.

Orig. Endd. Pp. 3.

[Oct. 30.] **1767.** The Earl of Warwick [to Cecil.]*

Intelligence has come upon the inclosing of this letter that Guise surely intends to make an attempt within these five days, as Brisac has already marched thitherward with sixteen cannon and other ordnance. The Queen's friends of the French earnestly look that not only this town [Havre] and Dieppe shall be by her help guarded, but that also the Admiral shall be aided in the field with men and money. Requests that Capt. Ribald were returned with speed to Dieppe. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. P. 1.

Nov. 11. **1768.** Challoner to B. Ruys.

1. Intimates that he has despatched for him 132 reals, in payment for certain hangings which were being executed at Cordova for transmission into England.—Madrid, 11.

2. Appended is a memorandum by Challoner in English to the effect that he had delivered this sum to Sor. Holgada to deliver to the post.—Nov. 1562.

Copy. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 2.

* Apparently a postscript to the letter from Warwick to Cecil, No. 940 in the Vol. for 1562.

A.D. [1563]. **1769.** [The Queen to King Eric XIV.]

Remonstrates with him in regard to his severity towards his brother John Duke of Finland, of whose conduct she speaks in terms of commendation.

Orig. Corrected draft in Cecil's hol. Pp. 4, *part cancelled.*

[1563.] **1770.** Council of Trent.

Questions concerning matrimony, to be discussed by the theologians [of the Council of Trent]. Divided into four classes.

Copy. Lat. P. 1.

[1563.] **1771.** Council of Trent.

Statement by the Orators of the King of France at the Council of Trent as to the measures to be proposed by them for the consideration of the Council, in thirty-four articles.

Copy. Endd. Lat. Pp. 8.

[1563.] **1772.** Capture of a Ship.

Certificate of the capture of a ship called the "Abraham of Amsterdam," captured in January last by Francis Clerk at Havre.

Copy. Fr. P. 1.

Jan. 16. **1773.** Guido Jannetti to Cecil.

Forwards the demands of the Orators of King Charles made to the Council of Trent for the reformation of the Church, both as regards doctrine and polity. The Romans admit that there has been a corruption of discipline, but will never confess to errors of faith. Reflections upon the probable issue. The French and Spanish fathers (who are the most learned) press for a reformation, but are resisted by the Romans. Discussions upon episcopal jurisdiction and authority. The Cardinal of Lorraine is to meet the Emperor Ferdinand at Inspruck.—Venice, 16 Jan. 1563. *Signed* (*but signature altered and disguised by Cecil*).

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 3.

Jan. 29. **1774.** Guido Jannetti to Cecil.

On 16th January sent to him the demands made in the name of King Charles to the Legates of the Council of Trent Now sends the chief heads of the Emperor's book presented to the same Legates, the book itself being kept back with the greatest strictness. The Portuguese bishops also have presented their demands. The Cardinal of Lorraine has forwarded to the Pope the reforms demanded by the French. Rejoicings had at first been made at Trent for the victory gained by the Guises, and on 10th January the Cardinal of Guise sang Mass for the defeat of the Sacramentarians. On the following day, however, there was a Mass for the Catholics slain in the battle. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Lat. Pp.* 2.

A.D. 1563.
July. **1775.** Harbottle Castle.

Extract from the account of Ric. Ashton, Esq., the Queen's Receiver General, respecting money paid (by virtue of the Lord Treasurer's warrant, dated July 1563) to Sir John Forster for the repairs of the Castle of Harbottle, as attested by his receipt of 23 November, 5 Eliz.

Copy. P. 1.

Dec. 30. **1776.** The French in Eton College.

Complains of the disorderly conduct of the French Ambassador's suite and others quartered in Eton College.

Draft. Fr. Pp. 4.

1564. **1777.** —— to Cecil.
Jan. 1.

Intelligence as to the state of affairs between the rival parties in France, the King and Queen, the Admiral, the Cardinal of Guise, &c. On 29th December the Pope held a congregation. Signor Marc Antonio Colonna has the galleys which belonged to the late Count Frederic Borromei, the Pope's nephew. Notice of the legatine offices assigned to certain cardinals.—Rome, 1 Jan. 1564.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

Jan. 10. **1778.** George Chamber to Robert Farnham.

1. All English ships and goods here are embargoed, and all Englishmen entering St. Sebastian may not leave it upon pain of death. Many of the company of the "Mary Holloway" are ready to perish for hunger. They have sent two Englishmen to represent their case to the Court, in which they ask Challoner's aid.—St. Sebastian, 10 Jan. 1563. *Signed.*

2. P.S.—Details the losses which he sustained at Orio, between Bilboa and St. Sebastian.

Orig. Hol. Add. Endd. by Challoner. Pp. 3.

Jan. 27. **1779.** The Queen to the Duke of Wurtemburg.*

1. In reply to his offer to assist her in preferring her in marriage to some foreign prince, she states that although she is not weary of her single life, yet, as she is the last issue that her father left, this and other reasons induce her to alter this course of life. In consideration of the leave given her by her subjects to make her own choice, she is bound to make such a choice as shall be for their benefit.

2. Appended are notes on the privileges which an alien has under any other prince or state, and of the resources of the Hospital of St. John in various countries.

Copy. Endd. Pp. 2.

April 22. **1780.** Hieronymo Priuli, Doge of Venice, to the Queen.

Complains of the robbery committed on Alvise Soranzo by some of her subjects while on his passage to Flanders.—Venice, 22 April 1564.

Orig., on vellum. Add. Ital. Broadside.

* See the Duke's letter, to which this is a reply, under the date of Dec. 28, 1563.

A.D. 1564.

May 1. **1781.** RATIFICATION of the TREATY OF TROYES.

Certificate given by Sir T. Smith that he has received from Charles IX. the signed and sealed ratification of the Treaty of Troyes.—Barleduc, 1 May 1564. *Signed.*

Corrected draft. Endd. Fr. Pp. 2.

May 14 and 16. **1782.** CHALLONER to the COUNT DE FERIA.

Has just had a letter from the Queen and hopes to return home as soon as he has had an interview with the King Catholic. The crew of the ship tell him that before they sailed they heard the peace with France proclaimed in Exeter. —Madrid, 14 and 16 May.

Corrected draft. Endd. by Challoner. Span. Pp. 3.

June 25. **1783.** ADVICES from ABROAD.

From Venice for matters of Spain, 25 June; Rome (no date); Florence (no date).

Duplicate of No. 518, *p.* 164. *Endd. Pp.* 3.

[1565?] **1784.** TERMS asked by JOHN BROWNE.

Proposals made upon the part of John Browne, through Mr. Fitzwilliams, as to the services which he will render to the Queen in order to appease her displeasure.

Copy, imperfect and stained. P. 1.

Jan. 3. **1785.** CECIL'S MEMORANDA.

Short notices by Cecil chiefly respecting the affairs of the Empire in regard to Cracow, Petricaw, &c., from 3 January to 12 April 1565.

Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Endd. by Cecil. Lat. Pp. 3.

Jan. 19. **1786.** QUEEN ELIZABETH to FREDERICK II. OF DENMARK.

Has received two letters from him, in the first of which he desires that his servant, James Cullen, a Scotchman, may have license to engage certain seamen for the following summer. Cannot allow him to do so, as most of the English sailors are fishermen, without the exercise of whose craft her realm would be badly off. By his other letter she understands that he has opened the navigation of his seas to all, provided they do not carry salt, arms, or similar merchandise to his enemy.—Westminster, 19 Jan. 1565. Anno regni VIII. *Signed:* Elizabeth R.

Countersigned by Ascham. Orig. Add. Endd. Lat. Pp. 2.

March 15. **1787.** INTELLIGENCES.

—— to CECIL.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 15 March; Rome, 7 April; Spain, 20 March; Vienna, 5 April; Petricaw, 21 March; and Antwerp, 27 April.

Orig. Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

A.D. 1565.

March 15. **1788.** Advices from Italy.

News from Naples of 24 Dec. 1564, touching the preparation of the Turkish navy. From Rome, 9 Feb. 1565; from Naples, 4 March 1565; from Genoa, 15 March 1565.

Orig. Endd. Ital. Pp. 6.

March 24. **1789.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Rome, 14 April; Constantinople, 24 March; Venice, 21 April; Vienna, 12 April, and Spain (no date).

Orig. Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

March 24. **1790.** Another copy of the above, with variations, partly in the hand of Stopio.

Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

March 26. **1791.** Thomaso Baroncelli to the Earl of Leicester.

Eliseres Libertes, an engraver of armour, left yesterday, taking with him two suits of armour for a man and one for a horse, &c. as specimens of his skill. He takes moreover some drawings, as was intimated to the writer, from the Earl through Giobattista Castiglione. Sends also the Earl's sporting arquebus. The Florentine is an accomplished engraver. Various details respecting the purchase of horses.—Antwerp, 26 March 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Add. Ital. Pp. 2.

March 30. **1792.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 30 March; Rome, 21 April; Genoa, 13 April; and Petricaw, 6 April.

Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

March 30. **1793.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Vienna, 30 March; Spain (no date); Flanders, 24 March; Constantinople and Milan (no date); and Rome, last of March.

Orig. Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

March 30. **1794.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Rome, last of March; and from Vienna, 30 March.

Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

April 1. **1795.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.

Forwards intelligences from Constantinople of 3 March; Milan, 22 March; and Rome, 24 March; which he asks to be communicated to Lord Robert and the Earl of Bedford. *Signed:* Petrus Bizzarus, Perusinus.

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Endd. Ital. and Lat. Pp.* 4.

A.D. 1565.

April 1. **1796.** Intelligences.

Another copy of the above intelligences, with additions.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

April 1. **1797.** Another copy of the above, with variations.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

April 1. **1798.** Bernardino Ferraris to Cecil.

Reports of various marriages in project among Sovereigns. It is said that Don John of Austria will become the husband of the Queen of Scots. Commendations to the Earl of Leicester.—Parma, 1 April 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp. 2.

April 7. **1799.** ——— to Cecil.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 7 April; Genoa, 21 April; Rome, 21 and 28 April; Vienna, 26 April; and Petricaw, 8 April.
Orig., with seal. *Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp*4.

April 8. **1800.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.'

Intelligences from Rome, last of March, and Vienna, 22 March, which he forwards through Jacomo Ragazoni, who will enclose this letter to his brother Placido, a Venetian merchant. Asks that this letter may be shown to Lord Robert and the Earl of Bedford. — Venice, 8 April 1565. *Signed:* Petrus Bizzarus, Perusinus.
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Endd. Ital. and Lat. Pp.* 4.

April 14. **1801.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.

Forwards intelligences from Constantinople, 15 March, and Rome, 7 March.—Venice, 14 April 1565. *Signed:* Pietro Bizzari, Perosino.
Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp. 2.

April 24. **1802.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 24 April; Madrid, 29 April; Venice, 6 May; and Rome, 19 May.
Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

April 24. **1803.** Another copy of the above.
Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

April 28. **1804.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.

Forwards intelligences from Rome, 21 April; Rimini, 21 April; and from Genoa, 14 April; which he asks to be made known to Lord Robert and the Earl of Bedford.—Venice, 28 April 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. and Lat. Pp.* 4.

A.D. 1565.
[April ?] **1805.** [The QUEEN to the EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.]

1. In the hope that these lines will obtain pardon if too plainly written, she has resolved to loose the bridle of her will and to give liberty to her pen. It has seemed to her a strange thing that His Sacred Majesty should have allowed five months to pass without sending her either a line or a message. She seriously thought that she had been jested with, or that more irons than one were put into the fire. She considered herself slighted, or at least that she was kept in the balance, in expectation of some better weight.

2. Upon the return of Stranre [Lestrange ?] she considered that she had received an answer, honourable indeed, but exceedingly uncertain. She cannot deny that there are in it words courteous and respectful, for which, as in duty bound, she renders infinite thanks to His Majesty. Remembers that she had stated to Signor Swetkowitz that she would no longer wait for doubtful answers, but would have only Yes or No.

3. Now to touch upon the three points contained in His Majesty's letter. In the first place, respecting the journey of "your brotherYour Majesty must know certainly that I do not hold myself of such small account that the Archduke would be dishonoured by coming to accept me; not for what I am in myself, but for the honour of the position which I occupy. It seems to me that it would be better for both to see each other. Who knows whether he would like the choice made by the eyes of another? *Tot capita tot sensus.* What pleases one is not acceptable to another. If his coming should be without result, the shame would be no less mine than his; because in popular opinion it would be uncertain whether or not the objections are to be attributed to me as having given him cause to abandon the idea."

4. If her answer to the letter written by His Majesty has extended to such a length, this has not arisen from any unwillingness to take in good part what it has pleased His Majesty to write to her; nor does she undervalue the offer made to her by His Majesty's brother. On the contrary, she considers herself happy in possessing his good opinion, so far as that he desires her hand for so close an alliance.

5. She has forbore thus long to trouble him with this business only because she knows how much he is occupied. There is also the necessity for providing against the common foe of Christianity, and for attending to the treaties of the Estates of Germany.

6. She will now briefly reply to his letter; premising that it seemed to her a strange thing after the delay of five months not to have received either message or writing from him. She thought that she was being jested with, or that more irons than one were being put in the fire; so that she thought herself slighted, or at least held in the balance in expectation

A.D. 1565.
[April ?] of better weight, after having received his letter, as* well because the refusal was on account of such a compact not having pleased her. If, therefore, he will weigh this matter with an even hand, it appears to her that such an objection is already answered.

7. As concerns religion, she has such trust in his judgment that she need not repeat the thousand inconveniences which are incident to the differences of conscience between husband and wife. Many more evils may occur in a kingdom which is divided into two parties, one side for him and the other side for her. This would be like two beasts yoked together, but varying in their paces; they would never draw evenly. Thus it would happen that what should be a united will would on both sides be changed into hatred.

8. Lastly, to speak of the abode of His Majesty here, she is led to believe that the present state of his health is not unequal to bear the burdens which this place would impose upon it. She thinks that he has not so little to spend but that he cannot honourably look to his side of the family. On this subject, however, she will dwell no longer; it is of little moment when other doubts shall have been resolved.

9. In order that His Majesty may be better and more plainly informed of her mind in this matter, she has made choice of this gentleman, who is very faithful to her and very prudent. Hopes that His Majesty will grant him a favourable audience; and if there be any stain upon his reputation, she, and not the messenger, shall bear the blame. His Majesty may trust the messenger as much as herself.

10. Must not fail to make known to the King by this messenger the goodwill which the Companions of the Order of the Garter bear to him, whom, this year, they have elected to their Order. To this she gave her vote, expecting from him no less honour and friendship than his uncle or father ever showed to her predecessors. She therefore begs him to state, in reply, whether he will be pleased to accept it in good part, so that at a convenient opportunity she may send it to him.

Orig. Draft, in the Queen's hol. Endd. Pp. 4.

May 3. **1806.** —— to CECIL.

Intelligences from Vienna, 3 May; and Antwerp, 28 May.
Orig., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp.* 2.

May 5. **1807.** PIETRO BIZZARI to CECIL.

Forwards intelligences from Vienna, 26 April; Constantinople, 7 April; and Rome, 25 April.—Venice, 5 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Add.: To the care of Placido Ragazzoni, in London. Ital. Pp. 4.

* The second leaf begins here, but the connection is perhaps somewhat uncertain.

A.D. 1565.

May 12. **1808.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.

Forwards intelligences from Rome, 5 May.—Venice, 12 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Endd.: To the care of Placido Ragazzoni, in London. Ital. Pp.* 4.

[May 12.] **1809.** Another copy of the above intelligences, with variations and additions.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

[May 12.] **1810.** Another copy of the above intelligences, with variations.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

May 14. **1811.** Mario Cardoini to Cecil.

Forwards a packet of letters from Pietro Bizzari. Professes himself anxious to serve Cecil.—Antwerp, 14 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 2.

[May 18.] **1812.** Siege of Malta.

An Italian printed tract, with the title, "Il particulare annotamento del assedio di Malta, con il nome e cognome di cavaglieri che sono morte in questo horrendo assedio."—No place or date.

4to. In cursive type. Pp. 6.

May 18. **1813.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Genoa, 18 May; Corfu, 20 May; Rome, 28 May; and Vienna, 26 May.

Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

[May 18.] **1814.** Another copy of the above.

Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

May 19. **1815.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.

Forwards intelligences from Rome, 12 May.—Venice, 19 May 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add.: To the care of Placido Ragazzoni, in London. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp.* 4.

[May 19.] **1816.** Another copy of the above intelligences, with variations.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

[May 19.] **1817.** Another copy of the above intelligences, with variations.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

May 27. **1818.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.

Forwards intelligences from Rome, 19 May; Madrid, 29 April; Genoa, 6 and 11 May; and Vienna, 17 May.—Venice, 27 May. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp.* 4.

A.D. 1565.

June 2. **1819.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Rome, 2 June ; and Vienna, last of May.
Orig. Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

June 2. **1820.** Another copy of the above, with variations.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

June 2. **1821.** PIETRO BIZZARI to CECIL.

Forwards intelligences from Vienna, 20 May ; Rome, 28 May ; and Genoa, 18 May. Asks Cecil to let him know whether the letters which have been sent nearly every week have reached him. Cecil's answer may come through Placido Ragazzoni. Has published his treatise *De Optimo Principe* (a written copy of which he formerly gave to the Queen), dedicated to Her Majesty, a copy of which he will send. Has also printed his treatise *De Bello and Pace*, dedicated to the Queen of Scotland, along with some other works, one of which is inscribed to Cecil. Commendations to Lord Robert.—Venice, 2 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp.* 4.

June 8. **1822.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Genoa, 8 June ; Messina, 9 June ; Mantua, 16 June ; Rome, 16 June ; and Vienna, 16 June.
Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

[June 8.] **1823.** Another copy of the above, with an addition in another hand.
Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

June 9. **1824.** PIETRO BIZZARI to CECIL.

Intelligences from Rome, 2 June ; and Messina, 26 May. Commendations to Lord Robert.—9 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp.* 4.

June 9. **1825.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Rome, 5 June ; Messina, 2 June ; Genoa, 1 June ; Vienna, 8 June ; and Mantua, 8 June.
Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

June 9. **1826.** Another copy of the above.
Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

[June 11.] **1827.** ——— to CECIL.

Intelligence respecting the naval affairs of the King of Sweden and Denmark.
Orig., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp.* 2.

June 16. **1828.** PIETRO BIZZARI to CECIL.

Forwards intelligences from Genoa, 1 June ; Rome, 7 June ; Messina, 2 June ; Madrid, 22 [May] ; and Mantua, 8 June.—Venice, 16 June 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Ital. Pp.* 6.

A.D. 1565.

June 17. **1829.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Messina, June 17; and from Rome, June 23.

Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

June 22. **1830.** INTELLIGENCE from MESSINA.

Narrative by Orlando Magro, pilot of the galley of the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, of the defeat of the Turks at Messina.

Printed. Injured by damp. Ital. P. 1.

June 22. **1831.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Messina, 22 June.

Orig., in the hand of Pietro Bizzari. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 2.

June 23. **1832.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Rome, 23 June; and Ferrara, 25 June.

Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 5.

June 24. **1833.** PIETRO BIZZARI to CECIL.

Forwards intelligences from Gibraltar (no date); Messina, 9 June; Genoa, 8 June; Rome, 16 June; Mantua, 16 June. —Venice, 24 June 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp.* 4.

June 27. **1834.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Genoa, 26 June; Naples, 4 July; Rome, 7 July; Augsburg, 7 July; and Vienna, 7 July.

Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

June 27. **1835.** F. J. VALLETE, Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, to DON GARCIA DI TOLEDO.

Account of the defeat of the Turks at Castel Santo Elmo. —Malta, 27 June 1565.

Printed. Injured by damp. Ital. P. 1.

July 1. **1836.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Antwerp, 1 July.

Orig. Injured by damp. Endd. by Cecil. Ital. Pp. 3.

July 8. **1837.** [PIETRO BIZZARI to CECIL.]

Forwards intelligences from Rome of the last of June, and from France (no date). Begs to know whether his letters have been received or not.—Venice, 8 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp.* 4.

July 13. **1838.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Antwerp.

Orig. Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

A.D. 1565.

July 14. **1839.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Rome, 14 July; and from the relation of "Tomaso Colonello di Siracusa d'Aragon."—Vienna, 14 July.

Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

July 14. **1840.** MARSILIO DELLA CROCE to JOHN SHERS.

Forwards intelligences from Rome, 7 July; Messina, 6 July; Genoa, 8 July; and Vienna, 7 July.—Venice, 14 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Ital. Pp.* 7.

July 21. **1841.** MARSILIO DELLA CROCE to SHERS.

Forwards intelligences from Malta (embodying the narrative of "Tomaso Colonello di Siragosa (*sic*) d'Aragon," and a letter from Jo. De Valette, Grand Master of the Order, dated 23 June), and Rome, 14 July.—Venice, 21 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Endd. by Cecil. Ital. Pp.* 8.

July 22. **1842.** PIETRO BIZZARI [to CECIL].

Forwards intelligences from Lyons, 7 July; and Rome, 4 July. Commendations to Lord Robert, the Earl of Bedford, the Lord Chancellor, and Sir Bacon. The printing of the writer's book is now finished; one piece is dedicated to Cecil. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

July 22. **1843.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Antwerp, 22 July.

Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. P. 1.

July 28. **1844.** PIETRO BIZZARI to CECIL.

Forwards intelligences from Rome, 21 July, and Constantinople [no date].—Venice, 28 July 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 4.

July 28. **1845.** PIETRO BIZZARI to SHERS.

Forwards intelligences from Rome, 21 July, and a copy of the letter of the Grand Master of Malta to Don Garzia di Toledo, dated 2 July.—Venice, 28 July 1565. *Signature lost.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp.* 6.

[July 28.] **1846.** Another copy of the above intelligences and letter.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 5.

[July 28.] **1847.** Another copy of the above intelligences.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

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July 28. **1848.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Rome, 28 July; and from Genoa, 4 Aug.
Orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

[July.] **1849.** ——— to Cecil.

Intelligences from Messina, 6 July; and from Brussels (no date).
Orig. Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp. 2.

August 4. **1850.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.

Forwards intelligences from Rome, 28 July. — Venice, 4 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 4.

August 4. **1851.** Marsilio Della Croce to Shers.

Forwards intelligences from Constantinople, 29 June; Rome, 28 July; and Vienna, 28 July. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp 6.

[August 4.] **1852.** Another copy of the intelligences from Constantinople, 29 June.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. P. 1.

[August 4.] **1853.** Another copy of the intelligences from Constantinople, 29 June; and Rome, 28 July.
Copy. Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

August 7. **1854.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Messina, 7 Aug. 1565.
Copy. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

August 9. **1855.** Intelligences.

Copies of letters dated from Constantinople, 9 Aug. 1565; Capo Passaro, 15 Aug. and 26 Aug.; Malta, 22 Aug.; Capo Passaro, 25 Aug.; Malta, 22 Aug.; and Rome, 6 Sept.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

August 11. **1856.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.

Forwards intelligences from Rome, 4 Aug., and Vienna [no date]. Sends compliments to Lord Robert.—Venice, 11 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Endd. Ital. Pp.* 5.

[August 11.] **1857.** Another copy of the above intelligences from Rome, 4 Aug.; and Vienna, 4 Aug.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

August 11. **1858.** Marsilio Della Croce to Shers.

Forwards intelligence from Rome, 4 Aug.; Mantua, 4 Aug. Naples [no date]; and Vienna, 4 Aug.—Venice, 11 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp.* 6.

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August 11. **1859.** Another copy of a portion of the above intelligences from Rome, 4 Aug.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 2.

August 11. **1860.** Another copy of the above intelligences from Rome, 4 Aug.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

August 13. **1861.** Captain Silvago to the Ambassador Campiano.
Intelligence gained from certain Turks taken prisoners on the 9th inst. by the Count of Altamira going to Malta. It details various particulars respecting the Turkish fleet and army and their proceedings in Malta.—Messina. *Signed.*
Copy. Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp. 4.

August 13. **1862.** Mario Cardoini [to Cecil].
Has forwarded to Cecil various letters of Pietro Bizzari, to whom no reply has been returned. Requests that Cecil would acknowledge their receipt.—Antwerp, 13 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with armorial seal. *Injured by damp. Add* [*partly destroyed*]. *Ital. Pp.* 2.

August 16. **1863.** Intelligences.
Intelligences from Messina, 16 Aug. 1565 (obtained by Ascaneo Della Cornea from a Spanish renegado); and from Rome, 25 Ang.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

August 16. **1864.** Intelligences.
Intelligences from Vienna, 24 Aug. 1665; Messina, 16 Aug.; and Rome, 25 Aug.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 5.

August 18. **1865.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.
Forwards intelligences from Rome, 11 Aug., and from Constantinople, 13 July.—Venice, 18 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Endd. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp.* 4.

August 18. **1866.** Intelligences.
Intelligences from Rome, 18 Aug. 1565; Constantinople, 22 July; Pesaro, 20 July; and Vienna, 18 July.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

August 18. **1867.** Marsilio Della Croce to Shers.
Forwards intelligences from Rome, 11 Aug.; Constantinople, 16 July; Vienna, 11 Aug.—Venice, 18 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp.* 6.

[August 18.] **1868.** Another copy of the above intelligences.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 5.

A.D. 1565.

August 20. **1869.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Messina, 20 Aug. 1565; and Rome, 1 Sept.

Copy. Injured by damp. Endd. by Cecil. Ital. Pp. 4.

August 20. **1870.** Another copy of the above.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

August 25. **1871.** Pietro Bizzari to [Cecil].

Forwards intelligences from Constantinople, 23 July; Messina, 7 Aug.; Florence, 17 Aug.; Rome, 18 Aug.; Pesaro, 20 Aug.; and Vienna [no date]. Requests that the receipt of his printed books, forwarded twenty days ago, may be acknowledged. Recommendations to Lord Robert, to the Marquis of Northampton, and the Chancellor. Sends the latest narrative about Malta, and the best.—Venice, 25 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Pp. 4.

August 30. **1872.** Intelligences.

Copy of a latter from the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, Jehan Vallette, to the Pope, 11 Sept.; intelligences from Rome, 22 Sept.; and Constantinople, 30 Aug. (Imperfect at end.)

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

August 31. **1873.** Benedetto Spinola to Cecil.

Intelligence has arrived from Rome of 4 Aug. respecting the preparations of the Turks. The Lady Cecilia was in Antwerp on the 26th, and would leave on the 27th.—London, 31 Aug. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 1. **1874.** Pietro Bizzari to Cecil.

Forwards intelligences from Messina, 16 Aug. (obtained by Ascanio Della Cornea from a Spanish renegado); and from Rome, 25 Aug.—Venice, 1 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp.* 6.

Sept. 3. **1875.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Capo Passaro.—3 Sept.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. P. 1.

Sept. 8. **1876.** Pietro Bizzaro [to Cecil].

Forwards intelligences from Messina, 20 Aug.; and Rome, 1 Sept.—Venice, 8 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

Sept. 9. **1877.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Messina, 9 Sept. 1565; Genoa, 9 Sept.; and Rome, 15 and 19 Sept.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 6.

A.D. 1565.

Sept. 9. **1878.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Messina, 9 Sept. 1565; Rome, 15 Sept.; and Genoa, 9 Sept.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

Sept. 10. **1879.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Antwerp.

Copy, in two hands. Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Sept. 11. **1880.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Saragossa of 11 Sept.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 2.

Sept. 12. **1881.** N. STOPIO to SIR JOHN MASON.

Wrote last Saturday, as usual. Sends intelligence from Rome.—Venice, 12 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Sept. 15. **1882.** PIETRO BIZZARI to CECIL.

Forwards intelligences from Constantinople, 9 Aug.; Saragossa, 26 Aug.; Capo Passaro, 25 Aug.; Saragossa, 27 Aug.; Malta, 22 Aug.; Rome, 8 Sept. Sends commendations to the Earl of Leicester.—Venice, 15 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp.* 6.

Sept. 18. **1883.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Rome, 18 Sept. 1565; and Segovia, 26 Aug.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 2.

Sept. 18. **1884.** N. STOPIO to SIR J. MASON.

Intelligence has arrived this morning, by a post from Rome, of the succour given to Malta, as he will see by the enclosed.—Venice, 18 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Ital. Pp.* 2.

Sept. 19. **1885.** PIETRO BIZZARI to CECIL.

Forwards information from Rome, chiefly concerning Malta and the Turks.—Venice, 19 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal. *Injured by damp. Add. Ital. and Lat. Pp.* 4. *Appended are* 19 *Latin hexameter verses, entitled "Cassii Parmensis Orpheus."*

Sept. 19. **1886.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Rome, 19 Sept.; and from Naples, 18 Sept.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. P. 1.

A.D. 1565.

Sept. 19. **1887.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Lyons, 19 Sept. 1565; and from Rome, 6 Oct.

Printed in 4to. No place or date. Pp. 3.

Sept. 19. **1888.** Another copy of the above.

Pp. 3.

Sept. 22. **1889.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Vienna, 22 Sept. 1565.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 2.

Sept. 23. **1890.** Christiano Saftingh to Sir John Mason.

Is glad to think that his letters have been acceptable, and will continue to write.—23 Sept. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol. Injured by damp. Add. Ital. Pp. 2.

Sept. 28. **1891.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Rome, 29 Sept. 1565; Madrid, last of Oct.; Venice, 6 Oct.; Vienna, 28 Sept.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

Oct. 7. **1892.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Antwerp, 7 Oct.

Copy. Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Oct. 8. **1893.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Antwerp, 8 Oct. 1565.

Copy. Injured by damp. Endd. Ital. Pp. 2.

Oct. 8. **1894.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 8 Oct. 1565; Mantua, 9 Nov.; and Rome, 10 Nov.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

Oct. 9. **1895.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Spain, 9 Oct. 1565; Rome, 3 Nov.; and Vienna, last of Oct.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

[Oct. 9.] **1896.** Another copy of the above.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

Oct. 13. **1897.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Rome, 13 Oct. 1565.

Printed in 4to. No place or date. Ital. Pp. 2.

Oct. 13. **1898.** Another copy of the above.

Pp. 2.

Oct. 15. **1899.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Antwerp, 15 Oct.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. P. 1.

A.D. 1565.

Oct. 17. **1900.** N. Stopio to Sir John Mason.

Forwards intelligences from Naples, 13 Oct. 1565; and Rome, 20 Oct.; the names of the Italians killed in the siege of Malta; and intelligences from Vienna, 21 Oct. Appended are some additional details by Stopio.—Vienna, 17 Oct. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal., *and copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp.* 6.

Oct. 18. **1901.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 18 Oct.; and from Rome, 10 Nov.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

Oct. 20. **1902.** [N. Stopio to Sir J. Mason?]

Forwards intelligences from Vienna, 10 Sept. 1565; with a postscript to the effect that Don Garzia had captured thirty galleys.—Venice, 20 Oct. 1565.
Copy, and orig. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

Oct. 21. **1903.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Antwerp, 21 Oct.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. P. 1.

Oct. 22. **1904.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 22 Oct. 1565; Mantua, 24 Nov.; Rome, 24 Nov.; Vienna, 22 Nov.; and Augsburg, 24 Nov.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

Oct. 27. **1905.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Rome, 27 Oct. 1565; and from Ferrara, 30 Oct.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

Oct. 27. **1906.** Another copy of the above.
Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

Oct. 30. **1907.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Lyons, 30 Oct. 1565; and Rome, 17 Nov.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

Oct. 30. **1908.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Lyons, 30 Oct. 1565; Rome, 17 Nov.; and Antwerp, 11 Dec.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

Nov. 10. **1909.** Intelligences.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 10 Nov.; Rome, 11 Dec.; Pesaro, 17 Dec.; and Vienna, 13 Dec. (*Imperfect.*)
Copy, in Bizzari's hol. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

A.D. 1565.

Nov. 10. **1910.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 10 Nov.; Rome, 15 Dec.; and Pesaro, 17 Dec.

Copy. Injured by damp. Endd. by Cecil. Ital. Pp. 4.

Nov. 10. **1911.** Another copy of the above, with the addition of Intelligences from Vienna, 13 Dec.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

[Dec.] **1912.** POETRY.

Three pieces of poetry, (1) Epitaphium (*Lat.*); (2) Pasquino (*Ital.*); and O Vercilei Otiosi (*Ital.*).

Pp. 2.

[Dec.] **1913.** GRAND MASTER OF MALTA.

Engraved portrait of "Johannes De Valeta," Grand Master of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Injured by damp.

Dec. 1. **1914.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Rome, 1 Dec.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 2.

[Dec. 5.] **1915.** POETRY.

Twelve lines of Latin poetry upon the marriage of Alphonso Duke of Ferrara and Barbara of Austria, beginning—

Lux clara exoritur, celebrat Ferraria festum.

In the handwriting of N. Stopio. P. 1.

Dec. 7. **1916.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Mantua, 8 Dec. 1565; Rome, 9 Dec.; and Vienna, 7 Dec.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

Dec. 7. **1917.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Lyons, 7 Dec. 1565; Rome, 22 Dec.; and Pesaro, 23 Dec. Three pasquils follow.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

Dec. 8. **1918.** N. STOPIO to SIR JOHN MASON.

Forwards intelligences from Augsburg, 25 Nov. 1565; Rome, 1 Dec.; and Vienna, 29 Nov.—Venice, 8 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*

Orig. Hol., with seal, *and copy. Add. Ital. Pp.* 7.

Dec. 8. **1919.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Rome, 8 and 9 Dec.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

Dec. 13. **1920.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 13 Dec. 1565; Rome, 26 Jan. 1566.

Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 3.

A.D. 1565.

Dec. 13. **1921.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Constantinople, 13 Dec. 1565; Rome, 26 Jan. 1566; Genoa, 29 Jan.; and Antwerp, 17 Feb.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

Dec. 22. **1922.** N. STOPIO to MASON.

Sends certain pasquinades, and inquires about the return of Pagett. Wonders that Sir Antonio does not write.—Venice, 22 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol. Add. Ital. Pp. 2.

Dec. 22. **1923.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Antwerp, 13 Jan. 1566; Rome, 22 Dec. 1565.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 4.

Dec. 23. **1924.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Antwerp, 23 Dec.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 2.

Dec. 28. **1925.** PIETRO BIZZARI to CECIL.

The Cardinals before going into conclave had nearly unanimously agreed to the election of Cardinal Morone as Pope, but were opposed by one Cardinal and two Dominicans. Further proceedings thereupon.—Venice, 28 Dec. 1565. *Signed.*
Orig. Hol., with seal. *Add. Lat. Pp.* 2.

Dec. 29. **1926.** INTELLIGENCES.

Intelligences from Rome, 29 Dec. 1565, with pasquinades; and from Augsburg, 29 Dec.
Copy. Injured by damp. Ital. Pp. 5.

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3	146	327	516	758
6	156	340	520	767
7	163	341	521	769
8	164	347	522	775
9	165	355	523	782
10	170	356	524	786
11	176	357	544	787
17	189	358	546	788
18	191	359	553	789
19	199	360	559	793
30	200	363	560	795
33	207	364	566	802
36	208	366	567	803
39	210	382	583	806
44	221	383	588	808
45	229	384	592	809
46	230	385	598	810
47	234	387	608	815
52	238	388	628	822
53	243	395	631	826
54	244	397	640	828
61	250	399	642	860
62	251	400	650	861
63	253	401	663	862
69	254	404	667	867
70	257	416	668	870
73	258	423	669	889
74	264	424	684	890
89	273	425	693	904
90	289	426	694	906
98	297	432	701	908
99	298	433	706	911
103	304	444	714	915
104	307	449	715	916
109	308	451	716	924
112	309	456	717	933
113	310	477	730	941
114	314	479	731	942
123	315	478	734	948
125	316	486	737	976
126	324	487	751	979
142	325	493	754	980

France—*continued.*

985	1134	1387	1581	1728
988	1137	1391	1591	1729
989	1138	1393	1598	1730
1011	1145	1400	1600	1731
1012	1147	1403	1601	1734
1016	1228	1406	1611	1738
1017	1230	1411	1614	1740
1033	1262	1412	1615	1763
1066	1269	1419	1616	1767
1067	1276	1430	1645	1773
1090	1277	1437	1646	1774
1091	1279	1441	1654	1776
1092	1280	1447	1665	1777
1100	1285	1487	1666	1781
1103	1310	1503	1670	1842
1104	1325	1505	1683	1887
1108	1338	1508	1684	1907
1109	1339	1512	1685	1908
1116	1359	1534	1689	1917
1121	1366	1543	1705	
1133	1369	1575	1714	

Germany.

49	535	851	1314	1799
63	589	853	1366	1800
71	593	871	1373	1805
142	597	899	1376	1806
154	599	909	1377	1807
157	600	935	1378	1813
166	601	945	1457	1818
199	605	952	1473	1819
222	606	981	1477	1821
240	609	1021	1488	1822
251	610	1045	1489	1825
273	617	1049	1538	1831
284	620	1050	1555	1840
301	623	1053	1573	1851
305	654	1054	1647	1856
317	656	1055	1670	1857
365	666	1056	1692	1858
371	686	1165	1696	1864
372	687	1166	1721	1866
373	710	1167	1735	1867
374	711	1199	1744	1872
403	741	1210	1745	1889
445	760	1211	1764	1891
446	775	1219	1779	1900
447	814	1234	1785	1902
456	817	1257	1787	1904
466	834	1268	1789	1909
517	844	1273	1793	1918
534	846	1274	1794	1926

Italy.

15	31	43	60	79
24	33	49	75	91
27	42	51	77	92

ITALY—*continued.*

93	605	964	1794	1863
112	606	976	1795	1864
113	609	981	1799	1865
114	610	982	1800	1866
115	617	986	1801	1867
116	619	991	1802	1869
117	620	992	1804	1871
122	623	993	1807	1872
123	634	1020	1808	1874
124	646	1022	1812	1875
133	654	1023	1813	1876
154	656	1027	1815	1877
157	683	1034	1818	1878
159	687	1035	1819	1881
171	710	1038	1821	1882
199	711	1045	1822	1883
201	714	1049	1824	1884
236	716	1168	1825	1885
240	738	1169	1828	1886
246	760	1173	1829	1887
273	775	1234	1830	1891
274	779	1242	1831	1894
289	789	1262	1832	1895
301	814	1275	1833	1897
302	819	1278	1834	1900
311	843	1358	1835	1901
333	844	1363	1837	1902
338	846	1414	1839	1904
365	851	1490	1840	1905
372	853	1496	1841	1907
373	858	1513	1842	1908
374	873	1521	1844	1909
379	876	1523	1845	1910
380	892	1737	1848	1913
403	909	1743	1849	1914
430	914	1770	1850	1915
446	921	1771	1851	1916
447	922	1777	1853	1917
456	938	1780	1854	1918
471	940	1783	1855	1919
518	943	1787	1856	1920
547	944	1788	1857	1921
559	945	1789	1858	1923
587	946	1791	1859	1925
593	947	1792	1860	1926
597	959	1793	1861	

POLAND.

49	384	623	853	1799
116	438	654	1765	
171	440	656	1785	
365	606	710	1787	
380	610	760	1792	

PORTUGAL.

612	800	820	824

SCOTLAND.

10	584	907	1151	1333
44	632	917	1156	1334
65	642	918	1157	1335
66	643	923	1158	1337
69	644	926	1159	1348
73	652	928	1164	1351
127	665	932	1171	1356
129	673	936	1175	1357
141	674	949	1176	1361
143	679	953	1177	1364
144	680	957	1180	1365
160	681	958	1186	1367
161	682	961	1187	1370
162	685	962	1188	1371
172	686	968	1189	1372
181	688	978	1190	1375
195	692	980	1191	1379
199	699	983	1197	1381
206	700	985	1203	1383
227	702	995	1207	1386
228	704	996	1214	1395
231	705	1000	1221	1396
235	712	1008	1222	1401
241	714	1009	1223	1402
242	718	1010	1224	1405
251	723	1017	1227	1407
259	733	1029	1231	1410
260	736	1032	1240	1417
281	740	1039	1241	1419
282	746	1042	1244	1420
291	757	1044	1245	1421
320	759	1047	1249	1425
323	772	1060	1251	1430
335	773	1063	1259	1433
346	776	1067	1262	1436
354	784	1068	1270	1439
355	786	1070	1276	1440
362	787	1071	1280	1442
367	790	1072	1285	1443
370	800	1073	1289	1444
375	808	1085	1290	1446
390	813	1099	1293	1447
391	827	1106	1295	1450
392	837	1111	1297	1451
411	845	1114	1298	1456
445	849	1115	1302	1461
453	852	1118	1303	1462
459	855	1120	1306	1465
460	859	1123	1309	1466
462	863	1125	1311	1467
514	864	1129	1312	1468
515	865	1135	1313	1470
529	877	1136	1317	1471
530	878	1140	1318	1472
556	882	1141	1326	1475
557	883	1143	1327	1476
565	884	1146	1328	1479

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

1480	1536	1593	1635	1686
1481	1542	1594	1636	1687
1482	1543	1595	1637	1690
1483	1544	1596	1638	1691
1484	1545	1597	1639	1693
1486	1546	1599	1640	1694
1491	1548	1602	1641	1695
1492	1549	1603	1642	1703
1493	1550	1604	1643	1704
1494	1551	1605	1648	1710
1497	1553	1606	1649	1711
1500	1556	1607	1650	1716
1502	1557	1608	1652	1717
1509	1558	1609	1653	1718
1510	1559	1610	1655	1719
1511	1561	1612	1656	1739
1514	1562	1613	1657	1746
1516	1564	1617	1658	1747
1517	1566	1620	1660	1748
1518	1567	1621	1661	1750
1519	1570	1622	1663	1751
1520	1571	1623	1664	1752
1522	1578	1625	1665	1754
1523	1580	1627	1666	1758
1528	1584	1628	1667	1759
1532	1585	1632	1669	1760
1534	1587	1633	1679	1798
1535	1592	1634	1681	

SPAIN.

4	86	214	447	528
10	87	216	454	538
15	88	223	464	539
16	91	226	466	540
21	92	230	467	541
22	94	245	475	542
24	102	249	488	543
31	107	251	490	545
33	112	255	492	547
36	115	263	494	551
38	117	296	495	552
39	121	300	496	554
40	128	304	497	555
45	140	328	498	559
48	142	329	499	562
59	152	330	501	564
63	157	342	503	569
64	168	344	505	574
67	169	348	508	576
68	179	349	509	577
72	180	376	510	578
74	190	378	513	581
75	205	384	518	582
80	208	389	525	585
84	209	410	526	586
85	213	447	527	595

SPAIN—*continued.*

596	648	777	980	1449
602	651	778	1007	1454
603	653	783	1020	1455
604	654	799	1025	1525
605	655	807	1028	1526
606	656	812	1084	1563
607	661	823	1093	1582
608	662	831	1122	1583
611	670	832	1126	1619
612	672	833	1127	1626
613	675	840	1168	1629
614	676	841	1169	1676
615	677	842	1204	1722
616	678	856	1220	1753
619	695	857	1253	1762
620	697	869	1258	1766
621	722	879	1262	1768
622	725	896	1269	1778
623	726	897	1277	1782
629	728	900	1279	1783
630	729	902	1283	1787
633	732	919	1284	1789
635	742	931	1319	1793
636	743	939	1332	1802
637	745	959	1340	1818
638	747	967	1363	1828
639	748	972	1388	1882
641	749	973	1415	1883
646	752	974	1416	1891
647	770	975	1448	

SWEDEN.

28	411	903	1179	1827
49	452	912	1260	
166	547	913	1568	
218	741	930	1569	
369	816	1001	1769	

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On 7 December 1855, he stated to the Lords of the Treasury that although "the Records, State Papers, and Documents in his charge constitute the most "complete and perfect series of their kind in the civilized world," and although "they are of the greatest value in a historical and constitutional "point of view, yet they are comparatively useless to the public, from the "want of proper Calendars and Indexes."

Acting upon the recommendations of the Committees of the House of Commons above referred to, he suggested to the Lords of the Treasury that to effect the object he had in view it would be necessary for him to employ a few persons fully qualified to perform the work which he contemplated.

Their Lordships assented to the necessity of having Calendars prepared and printed, and empowered the Master of the Rolls to take such steps as might be necessary for this purpose.

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Calendar of the Carew Papers, preserved in Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London ; and William Bullen, Esq. Vol. V.

Calendar of Treasury Papers, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. Vol. II.—1697, &c. *Edited by* Joseph Redington, Esq.

Syllabus, in English, of Rymer's Fœdera ; with Index. Vol. II.

In Progress.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, of the Reign of Elizabeth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. III.—1586, &c.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas and elsewhere. *Edited by* Don Pascual de Gayangos. Hen. VIII.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Allan James Crosby, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. VIII.—1566–1568.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, of the Reign of James I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by the* Rev. C. W. Russell, D.D., and John P. Prendergast, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[Royal 8vo., half-bound. *Price* 10*s.* each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an "uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's "royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, "and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional know- "ledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He "would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His "wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the "ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever "expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

1. The Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. Lives of Edward the Confessor. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.

The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., and probably written in the year 1245, on the occasion of the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between the years 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between the years 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. Monumenta Franciscana; scilicet, I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II.—Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. III.—Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1858.

This volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It has been the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed.

5. Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif cum Tritico. Ascribed to Thomas Netter, of Walden, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written, the disputes of the school-

men had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece; by William Stewart. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, and was written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends, and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for in such a work as this; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true; and the chronicle is valuable as a reflection of the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this metrical version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three distinct parts, each having its own separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, and extends from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, and extends from the accession of Henry I. in the year 1100, to the year 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for the history of which period his work is of some value.

8. Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis, by Thomas of Elmham, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* Charles Hardwick, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. Eulogium (Historiarum sive Temporis): Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. Haydon, Esq., B.A. 1858–1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially

of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. Memorials of Henry the Seventh: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1858.

The contents of these volumes are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. Memorials of Henry the Fifth. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* Charles A. Cole, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries.

The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early part of the fourteenth centuries.

13. Chronica Johannis de Oxenedes. *Edited by* Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in the year 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and

comes down to the year 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom, which are not to be elsewhere obtained, and some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A Collection of Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, from the Accession of Edward III. to the Reign of Henry VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1859–1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "Opus Tertium," "Opus Minus," &c., of Roger Bacon. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiæ.*"

16. Bartholomæi de Cotton, Monachi Norwicensis, Historia Anglicana; 449–1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. Brut y Tywysogion; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV. 1399–1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy. By Reginald Pecock, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born

about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. Annales Cambriæ. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in the year 447, and come down to the year 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, which was also used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V. and VI. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861–1868.

The first three volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The Topographia Hibernica (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in the year 1183, the second in 1185–6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the Topographia of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The Expugnatio Hibernica was written about the year 1188, and may be regarded rather

as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history.

Vol. VI. contains the Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ.

22. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the Sixth, King of England. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861–1864.

The letters and papers contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impérial, and the Depôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the line of policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and such other provinces of France as had been acquired by Henry V. We may here trace, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared to read of its final overthrow.

23. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Original Authorities. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is justly the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In the present edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1861–1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from these documents is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. Letters of Bishop Grosseteste, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066–1200. *By* Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862–1865.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials,

when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated, from which such compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice has also been given of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. Vol. I., 1216–1235. Vol. II., 1236–1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862–1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—1. Thomæ Walsingham Historia Anglicana; Vol. I., 1272–1381: Vol. II., 1381–1422. 2. Willelmi Rishanger Chronica et Annales, 1259–1307. 3. Johannis de Trokelowe et Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica et Annales, 1259–1296; 1307–1324; 1392–1406. 4. Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, compilata; Vol. I., 793–1290: Vol. II., 1290–1349: Vol. III., 1349–1411. 5. Johannis Amundesham, Monachi Monasterii S. Albani, ut videtur, Annales; Vol. I. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1870.

In the first two volumes is a history of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., written by Thomas Walsingham, precentor of St. Albans and prior of the cell of Wymundham, belonging to that abbey. Walsingham's work is printed from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the third volume is a Chronicle of English History, from 1259 to 1306, attributed to William Rishanger, monk of Saint Albans, who lived in the reign of Edward I., printed from the Cottonian Manuscript, Faustina B. IX. (of the fourteenth century) in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219–231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cottonian Manuscript Claudius E. III., fols. 306–331: Also an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol by King Edward I., 1291–1292, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., attributed to William Rishanger above mentioned, but on no sufficient ground: A short Chronicle of English History, from 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A short Chronicle from 1297 to 1307, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with an addition of Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1299, 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History,

1295 to 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: and a fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1285 to 1307, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library.

In the fourth volume is a Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: Annals of King Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henricus de Blaneforde, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A full Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer of St. Albans, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and an account of the benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes (which form an entirely separate work), contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, and of the fortunes and vicissitudes of the house, from 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, Præcentor of the Abbey in the reign of Richard II., and transcribed from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum; with a brief Continuation of the History, extracted from the closing pages of the Parker MS. No. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The eighth volume is in continuation of the Annals, containing a Chronicle supposed to have been written by John Amundesham, a monk of that monastery.

29. Chronicon Abbatiæ Eveshamensis, Auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a Fundatione ad Annum 1213, una cum Continuatione ad Annum 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ. Vol. I., 447–871. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863–1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355–1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Brittaniæ*, in 1747.

31. Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 20–21, 30–31, and 32–33. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1866.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and were received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of the attention of the general reader on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy; 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences

between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in the year 1450. The history commences with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ends with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The whole period embraced is less than two years.

33. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum libri duo; with Neckam's Poem, De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; "but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre; and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1864–1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. Annales Monastici. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297; Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042–1432. Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289; Annales Prioratus de

Wigornia, 1–1377. Vol. V. :—Index and Glossary. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. Magna Vita S. Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and, being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities he was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186 ; he died on the 16th of November 1200 ; and was canonized in 1220.

38. Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard the First. Vol. I. :—Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi. Vol. II. :—Epistolæ Cantuarienses ; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury ; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199 ; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records ; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. *Edited by* William Hardy, Esq. F.S.A. 1864–1868.

40. A Collection of the Chronicles and ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Wavrin. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vol. I.) *Edited and translated by* William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471, after the second deposition of

Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1865–1869.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. Le Livere de Reis de Brittanie e Le Livere de Reis de Engletere. *Edited by* John Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livere de Reis de Engletere." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French.

It is supposed that Peter of Ickham must have been the author, but no certain conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, ab Anno 1150 usque ad Annum 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. Matthæi Parisiensis Historia Anglorum, sive, ut vulgo dicitur, Historia Minor. Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1253. *Edited by* Sir Frederic Madden, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1866–1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the 'Historia Major.' The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. Liber Monasterii de Hyda: a Chronicle and Chartulary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, 455–1023. *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* Edward Edwards, Esq. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from, writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. Chronicon Scotorum: a Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from the Earliest Times to 1135; with a Supplement, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with a Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are the invasions of foreigners and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. The Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft, in French Verse, from the earliest Period to the Death of Edward I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum," in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III., and in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, or, The Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norsemen. *Edited, with a Translation, by* James Henthorn Todd, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi Benedicti Abbatis. The Chronicle of the Reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., 1169–1192; known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. Munimenta Academica, or, Documents illustrative of Academical Life and Studies at Oxford (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Henry Anstey, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. Chronica Magistri Rogeri de Houedene. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868–1870.

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree, showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work: it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. Willelmi Malmesbiriensis Monachi de Gestis Pontificum Anglorum Libri Quinque. *Edited, from William of Malmesbury's Autograph MS., by* N. E. S. A. Hamilton, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Pontificum" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr. Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

53. Historic and Municipal Documents of Ireland, from the Archives of the City of Dublin, &c. 1172–1320. *Edited by* John T. Gilbert, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

A collection of original documents, elucidating mainly the history and condition of the municipal, middle, and trading classes under or in relation with the rule of England in Ireland,—a subject hitherto in almost total obscurity. Extending over the first hundred and fifty years of the Anglo-Norman settlement, the series includes charters, municipal laws and regulations, rolls of names of citizens and members of merchant-guilds, lists of commodities with their rates, correspondence, illustrations of relations between ecclesiastics and laity; together with many documents exhibiting the state of Ireland during the presence there of the Scots under Robert and Edward Bruce.

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